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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (ECLAC)

BIENNIAL REPORT
(16 April 1992 – 27 April 1994)

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ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS DOCUMENT

ADC	Andean Development Corporation
CDCC	Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee
CEGAN	Committee of High-level Government Experts
CLADES	Latin American Centre for Economic and Social Documentation
EEC	European Economic Community
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
ILO	International Labour Organisation
ILPES	Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning
IMF	International Monetary Fund
JUNAC	Board of the Cartagena Agreement
LAIA	Latin American Integration Association
OAS	Organization of American States
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OLADE	Latin American Energy Organization
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
PREALC	Regional Employment Programme for Latin America and the Caribbean
SELA	Latin American Economic System
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNSTAT	United Nations Statistical Division
UNU	United Nations University
WHO	World Health Organization

Introduction

This thirty-seventh report of the activities of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean covers the period from 16 April 1992 to 27 April 1994. It includes the report of the twenty-fifth session of the Commission, held at Cartagena, Colombia, from 20 to 27 April 1994.

I. ISSUES CALLING FOR ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL OR BROUGHT TO ITS ATTENTION

A. ISSUES CALLING FOR ACTION BY THE COUNCIL

At its twenty-fifth session, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean received an invitation from the Government of Costa Rica to hold its twenty-sixth session at San José, Costa Rica, in 1996. On 27 April, the Commission adopted resolution 551(XXV), in which it accepted that invitation and recommended to the Economic and Social Council that it approve the holding of the twenty-sixth session of ECLAC in Costa Rica in 1996.

B. ISSUES BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE COUNCIL

At its twenty-fifth session, held from 20 to 27 April 1994, the Commission adopted seven resolutions of particular interest to the Economic and Social Council.

Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields: implications for the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

In its resolution 541(XXV), the Commission expressed its appreciation for the effective work done by the secretariat of the Commission and the significant contributions it had made to economic thinking and to Latin American and Caribbean development efforts, both in the analytical and operational fields and in the area of intraregional and international economic cooperation. It expressed its belief that the current process of restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields should give due consideration to the usefulness of the regional, multidisciplinary and multisectoral approach which had characterized the Commission's work. It recommended that the current process of restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations should consider whether the commissions might undertake the following tasks, among others: a) act as the economic and social development focal points of the United Nations system; b) direct and take responsibility for coordination and cooperation activities at the regional level and present views and recommendations on those activities; c) provide inputs for the global policy-making processes of the competent United Nations bodies; d) participate actively in operational activities; and e) help strengthen regional cooperation and promote interregional cooperation. It also recommended that the countries members of the Commission, through their representatives to the General Assembly, support the early implementation of the overall process of restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields, taking into account the foregoing operative paragraphs of the resolution.

Open regionalism

In its resolution 534(XXV), the Commission noted with satisfaction the secretariat document entitled "Open regionalism in Latin America and the Caribbean", which offered a useful frame of reference for suggesting to Governments actions aimed at strengthening the regional integration process and reconciling it with the imperative of improving the linkages of the Latin American and Caribbean economies with the international economy. The resolution stressed the usefulness of the concept of "open regionalism" advanced by the secretariat as a means of combining the interdependence created by preferential integration agreements with that stemming basically from liberalization and deregulation in the context of globalization. The resolution also asked the secretariat to study the convergence among the various regional and subregional integration processes in Latin America and the Caribbean and the possible participation of all the countries of the region in wider trade arrangements, including the North American Free Trade Agreement, together with the effects associated with individual or joint incorporation of the countries of the region into those arrangements. Lastly, it recommended that the document on open regionalism in Latin America and the Caribbean be disseminated widely.

Health, social equity and changing production patterns

In its resolution 548(XXV), the Commission welcomed the document prepared jointly by the ECLAC secretariat and the Pan American Health Organization, entitled "Health, social equity and changing production patterns in Latin America and the Caribbean", which constituted a valuable input for health promotion policies by demonstrating that short-term progress towards the achievement of social equity could be made in that field. The resolution instructed the Executive Secretary of the Commission, in view of the relevance and timeliness of that proposal to Governments, to ensure that the document containing it was submitted to the Ad Hoc Meeting of Ministers of Economic Affairs and Health to be organized jointly by the secretariat and the Pan American Health Organization, which could take place on the occasion of the twenty-fourth Pan American Sanitary Conference, to be held at Washington, D.C., in September 1994.

International linkages

In its resolution 533(XXV), the Commission welcomed the document prepared by the ECLAC secretariat, entitled "Latin America and the Caribbean: Policies to improve linkages with the global economy", which provided an up-to-date frame of reference to guide the ongoing efforts of Governments to improve the linkages of the countries of the region with the international economy. The resolution requested the secretariat to give priority to the following topics: a) the readaptation of public policies to reflect an integrated strategy for promoting competitiveness; b) the guidelines contained in the document for meso-economic policies (education, training, technological innovation and dissemination, export and investment promotion and the financing and management of infrastructure) and the interrelationship between those guidelines and macro- and micro-economic factors in activities to promote competitiveness; c) production and trade linkages in export chains; d) fiscal, monetary and exchange rate policy instruments to enhance the contribution of capital flows to macroeconomic stability and capital formation; e) appropriate instruments to improve access by the region to international capital markets and prudential regulation to ensure the smooth operation of national capital markets; and f) the appropriate adaptation of instruments for the promotion of production and exports so that they were useful to individual economies at various levels of internationalization. The resolution also recommended that the ECLAC secretariat disseminate the document widely.

Programme of further cooperation and integration between Latin America and the Caribbean

In its resolution 546(XXV), the Commission urged the Latin American and Caribbean countries to compile and exchange information on trade and foreign investment and requested the integration secretariats of CARICOM, the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) and the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA) and the subregional headquarters of ECLAC to submit proposals for effectively furthering integration and economic cooperation between the Caribbean and Latin America, including the conclusion of free trade agreements and the promotion of joint ventures in industry, agriculture and services. The resolution further requested the ECLAC secretariat to support, within its general sphere of competence and in coordination with the integration secretariats, the recent efforts towards the establishment of an Association of Caribbean States.

Latin American and Caribbean Regional Plan of Action on Population and Development

In its resolution 536(XXV), the Commission approved the preliminary draft and adopted it as the "Draft Latin American and Caribbean Regional Plan of Action on Population and Development", which was to incorporate the inputs generated by the International Conference on Population and Development. It decided to establish an ECLAC sessional Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development, composed of representatives of the countries members of ECLAC, which would have final responsibility for the follow-up and review of the draft and, subsequently, of the Plan of Action. It also decided to request that the ECLAC secretariat support the Presiding Officers of CEGAN and, as appropriate, the Ad Hoc Committee, as well as the subregional organizations, in their coordination of regional and subregional activities, in close cooperation with international organizations and competent United Nations agencies, in particular the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

World Summit for Social Development

In its resolution 535(XXV), the Commission expressed its satisfaction with the note entitled "The Social Summit: a view from Latin America and the Caribbean" submitted by the secretariat, which provided guidelines for preparations for the Summit by the countries members of the Commission. The resolution took note with appreciation of the "Guidelines for a Latin American and Caribbean Consensus on the World Summit for Social Development" and requested the secretariat to attach the utmost importance to preparatory activities for the Summit. It also requested the Executive Secretary to redirect the activities so far devoted to the periodic holding of the Regional Conference on Poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean towards preparatory and follow-up activities for the Social Summit.

Guidelines for a Latin American and Caribbean Consensus on the World Summit for Social Development

One of the main objectives of the twenty-fifth session of ECLAC was to consider how the collective aspirations of the Latin American and Caribbean countries members of ECLAC should be presented at the World Summit for Social Development. Those countries adopted the Guidelines for a Latin American and Caribbean Consensus on the World Summit for Social Development. The guidelines stated that social problems in the region were of such magnitude that it was unlikely that they could be solved through packages of sectoral policies, assistance measures or the mere existence of social security systems. There was a need for an integrated approach which would deal with changing production patterns and social equity in a simultaneous and complementary manner, linking them to the security of citizens, respect for individual and collective civil and political and economic, social and cultural rights, and peace.

It was from that standpoint that the document approached the three core issues of the Social Summit: social integration, alleviation of poverty and expansion of productive employment and made proposals for action both at the national level and in the context of regional and international cooperation.

Other resolutions adopted by ECLAC at its twenty-fifth session

At the same meeting, the Commission adopted resolutions on the programme of work for the period 1996-1997 (resolution 538(XXV)) and on the calendar of conferences for the period 1994-1996 (resolution 537(XXV)). It also adopted resolution 540(XXV), which set priorities for the work of the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE); resolution 549(XXV) on coordination for development; and resolution 550(XXV) on support for the Second International Conference of New or Restored Democracies. Other resolutions adopted were: resolution 539(XXV) on economics and natural disasters; resolution 542(XXV) on support for the work of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES); resolution 543(XXV) on participation of associate members of ECLAC in United Nations world conferences; resolution 544(XXV) on environment and development; resolution 545(XXV) on housing and urban development in Latin America and the Caribbean; and resolution 547(XXV) on cooperation among developing countries and regions.

II. ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMISSION SINCE THE TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION

Introduction

This report on the activities of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) covers the two-year period since the last session of the Commission, held in April 1992. It outlines the activities carried out under the programme of work of the ECLAC system, which includes the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) and the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE). Its format consists of three main parts and two annexes.

Part I covers the activities of subsidiary bodies and special committees, namely, the Committee of High-level Government Experts (CEGAN), the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC), the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean, the Presiding Officers of the ILPES Regional Council for Planning and the Inter-Agency Commission on Implementation of the Decisions of the Central American Economic Cooperation Committee. The report briefly describes the activities carried out by each entity and the agreements and decisions adopted.

Also included in part I are summaries of the most salient aspects of the Regional Meeting of Ministers and High-level Authorities of the Housing and Urban Development Sector in Latin America and the Caribbean; the Meeting of Government Experts on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, preparatory to the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development; the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Conference on Population and Development; the Third Regional Conference on Poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean; the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Meeting Preparatory to the International Year of the Family; the Eighth Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean; and the Ninth Meeting of the Regional Council for Planning.

Part II summarizes the activities implemented under the secretariat's work programme; section A covers the activities of substantive programmes, while section B describes those of substantive support programmes.

The report on substantive activities basically conforms to the new programming structure introduced in the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997; this format facilitates its comparison to the programme budget for the 1994-1995 biennium and the draft work programme for the 1996-1997 biennium, which ECLAC will consider at its twenty-fifth session.

Section A of this part of the report opens with a discussion of the multidisciplinary activities carried out jointly by the substantive units of ECLAC. These took the form of the preparation of documents for the meetings of the Commission; of special significance here is the secretariat's comprehensive approach to the choices and factors that condition the economic and social development of the countries of the region. Next, the report describes the activities relating to CEPAL Review and those carried out under each of the 14 substantive subprogrammes. Lastly, it summarizes the work of the Joint ECLAC/UNCTAD Unit on Transnational Corporations.

The structure of this report of activities differs from that of the reports submitted to previous sessions of the Commission, since the regional integration and cooperation activities carried out by the International Trade, Finance and Transport Division now comprise a specific subprogramme. Likewise, activities related to women's integration in development are described separately, in view of their importance.

The information provided on each subprogramme consists of an introductory descriptive summary intended to highlight the general scope and most salient aspects of the work completed, followed by a complete list of the resulting outputs, divided into four categories: i) documents; ii) meetings, seminars and conferences; iii) technical cooperation; and iv) training and fellowships.

Each of these categories includes a number of subdivisions. Thus, the "documents" category is divided into ECLAC publications, books published under publishing agreements and articles distributed through outside publications. The meetings, seminars and conferences are classified as those organized under the relevant subprogramme and those sponsored or convened by other institutions, at which the Commission has been only a participant. Lastly, technical cooperation activities are presented according to the recipient agencies and member countries.

Section B of part II summarizes the main substantive support activities carried out by the Programme Planning and Operations Division —which is in charge of technical cooperation—, the Documents and Publications Division, the Library, the Computer Centre, the Information Services Unit and the Conference Services Unit.

Part III summarizes the Commission's ongoing cooperation, coordination and consultation activities with specialized agencies and other organizations, both intergovernmental and non-governmental, during the period covered by this report.

Lastly, annex 1 presents a list of the technical cooperation projects carried out during the biennium, indicating each project's starting date, completion date and sources of extrabudgetary financing; annex 2 enumerates, in chronological order, the meetings organized by the ECLAC system, including the venue and date of each meeting and the subprogramme under which it was held.

A. ACTIVITIES OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Committee of High-level Government Experts (CEGAN)

The eighteenth session of CEGAN was held at San José, Costa Rica, from 3 to 5 March 1992 (see document LC/G.1705(CEG.18/3)).

The main purpose of the meeting was to analyse the complementarities between changing production patterns and social equity and the importance of human resources training for changing production patterns, as basic themes of the twenty-fourth session of ECLAC, which would be held at Santiago, Chile, from 8 to 15 April 1992.

The secretariat submitted a working document to the Committee, entitled Social equity and changing production patterns: an integrated approach (LC/G.1701(SES.24/3)). It also submitted an overview of the document Education and knowledge: basic pillars of changing production patterns with social equity (LC/G.1702(SES.24/4)), prepared in collaboration with UNESCO, which would be presented at the Commission's twenty-fourth session.

Both documents were welcomed by the participants and gave rise to an interesting exchange of views. It was felt that the twenty-fourth session of ECLAC would provide a suitable opportunity for more in-depth analysis of those topics.

In addition to the documents on the above-mentioned topics, the secretariat submitted a note entitled Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields: role and functions of ECLAC (LC/G.1716(SES.24/18)). The note contained background material and guidelines for the deliberations on this subject at the twenty-fourth session.

Lastly, a heartfelt tribute was paid to the memory of Fernando Fajnzylber, a high-ranking ECLAC official who had passed away recently. The Executive Secretary emphasized his invaluable contribution to the work of the Commission.

The Committee of High-level Government Experts is expected to meet at Santiago in the first week of March 1994. As in the past, the objective of CEGAN is to allow the developing countries members of the Commission to consolidate their criteria and positions with a view to the next session.

Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC)

The Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC) held its fourteenth session at Saint George's, Grenada, from 8 to 11 December 1992. Among the important topics addressed at the meeting was the issue of special status for small island developing States, particularly in the context of preparations for the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, to be held in Barbados in 1994. The debates included a detailed examination of relations between Latin America and the Caribbean. Special attention was also given to the possibility of enlarging the Caribbean Community and to the proposed Association of Caribbean States; it was mentioned that the main objectives of CDCC coincided with the motives for such a proposal.

The Committee adopted four resolutions at its fourteenth session. In resolution 37 (XIV) it expressed support for the idea of extending observer status to non-independent Caribbean countries at United Nations conferences, and reiterated its request that the CDCC secretariat should seek extrabudgetary resources to assist the Working Group of Non-independent Caribbean Countries in carrying out its work. In resolution 38 (XIV) it requested the CDCC secretariat to prepare a proposal setting out the administrative support arrangements required for the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology. In resolution 39 (XIV) it decided to assign high priority to the subject of population and development and to include it as an integral part of the programme of work for the 1994-1995 biennium. Lastly, in resolution 40 (XIV), it called on the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the appropriate intergovernmental bodies to strengthen the ECLAC/CDCC secretariat by such measures as decentralizing posts and resources (see Report of the fourteenth session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC) (LC/G.1816; LC/CAR/G.389)).

Regional Meeting of Ministers and High-level Authorities of the Housing and Urban Development Sector in Latin America and the Caribbean

The Regional Meeting of Ministers and High-level Authorities of the Housing and Urban Development Sector in Latin America and the Caribbean was held at ECLAC headquarters in Santiago, Chile, from 16 to 20 March 1992 (see document LC/G.1726(Sem.66/3)).

The purpose of this first meeting was to bring together regional authorities and distinguished experts in this field to analyse the current situation of this important economic and social sector, establish joint strategies for the coordination and complementation of efforts and initiate, beginning with this event, a process of progressive integration and ongoing consultation to orient the countries' specific actions with regard to human settlements, strengthen their horizontal cooperation arrangements and steer external cooperation towards common objectives.

By consensus, and at the request of the countries of the region, ECLAC was designated as permanent technical secretariat of this consultation and exchange mechanism.

The meeting covered the following topics: i) international financing for housing; ii) focusing resources on low-cost housing and the capacity to recover costs; iii) restoration and repopulation of deteriorated city centres; and iv) a permanent mechanism for exchange of experiences among Ministers of Housing and Urban Development of the region.

Participating in this first Regional Meeting were States members of ECLAC (Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Spain, Uruguay and Venezuela); associate members of ECLAC (Aruba, British Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico); United Nations agencies (United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS-Habitat), United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD), ECLAC and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)); regional organizations (Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)); intergovernmental organizations (Spanish Agency for International Cooperation (AECI), United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Ibero-American Cooperation Institute (ICI) and German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ)); and non-governmental organizations (Latin American Association of Development Financing Institutions (ALIDE), Inter-American Savings and Loan Bank (BIAPE), Inter-

American Federation of the Construction Industry (FIIC) and Inter-American Housing Union (UNIAPRAVI)).

The participants at the Meeting agreed: i) to establish a permanent advisory and coordinating body for Latin America and the Caribbean as a high-level forum for discussion, defining cooperation objectives and sharing know-how and experiences; ii) to hold meetings every two years (it was agreed to hold the second meeting in March 1994 at Managua, Nicaragua); iii) to designate the host country of the last meeting as interim secretariat (Chile until March 1994) and to designate ECLAC as permanent technical secretariat; iv) to put the following countries in charge of four agenda items for the second meeting (Mexico: urban land management; Spain: strengthening of sectoral and municipal institutions; Colombia: financing of basic sanitation infrastructure; and Peru: establishment of a mechanism for the exchange of technological and management experiences); v) to follow up and evaluate progress on the four topics mentioned above and to formulate recommendations for the interim secretariat (Chile); and vi) to have ECLAC coordinate regional activities of the United Nations system relating to the housing and urban development sector.

Meeting of Government Experts on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, preparatory to the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development

The Meeting of Government Experts on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, preparatory to the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development, was held in Saint Lucia from 6 to 9 October 1992. It was organized by ECLAC and the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE), and co-sponsored by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) (see document LC/G.1756(Conf.81/3); LC/DEM/G.130).

This event served as a forum in preparation for the Regional Conference of the following year; the debates therefore covered the central topics of that Conference. As inputs for the discussion, the secretariat submitted various documents on population and development, population policies, the environment, women and family planning.

Participating in the meeting were experts from 34 members and five associate members of the Commission, as well as representatives of United Nations agencies.

Latin American and Caribbean Regional Conference on Population and Development

The Latin American and Caribbean Regional Conference on Population and Development was held at Mexico City from 29 April to 4 May 1993. It was organized by ECLAC and CELADE and co-sponsored by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

The Conference was conceived as a means of furthering intergovernmental agreements related to the study of population and development in the region, adopting relevant resolutions and recommendations and exchanging views in preparation for the International Conference on Population and Development, to be held at Cairo, Egypt, in 1994.

As a contribution to the debates, ECLAC and CELADE prepared the document Population, social equity and changing production patterns (LC/G.1758(Conf.83/3); LC/DEM/G.131). They also submitted to the delegations, as reference documents, the thematic studies considered at the Saint Lucia meeting, updated to include the results of that discussion.

The first part of the Conference consisted of a Meeting of Government Experts from Developing Countries Members of ECLAC, at which the Latin American and Caribbean Consensus on Population and Development (CEG/1/Add.1/Rev.2) was adopted. The second part of the Conference, which comprised a technical level and a ministerial level, was attended by all the countries members of the ECLAC system. At this meeting, the ECLAC secretariat was requested to prepare, under the guidelines of and in permanent consultation with the Latin American and Caribbean members and associate members, and in collaboration with the other countries members of the Commission, a preliminary draft regional plan of action. It was also requested to solicit the collaboration of the United Nations Population Fund to that end (see document LC/G.1762(Conf.83/4); LC/DEM/G.134).

The meeting was well attended, with the participation of representatives of 52 countries, some of which were not ECLAC members and others were not United Nations members, such as the Holy See and Switzerland. Also attending were representatives of United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations.

Third Regional Conference on Poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean

The Third Regional Conference on Poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean was held at Santiago, Chile, from 23 to 25 November 1992. It was organized by ECLAC and the Government of Chile, through its Ministry of Planning and Cooperation (MIDEPLAN) —which acted as secretariat *pro tempore* of the meeting—, and received financial support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

To orient the debates and the development of guidelines for a regional position on the topic, ECLAC prepared a number of documents on specific subjects. These included Urban poor and productivity: keys to action (LC/L.715(Conf.82/4)) and Support for the productivity of the rural poor: new experiences in Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.711(Conf.82/2)), which summarized successful experiences in the region in the area of targeted social policies and programmes to increase productivity in poor urban and rural sectors; Targeting and poverty: new trends in social policy (LC/L.714(Conf.82/3)) and Anti-poverty activities of the Governments of Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.713(Conf.82/5)), on developments in methodology and anti-poverty policies; and Latin American poverty profiles for the early 1990s (LC/L.716(Conf.82/6)), which contained updated statistics on the evolution and characteristics of poverty in the region. This information was complemented by the document New directions and trends in social compensation programmes in the region (LC/L.717(Conf.82/7)), submitted by UNDP.

The participation of many of the region's Governments at this Conference led to a productive exchange of national experiences related to anti-poverty measures. One of the recommendations formulated by the region's Governments was that the role of ECLAC should be strengthened and that it should be designated as permanent technical secretariat of the Conference.

Latin American and Caribbean Regional Meeting Preparatory to the International Year of the Family

The Latin American and Caribbean Regional Meeting Preparatory to the International Year of the Family was organized by ECLAC, in close coordination with the Government of Colombia and the secretariat of the International Year of the Family, and was held at Cartagena, Colombia, from 9 to 13 August 1993.

The Meeting took place in two stages: a Meeting of Government Experts from Developing Countries Members of ECLAC (9-10 August) and a regional meeting of all the countries members of ECLAC (12-13 August) (see document LC/G.1777(Conf.84/5)).

To facilitate the debates, ECLAC prepared two working documents, entitled Situation and prospects of the family in Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.758(Conf.84/3)) and Compendium of replies to the survey of Governments on matters related to the family (LC/L.756(Conf.84/4)).

The participants in the technical meeting of 9 and 10 August elaborated the Cartagena Declaration (CEG/2/Rev.1) and Regional proposal for the elaboration of action guidelines for the benefit of Latin American and Caribbean families (CEG/4). These proposals were adopted by the Governments at the Regional Meeting of 12 and 13 August.

Participating in the Meeting were the States members of ECLAC, representatives of the United Nations system, intergovernmental agencies, non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and other non-governmental organizations.

Fourteenth Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean

The Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean held their fourteenth meeting on 18 and 19 June 1992 at Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles (see document LC/L.699 (MDM.14/4)). Attending the meeting were representatives of Argentina, Cuba, Guatemala, Mexico, the Netherlands Antilles, Saint Kitts and Nevis and Venezuela. Some specialized agencies of the United Nations were also represented as observers.

The Presiding Officers evaluated the activities carried out during the period, including the results of the fifth session of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean. They analysed the proposed content of the new programme of action, whose elaboration had been recommended by the Regional Conference at its fifth session, and the composition of the group of experts in charge of that task.

An exchange of ideas was held concerning the sixth session of the Regional Conference, which would constitute a preparatory activity for the World Conference on Women.

Fifteenth Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean

The Fifteenth Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean was held at Mexico City on 29 and 30 October 1992. Attending the meeting were representatives of Argentina, Chile, Cuba, Mexico, the Netherlands Antilles, Saint Kitts and Nevis and Venezuela. Also attending as observers were representatives of United Nations agencies that carry out gender-related programmes in the region (see document LC/L.735(MDM.15/2)).

The Presiding Officers evaluated the activities carried out during the period and the actions taken by the United Nations system. They also analysed the results of the meeting of the Group of Experts for the Elaboration of a Regional Programme of Action for the Women of Latin America and the Caribbean, which had taken place just before the meeting of the Presiding Officers.

The Presiding Officers adopted a resolution in which they requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to designate a secretary-general from the Latin American and Caribbean region for the World Conference on Women, and recommended Ambassador Olga Pellicer of Mexico for that post.

Sixteenth Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean

The Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean held their sixteenth meeting on 27 and 28 May 1993 at Caracas, Venezuela. Attending the meeting were representatives of Chile, Cuba, Guatemala, Mexico, the Netherlands Antilles and Venezuela. Also attending as observers were representatives of organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations system that carry out programmes related to the integration of women in development in the region (see document LC/L.776(MDM.16/7)).

The Presiding Officers analysed the activities under way, discussed preparations for the World Conference on Women to be held at Beijing in 1995 and considered the first draft of the programme of action for the women of Latin America and the Caribbean, which would be submitted for consideration at the sixth session of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean, to be held at Buenos Aires in September 1994.

The Presiding Officers formulated recommendations on national and regional preparations for the World Conference and on the participation of non-governmental organizations in that event, recommended a different procedure for the Regional Conference to broaden the debates and asked the secretariat to continue to coordinate regional preparatory activities with the participation of all interested entities, especially Governments, non-governmental organizations, the United Nations system and intergovernmental agencies.

Seventeenth Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean

The Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean held their seventeenth meeting on 9 and 10 December 1993 at Santiago, Chile. Attending the meeting were representatives of Argentina, Chile, Cuba, Mexico, the Netherlands Antilles and Venezuela, and Ms. Gertrude Mongella, Secretary-General of the Fourth World Conference on Women. Also attending as observers were representatives of organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations, some intergovernmental agencies and the representative for Latin America and the Caribbean of the Planning Committee of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council (CONGO) (see document LC/L.806(MDM.17/3)).

The Presiding Officers analysed the results of their informal meetings of 7 and 8 December on the elaboration of the regional programme of action, and continued their discussion of guidelines for the programme. They analysed the status of national preparations for the next session of the Regional Conference and for the World Conference, especially the formation of national committees and the status of reports. They also considered a draft provisional agenda for the sixth session of the Regional Conference and its procedural modalities.

The Presiding Officers took note of the arrangements made for the sixth session of the Regional Conference, including the signing of an agreement with the Government of Argentina and the logistical aspects of the organization of the meeting.

Eighth Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean

The Eighth Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean was held at Madrid, Spain, from 22 to 26 March 1992. It was organized jointly by the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) and the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance of Spain. It was also supported by the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation (AECI) of Spain's Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The deliberations at the meeting revolved around the topic "The link between Ibero-America and the European Community: Development plans, policies and strategies". Presiding at the opening ceremony was His Majesty King Juan Carlos I, Honorary Chairman of the Conference. Attending the meeting were representatives of 25 member countries and special guests from six cooperation agencies (see El vínculo Iberoamérica-Comunidad Europea: planes, políticas y estrategias de desarrollo (LC/IP/R.104) and Proyecto de informe de relatoría: Octava Conferencia de Ministros y Jefes de Planificación de América Latina y el Caribe (LC/IP/G.66)).

Ninth Meeting of the ILPES Regional Council for Planning

The Ninth Meeting of the Regional Council for Planning was held at Madrid, Spain, on 23 and 24 March 1992.

The Regional Council for Planning adopted the ILPES report of activities for 1991 and the guidelines for its work in 1992. It emphasized the need to focus this programme on strategic State management, in the context of long-term strategies and plans, and in accordance with the region's new circumstances. It fully supported the regular system of government contributions to ILPES and highlighted the Institute's efforts to gain access to new sources of financing (see, inter alia, ILPES: Nuevo proyecto institucional 1989-1992, Edición 15 (LC/IP/R.106/Add.2) and Funciones de la planificación en los años 90 (LC/IP/R.107/Rev.1)).

Fifteenth Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Council for Planning

The Fifteenth Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Council for Planning was held at Buenos Aires, Argentina, on 25 and 26 November 1992. The participants at the meeting unanimously adopted the report of activities for 1992 and elaborated new guidelines for the work to be done in 1993, with emphasis on the following areas: design of national training programmes in support of decentralization processes; proposals for better linkage between planning and budgeting; promotion of exchanges of experiences and information systems on deregulation, privatization and design of regulatory frameworks; and support for comparative analysis of recent changes in the structure and functions of national planning systems.

At this meeting, the member Governments expressed their full support for the new proposal on the internal organization of ILPES, as well as the strengthening of the Institute's financial foundation (see, inter alia, Gestión estratégica, planificación y presupuesto (LC/IP/R.122) and Informe de la situación financiera (LC/IP/R.123)).

Sixteenth Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Council for Planning

The Sixteenth Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Council for Planning was held at Brasilia, Brazil, on 24 and 25 November 1993. The participants at the meeting unanimously adopted the report of activities for 1993 and the work programme for 1994, and emphasized the need for ILPES to continue to promote technical cooperation in areas such as experiences in restructuring the public sector, regulation and privatization, citizen participation in quality control of public services and financial relations among different levels of government.

The Presiding Officers endorsed the new training policy and highlighted the organization of the international course on economic reforms and strategic State management. The Government of Mexico offered to host the Ninth Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Tenth Meeting of the Regional Council for Planning. It also offered to host a seminar on State reform and modernization.

The Presiding Officers reiterated their support for financing ILPES with regular contributions from member Governments. At their sixteenth meeting, the Presiding Officers held a fruitful exchange of experiences regarding the new conceptions and functions of planning (see, inter alia, Repensando la planificación (LC/IP/R.139) and Informe de la situación financiera (LC/IP/R.140)).

Central American Economic Cooperation Committee (CCE)

Cooperation and integration processes in Central America in 1992-1993 not only were more rapid and intense than in previous periods, but also involved new structures, mechanisms and forums for carrying them out. Since the formalization of the Central American Integration System (SICA) in 1991,[1] and pursuant to the regional priorities incorporated into the Central American Plan for Economic Action,[2] ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico —which acts as secretariat of the Central American Economic Cooperation Committee— has supported the implementation of presidential decisions through various technical assistance activities and has participated in many working groups with the other regional integration institutions that make up the Inter-Agency Commission on Implementation of the Decisions of the Central American Economic Cooperation Committee. As a contribution to the discussion on prospects for Central America in the coming years, a study was prepared (Centroamérica: el camino de los noventa (LC/MEX/L.233)) on the current circumstances and future challenges of the subregion, which was analysed at a regional seminar and submitted to the Governments for their consideration.

Although CCE did not meet formally during the period, it was intensely active in support of the renewed dynamism observed in the subregional integration process in accordance with the decisions of the Central American Presidents and the first programme of action of the economic ministries of the Central American countries.[3] In this context, it participated in the meetings that led to the adoption of that programme, as one of the ten regional entities invited to do so. The areas on which the subregional headquarters focused were i) support for the analysis and follow-up of efforts to coordinate macroeconomic policies and ii) technical assistance for the region's multilateral and bilateral trade negotiation processes, particularly with Mexico, for which purpose various documents were prepared and technical seminars were held. Moreover, contributions were made in the field of agricultural and energy-related cooperation, through the Central American Regional Electrical Interconnection Group, for which ECLAC acts as secretariat.

In addition, basic documents and proposals were elaborated on Central American integration in view of the countries' many trade negotiation commitments; these tasks were submitted to the Presidents at the Thirteenth Summit Meeting, held in Panama from 8 to 11 December 1992, and at the special meeting of economic ministries, held at Roatán, Honduras, on 5 and 6 February 1993. A document was also prepared on options for a foreign trade negotiation strategy (prepared at the request of the economic ministries, with the support of the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA) and the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI), and submitted to the fifth meeting of that forum at San José, Costa Rica, on 23 and 24 April 1993).

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[1] Under a protocol amending the Charter of the Organization of Central American States (OCAS), signed on 13 December 1991 by the Central American Presidents at their eleventh meeting, held at Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

[2] Signed on 17 June 1990 at the seventh Summit Meeting of Central American Presidents, held at Antigua, Guatemala.

[3] Adopted at the Third Meeting of Economic Cabinets of the Central American Countries, held at Antigua, Guatemala, from 18 to 20 March 1992.

B. SUBSTANTIVE PROGRAMMES AND SUBSTANTIVE SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

1. SUBSTANTIVE PROGRAMMES

MULTIDISCIPLINARY ACTIVITIES

The Commission's multidisciplinary activities consist of the joint preparation of documents by its substantive units, to be submitted to ECLAC meetings. One of the most important themes of the documents is the secretariat's overview of the options and conditioning factors involved in the economic and social development of the countries of the region.

During the period covered by this report, seven such documents were prepared: two for the twenty-fourth session of the Commission (Santiago, Chile, 8-15 April 1992); one for the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Conference on Population and Development (Mexico City, 29 April-4 May 1993); and four for the twenty-fifth session of the Commission (Cartagena, Colombia, 20-27 April 1994). These documents are:

i) Social Equity and Changing Production Patterns: An Integrated Approach (LC/G.1701/Rev.1-P), August 1992.

ii) Education and Knowledge: Basic Pillars of Changing Production Patterns with Social Equity (LC/G.1702/Rev.2-P), August 1992.

iii) Population, Social Equity and Changing Production Patterns (LC/G.1758/Rev.1-P) (LC/DEM/G.131/Rev.1-Serie E, No. 37), March 1993.

iv) Salud, transformación productiva y equidad en América Latina y el Caribe (LC/G.1813 (SES.25/18)).

v) Open regionalism in Latin America and the Caribbean. Economic integration as a contribution to changing production patterns with social equity (LC/G.1801(SES.25/4)), January 1994.

vi) Latin America and the Caribbean: Policies to improve linkages with the global economy (LC/G.1800(SES.25/3)), January 1994.

vii) The social summit: a view from Latin America and the Caribbean. Note by the secretariat (LC/G.1802(SES.25/5)), January 1994.

The first document proposes that an integrated approach be taken to changing production patterns and, at the same time, enhancing social equity in a context of environmental sustainability, since experience shows that processes which ignore any of these three goals are unsustainable, given the social value which modern societies place on the achievement of these objectives. For purposes of this analysis, the document Changing Production Patterns with Social Equity. The Prime Task of Latin American and Caribbean Development in the 1990s was used as a point of departure and source of reference.

In this document, the ECLAC secretariat addresses the topic of how to correct existing inequities in Latin American and Caribbean societies through an approach that reconciles economic and social concerns and highlights the complementary dimensions of growth and social equity, in order to formulate policies that utilize and strengthen these harmonious aspects and, at the same time, minimize contradictions, so that the objectives of growth and social equity are considered not sequentially, but simultaneously, as parts of a single effort.

The document begins with a review of the erosion of social equity, followed by an analysis of various factors which condition the process of changing production patterns with social equity; the three main areas discussed are the impact of the international panorama on this process, economic stabilization and the restructuring of the State based on the strengthening of public finances.

This is followed by a discussion of key aspects of the integrated approach. This is the core of the document and it covers, among other matters, the main features of policies for implementing an integrated approach to technical progress and international competitiveness; income and the productivity of labour; savings and the productivity of capital; investment in human resources; social security and transfer policies; and forms of social organization and participation.

The second document represents an initial attempt by the ECLAC secretariat and the UNESCO Regional Office for Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (OREALC) to present guidelines for action in the area of policies and institutions that can favour systemic linkages among education, knowledge and development, in a context of changing production patterns with social equity and taking into account the prevailing conditions in the region in the 1990s.

The study begins with a review of the postwar pattern of development in Latin America and the Caribbean, the "painful lessons" of the 1980s and the challenges of democratization in the 1990s. It then refers to current trends in the area of international production and the features of the strategy of pursuing both new production patterns and social equity. Later, it presents a diagnosis of the educational situation in the region and analyses various initiatives being carried out by individual countries with the aim of making changes in education and training and incorporating recent theoretical contributions on the links between education and economic development.

The document proposes an education strategy that emphasizes basic and secondary education, secondary vocational training and the strengthening of technological development; this approach revolves around key objectives (citizenship and competitiveness), criteria underlying the policies (equity and performance) and guidelines for institutional reform (national integration and decentralization). Lastly, it suggests a set of policies for putting the strategy into practice, illustrated by experiences in and outside the region, and presents an estimate of the resources needed for implementing the proposals.

In the secretariat's third document, the concept of changing production patterns with social equity is again the frame of reference and the linchpin of the study. Population, Social Equity and Changing Production Patterns contains the latest outputs of ECLAC activities in the area of population prior to the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Conference on Population and Development (Mexico City, April 1993) and with a view to the International Conference on Population and Development, to be held at Cairo in September 1994.

The study emphasizes the objectives of environmentally sustainable development, the fight against poverty and women's equality in the development process; its treatment of demographic variables is linked to the recognition of the special relationship between these three topics and population issues as such.

The first part of the document outlines the evolution of population dynamics at the regional and country levels, then examines their implications for the population's growth and age structure. Next, the study describes the proposal on changing production patterns with social equity and emphasizes its three main areas of linkage with population: human resources, with emphasis on quality; social equity; and environmental sustainability.

The chapter on women examines the exercise of reproductive rights and the situation of displaced and refugee women; the chapter on environmental sustainability stresses the link between the environment and natural resources and the spatial distribution of the population, and asserts that the analysis of local ecosystems in all their diversity is more vital to the definition and application of specific population policy measures than the study of demographic pressure on natural resources.

The document then focuses on national population policies, briefly examining the foundations thereof and various experiences in that field, and then considers in more detail some potential policy guidelines and programmes for more direct action on population variables. Lastly, it addresses the topic of spatial mobility of the population, both within and outside the region, as a social process, and considers its implications for development and counteracting any negative consequences through national policies and international cooperation.

The fourth document (LC/G.1813(SES.25/18)), prepared by the ECLAC secretariat and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), discusses the topic of health in Latin America and the Caribbean in the context of the proposal on changing production patterns with social equity. The main purpose of the study is to analyse the "virtuous circle" of health, economic change and improvement of systemic competitiveness. Basically, this linkage is attributable to the fact that relatively rapid progress can be made in the health field towards the achievement of the goals of social equity and poverty reduction. The document also emphasizes that health can enhance the contributions of education, training and the organization of work to the improvement of productivity and international competitiveness. It also analyses the influence of the sanitation sector, as an economic activity, on the economy's dynamism.

ECLAC and PAHO reaffirm the urgency of attaining universal coverage of basic health needs; to that end, they suggest providing a basic, incremental basket of health services, administered by a decentralized system in which the State has an important regulatory and financial role, especially in relation to health care for the poor. In this regard, the study offers a series of proposals on the ideal institutional framework for achieving this objective, and asserts the need to include health on the agenda of economic reforms. Other topics covered are the composition of the basic basket, financing alternatives and service modalities. Throughout the study, emphasis is placed on the idea that security with respect to the risks of illness and death is an attribute of modern citizenship.

In the fifth document (LC/G.1801(SES.25/4)), the ECLAC secretariat proposes that Latin America and the Caribbean adopt what it calls "open regionalism" to foster economic integration among the countries of the region in a way that promotes changing production patterns with social equity; to that end, it offers guidelines for lending continuity and coherence to the formal economic integration agreements reached.

In recent years, all the region's Governments have made strenuous efforts to improve their countries' linkages with the international economy in response to growing economic globalization. Public action in that regard has focused on promotion of the international competitiveness of the goods and services which each country has to offer. The measures adopted include trade liberalization and deregulation policies; at the same time, many preferential trade agreements have been concluded.

Although formal integration agreements may at times run counter to policies aimed at achieving growing levels of international competitiveness, it is both desirable and possible for the two dimensions to complement one another. To that end, the secretariat proposes "open regionalism" to the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean; this means promoting, along with other common actions, a system of intra-Latin American —or, eventually, intra-hemispheric— preferences compatible with policies to enhance international competitiveness.

This strategy would allow the countries of the region to strengthen their reciprocal economic ties and, at the same time, improve their linkages with the international economy by broadening their range of options, since it places integration at the service of international competitiveness; at the same time, if the international environment becomes adverse, it offers the least unfavourable option for dealing with the situation.

Whether this can be achieved depends, in essence, on the features of the agreements signed. This is why debate is being fostered not only on how to promote integration, but also on the requirements for optimizing agreements. In sum, the aim is to support the agreements reached, so that they will lead to tangible results; to identify stumbling-blocks and incompatibilities that could arise from the multiplicity of agreements, so that they can be overcome in time; and, especially, to propose guidelines for lending continuity and coherence to these agreements, in order to take advantage of their potential contribution to changing production patterns with social equity.

The sixth document (LC/G.1800(SES.25/3)) contains an analysis of the conditions of the Latin American and Caribbean countries' current integration into the global context, and proposes policy guidelines for improving their position in the future.

First, the document contains proposed elements for defining and implementing an integrated trade reform that includes new policies for export promotion; prospecting and development of natural resources, mining and agriculture; efficient import substitution; and the application of para-tariff measures against unfair competition.

Second, the study presents an argument for adopting a policy of productive development to overcome the productivity gap that characterizes the region's economies and outlines some options for productive development policies open to the Latin American and Caribbean countries in the 1990s.

Third, the document analyses the topic of macroeconomic stability and international financial flows, based on an analysis of the new features of the resurgence of capital movements and their macroeconomic effects. This is followed by an examination of the regulation, supervision and stability of financial institutions and capital markets and a discussion of the repercussions of policy measures on capital inflows.

The seventh document (LC/G.1802(SES.25/5)) was prepared in relation to United Nations General Assembly resolution 47/92 of 16 December 1992, in which the Assembly decided to convene a World Summit for Social Development at the level of Heads of State or Government, to be held early in 1995. The resolution enumerates the objectives of the Summit and specifies that the core issues to be addressed are: "a) the enhancement of social integration, particularly of the more disadvantaged and marginalized groups; b) alleviation and reduction of poverty; c) expansion of productive employment".

The resolution also lays down the procedures to be followed in preparing for the Summit, including the establishment of a Preparatory Committee; in this regard, the regional commissions are requested "to include in their programme of work for 1993 the World Summit for Social Development, with particular emphasis on the social situation in their respective regions, including proposals, and to prepare an integrated report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session".

In compliance with that mandate, the ECLAC secretariat prepared, in collaboration with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the note "The social summit: a view from Latin America and the Caribbean". Its purpose is to offer guidelines for the member countries' preparatory activities, bearing in mind, in particular, the region's aspirations regarding the outcome of the Summit.

The note includes an analysis of the global and regional context, a proposal on the conceptual framework in which, in the secretariat's view, the specific topics of the Summit should be addressed, a detailed consideration of each of those topics and, lastly, some reflections on international cooperation in the area of social development.

CEPAL REVIEW

Issues Nos. 46 to 50 of the CEPAL Review were published.

Issue No. 46 begins with a note by the Executive Secretary in memory of Fernando Fajnzylber. It continues with a series of articles on the international economy and regional and subregional integration. It also includes articles on the role of economic agents: privatization and the roll-back of the State, decentralization, State-owned enterprise reform and the entrepreneur as economic and social actor. There are also two studies on social issues, dealing with women and youth. The issue ends with an article on the ideas of Raúl Prebisch.

Issue No. 47 begins with a posthumous article by Fernando Fajnzylber on education and changing production patterns with social equity, followed by another on the empty box syndrome. Three articles deal with the agricultural sector, at the world and regional levels and in Mexico. The articles on the international economy delve into the reasons and options for integration and the region's role in globalization and convergence. The issue also includes articles on the consolidation of democracy and development in Chile, environmental policies in Brazil, privatization of the Argentine telephone system and the rationalization of social policy. The issue concludes with a historical analysis of the developmentalist State in Brazil.

Issue No. 48 presents some studies on a general view of another form of development, a new industrial order, the perspective of social policies without planning or revolution, and participation and the environment. Turning to more specialized regional situations, there are articles on European investment in the region, intra-industry trade, and industrial policy in Central America. There is also an article on options for financing water supply and sanitation services. The issue also includes a study of monetary policy and an open capital account and another on growth and income distribution in countries in the intermediate stages of development.

Issue No. 49 deals with different general topics, including changes in the situation of women and the future prospects of the trade union system. It also examines two topics related to the public sector: privatizations, and strategic management and the budget. Two other articles analyse the impact of events in the Pacific Basin on Latin America and the internationalization of regional industrial firms. The rest of the issue is dedicated to more focused studies on urban transport, poverty in Honduras, the Chilean wood-processing industry and the experience of the United States with legislation on water property rights.

No. 50 of the CEPAL Review was a special issue, with an index by subject and by author of the contents of Nos. 1 through 50, published between 1976 and 1993. The issue begins with an article in memory of Pedro Vuskovic. It includes three studies on regional integration and trade liberalization, and two on financial and monetary problems. Three other articles analyse the strategic turnaround in the regional economy, technology policy and intra-regional migration of skilled labour. The issue ends with a study on the social sciences and social reality in Central America and two articles on the historical formation of social stratification in Latin America and the current socio-economic structure.

The titles of the articles contained in the five issues of the CEPAL Review published during the biennium are as follows:

CEPAL Review, No. 46 (LC/G.1717-P)

- In memory of Fernando Fajnzylber
- Latin America and the internationalization of the world economy
- Privatizing and rolling back the Latin American State
- State-owned enterprise reform in Latin America
- The Central American entrepreneur as economic and social actor
- Why are men so irresponsible?
- Erroneous theses on youth in the 1990s
- Decentralization and equity
- Reorientation of Central American integration
- MERCOSUR and the new circumstances for its integration
- International industrial linkages and export development: the case of Chile
- The ideas of Prebisch

CEPAL Review, No. 47 (LC/G.1739-P)

- Education and changing production patterns with social equity
- The empty box syndrome
- Consolidating democracy and development in Chile
- Development pattern and environment in Brazil
- Integration today: bases and options
- Globalization and convergence: Latin America in a changing world
- The world agricultural outlook in the 1990s
- Evolution of the rural dimension in Latin America and the Caribbean
- The potential of Mexican agriculture and options for the future
- The privatization of the Argentine telephone system
- Rationalizing social policy: evaluation and viability
- The political economy of the developmentalist State in Brazil

CEPAL Review, No. 48 (LC/G.1478-P)

- In search of another form of development
- A new international industrial order
- European investment in Latin America: an overview
- An appraisal of recent intra-industry trade for Latin America
- Industrial policy in Central America
- Participation and the environment
- Self-financing water supply and sanitation services
- The social sciences without planning or revolution?
- Growth and income distribution in countries at intermediate stages of development
- Monetary policy and an open capital account

CEPAL Review, No. 49 (LC/G.1757-P)

- Women in the region: major changes
- The Pacific Basin and Latin America
- Strategic management, planning and budgets
- The internationalization of Latin American industrial firms
- Water property rights and the State: The United States experience
- Poverty and adjustment: the case of Honduras
- The trade union system: its background and future prospects
- Shaping competitiveness in the Chilean wood-processing industry
- Improving urban transport for the poor
- Privatizations and social welfare

CEPAL Review, No. 50 (LC/G.1767-P)

- In memory of Pedro Vuskovic
- Regional integration in the 1990s
- The integrationist revival: A return to Prebisch's policy prescriptions
- Trade liberalization in Latin America
- Growth, crises and strategic turnarounds
- Market failure and technological policy
- The monetary crisis, dollarization and the exchange rate
- Financing decentralization
- Intraregional migration of skilled manpower
- Social sciences and social reality in Central America
- The history of the social stratification of Latin America
- Socio-economic structure and collective behaviour
- Index of CEPAL Review, Numbers 1-50

SUBPROGRAMME 1: FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

For the purpose of offering an overview of agriculture in Latin America and the Caribbean, the Agricultural Development Unit, responsible for this subprogramme, published various documents during the period under consideration here, among which the following should be mentioned: "Los nuevos escenarios agrícolas en formación" (LC/L.707), "La dendroenergía en América Latina y el Caribe: importancia de los recursos madereros como combustible" (LC/R.1241), "Estructura territorial del Estado y ruralidad" (LC/R.1242) and "La trayectoria agraria de la ex URSS y sus perspectivas de inserción en los mercados agrícolas internacionales" (LC/R.1243). The document "La apertura y los procesos agroexportadores recientes" (LC/R.1299) reviews the agroexport experience of recent years in the region in response to policies of structural adjustment and liberalization of national economies. The majority of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean are attempting to increase their exportable supply of non-traditional agricultural goods; some instances of trade successes and expansion have been noted, although serious constraints on the placement of those goods in other regions of the world are being encountered.

The Unit began an analysis of the agricultural experience of extraregional countries of the Southern Hemisphere (Australia, New Zealand, South Africa) which are traditional exporters of horticultural products, in order to determine the possible implications for the region in its efforts to broaden and diversify its exportable supply. This study also takes into account the evolution of the economies of countries which import the agricultural products of the region. The publication of a document containing the reflections and suggestions contained in that analysis is planned for 1994.

The Unit studied the issue of agricultural trade in the context of regional integration and produced internal and statistical documents which serve as inputs for the documents which the secretariat is preparing for the coming session. Moreover, progress has been made in the formulation of two new projects: one is related to the modernizing impact of agroindustry in Paraguay and the other concerns the promotion of the use of forest products under the concept of sustainable development in Bolivia.

Several missions were undertaken in Chile (Ancud, Chañaral, Copiapó) to obtain the relevant information for the study entitled "Transformación productiva y relaciones agroindustriales: el caso de Chile" (LC/R.1240). The methodology used in that study served as the basis for the development of several further studies to be carried out under the project "Formulation of Policies for the Transformation of Agricultural Production in Latin America and the Caribbean", which is being executed with the support of the Netherlands. Studies of dairy and beef production chains in Nicaragua were done, and significant progress was made in research currently under way on agroindustrial production chains in Paraguay and the Dominican Republic, with special attention being given to the linkages of agroindustry with the primary sector and the market.

Several Central American countries were visited in mid-1993 in order to compile information and reach agreements with governmental authorities and private-sector agents about activities in the area of policies to promote the restructuring of agricultural production. Progress was made in the preparation of two studies on contractual relations in the restructuring of agricultural production in Guatemala and Nicaragua.

Lastly, in the context of the project HOL/92/S12, a seminar on the formulation of policies for the restructuring of agricultural production in Paraguay was organized and held in Asunción on 2-4 November 1993. Various working documents prepared by the Unit were examined.

i) Documents

Tributación y gasto público en la agricultura (LC/L.645).

Los nuevos escenarios agrícolas en formación (LC/L.707).

Análisis de cadenas agroexportadoras en Guatemala: transformación productiva y diversificación comercial (LC/R.1112).

Transformación productiva y relaciones agroindustriales: el caso de Chile (LC/R.1240).

La dendroenergía en América Latina y el Caribe: importancia de los recursos madereros como combustible (LC/R.1241).

Estructura territorial del Estado y ruralidad (LC/R.1242).

La trayectoria agraria de la ex URSS y sus perspectivas de inserción en los mercados agrícolas internacionales (LC/R.1243).

La apertura y los procesos agroexportadores recientes (LC/R.1299).

Desarrollo frutícola en Chile (LC/R.1312(Sem.74/2)).

Dos estudios sobre la situación agroalimentaria: los casos europeo y argentino (LC/BUE/R.183).

La agroindustria citrícola en el Uruguay: industrialización, comercialización y base agrícola (LC/MVD/R.73/Rev.1).

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

Organized by the subprogramme

Seminar on the transformation of Agricultural Production in Paraguay, under project HOL/92/S12 on the "Formulation of Policies for the Transformation of Agricultural Production in Latin America and the Caribbean" (Asunción, 2-4 November 1993).

Participation in other meetings and conferences

Consultation on sustainable development and the environment in the agricultural, forestry and fishing sectors in Latin America and the Caribbean, organized by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (Santiago, Chile, 28-30 April 1992).

Workshop on Adjustment, Social Policies and Living Conditions, organized by the Latin American Association of Development Organizations (ALOP) (Santiago, Chile, 11-13 May 1992).

Personnel Training Workshop, organized by the National Institute for Agricultural Development (INDAP). Presentation on the topic of rural development and small-scale agriculture: comparative analysis of rural trajectories (Rancagua, Chile, 18-19 May 1992).

Seminar on Horticultural Product Preservation, organized by the Agrarian Action Institute (INPROA), sponsored by FAO. Presentation on the topic of small-scale agriculture and the horticultural sector: problems and possibilities (Santiago, Chile, 25 May 1992).

First National Youth Encounter, organized by the recently formed Youth Department of the National Confederation "La Voz del Campo". Presentation on the topic of reflections on rural society (Buin, Chile, 11-14 June 1992).

National Seminar on Strategies for Environmentally Sustainable Agricultural Development in Marginal Zones of Small-scale Agriculture, organized by the Ministry of Agriculture of Chile (Santiago, Chile, 22-24 June 1992).

Seminar on Wages and Productivity in Table Grape Packing Operations, organized by the Economic Research Corporation for Latin America (CIEPLAN) (Santiago, Chile, 25 June 1992).

Training and Information Seminar for Trade Union Leaders, organized by the National Confederation "La Voz del Campo". Presentation on the topic of reality and outlook for small-scale agriculture and the role of productive organization (Santiago, Chile, 28-29 July 1992).

Second Technical and Entrepreneurial Workshop, organized by the Federation of Food Processors and Agro-Industrialists of Chile (FEPACH) (Santiago, Chile, 20-21 August 1992).

Seminar on the Environment and Modernization: A Regional Challenge, organized by the Friedrich Naumann Foundation/Regional Government of the Fourth Region of Chile, Regional Secretariat of Planning and Coordination (La Serena, Chile, 27-29 August 1992).

Seminar on Projections for the Development and Competitiveness of Chilean Agriculture, organized by the Ministry of Agriculture of Chile and the Inter-American Institute for Co-operation on Agriculture (IICA) (Santiago, Chile, 7 September 1992).

Seminar on the Role of Workers in the Modernization and Development of the Agro-Rural Sector, sponsored by FAO and organized by the Central Unica de Trabajadores. Presentation on the topic of Municipalities and Worker Participation in the Development of the Rural Community (Santiago, Chile, 26 October 1992).

Meeting of the Consultative Commission of the Institute of Agricultural Research (INIA) (Santiago, Chile, 24 November 1992).

Meeting on Rethinking Chilean Agriculture: Present and Future Challenges, organized by the Faculty of Agrarian and Forestry Sciences, Department of Rural Development, University of Chile. Presentation on the topic World Agriculture: Present and Future (Santiago, Chile, 1 December 1992).

Seminar on Forestry Statistics for Latin America and the Caribbean, organized by FAO (Santiago, Chile, 14-30 April 1993).

Seminar on Support for the Organization and Participation of Small-Scale Farmers in Development and Their Integration into the Modernization Process, organized by the Institute for Rural Education (Malloco, Chile, 16 April 1993).

Fifth Latin American Congress on Agrarian Economy, organized by the Latin American and Caribbean Association of Agricultural Economists (ALACEA) (Viña del Mar, Chile, 21-23 April 1993).

Meeting with leaders of small-scale farm organizations of the Metropolitan Region on the topic of changing production patterns and agro-industrial relations: the case of Chile, organized by the National Institute for Agricultural Development (INDAP) (Santiago, Chile, 11 May 1993).

Presentation on the topic of international agricultural trade and structural change in Latin America, University of Talca, Faculty of Natural Resources (Talca, Chile, 13-14 May 1993).

Meeting on Mechanisms for Price Stabilization of Importable Agricultural Products in Latin America and the Caribbean, organized by FAO (Santiago, Chile, 18-20 October 1993).

iii) Technical cooperation

Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua

Meetings with experts of the National University of Costa Rica, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock of El Salvador, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and Food Distribution, the Central Bank and the Rafael Landívar University of Guatemala, and the Ministry of Agriculture of Nicaragua, on agroindustrial chains, within the framework of project HOL/92/S12.

Chile

With the regional ministerial secretariats of agriculture of the Third and Tenth Regions, in the analysis of agroindustrial chains.

With the Institute of Agricultural Research (INIA), External Technical Consultative Group, in the analysis of the overall insertion of INIA in the national agricultural sector.

With the National Small-Scale Farm Commission, in the analysis of the current experience of small-scale producers and wage-earners in the national and international economic and political context.

With the Rural Development Commission of the Forestry Action Plan, in the analysis and definition of proposals on the role of the forestry sector in rural development.

Colombia

With the Colombian Institute of Agricultural Reform (INCORA), in the establishment of a system to finance land purchases.

Dominican Republic

With the Congress of Agricultural Entrepreneurs, under the auspices of the Secretary of State for Agriculture and the National Farm Board, on the issue of development policies for export agriculture.

SUBPROGRAMME 2: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

This subprogramme includes both economic development studies conducted by the Division itself and activities related to information and documentation for economic and social development carried out by the Latin American Centre for Economic and Social Documentation (CLADES).

Economic Development Division

The Division is responsible for two main activities: to monitor the economic evolution of the countries of the region and to examine Latin American and Caribbean economic and social policies and development strategies for harmonizing macroeconomic stability with social equity and structural change.

The activities relating to the first objective involved the preparation of the usual three annual publications. The first, entitled Economic Panorama of Latin America, examines the economic trends of the nine major economies of the region during the periods January-August 1992 and January-August 1993. The second, entitled Preliminary Overview of the Economy of Latin America and the Caribbean, which was published in December 1992, and December 1993, discusses the same topics, but covers the whole of each year and the entire region. These two publications present a timely overview of the situation of the regional economy —several months before any other publication—, and they are consequently the two ECLAC reports most quoted in the regional and international press and most sought after by countries, banks, international agencies, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The third publication, entitled Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean, is very broad in coverage and contains detailed, complete and comparable information and discussion on economic trends in the region. Given its size, the Survey is usually prepared and published in stages. First, volume I appeared in August 1992, containing the regional examination of economic trends during 1991. Subsequently, the fascicles with the analysis of national economies during 1991 were published, and, lastly (in March 1993), volume II, which comprises the country fascicles, was published. Volume I of the 1993 edition, which analyses economic trends in the region during 1992, was published in September 1993, and volume II appeared in the last quarter of 1993.

Activities in relation to the second objective focused on the examination of economic policies linked to the crisis and major related issues. Special importance was assigned to the examination of alternative policies for managing the debt, bringing about expansive adjustments and lowering inflation without causing a recession. In this area, the determinant factors in the manufactures exports of Chile and Brazil were also analysed, with special emphasis on the impact of the real effective exchange rate on exports. To this end, a time-series econometric model (error correction model) was used, in which the functions of export supply and demand were specified in theoretical terms; the first of these was determined on the basis of the real effective exchange rate (profitability), degree of capacity use and potential output, while the second was obtained on the basis of competitiveness and world demand.

During this biennium, activities continued in the area of the analysis of the processes of public policy reform in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica and Mexico, and comparative country surveys of the reforms undertaken in each of the areas selected (tax reforms, trade reforms, privatizations and social reforms) were also conducted. Within the framework of these surveys, 15 national case studies were published in the Reformas de Política Pública series, and a regional seminar was organized in which diverse aspects of those cases were examined (Santiago, Chile, 3-5 August 1992). The Workshop on Public Policy Reforms and Social Spending, organized by ECLAC and financed by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) (Santiago, Chile, 14-15 June 1993), allowed for fruitful interchange of knowledge among high-level functionaries of both institutions with respect to policies for the provision of services and government regulation in the social sectors of Latin America.

In the area of fiscal policies, the technical cooperation activities initiated in previous years continued. In this biennium, several case studies were prepared, and eight new issues of the Política Fiscal series compiling those studies were published, some of which were examined in national technical seminars. The relationships between fiscal policy and other macroeconomic aspects were analysed in the Fourth and Fifth Regional Seminars on Fiscal Policy, Stabilization and Adjustment (Santiago, Chile, 27-30 January 1992 and 25-28 January 1993, respectively). In addition, the implementation of a programme of technical cooperation between ECLAC and the Government of Cuba was initiated.

Lastly, in the framework of a regional project, activities were begun in the field of fiscal decentralization, including case studies of that topic in Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Colombia —which have been completed and are ready for publication, as is the basic framework document which defines the focus of the analyses— and three local technical seminars to study the respective reports (Porto Alegre, 7 July 1993; Bogotá, 26 July 1993; Medellín, 28 July 1993). Important contacts with various Latin American institutions which are currently working on the topic of decentralization have also been established.

i) Documents

El comercio de manufacturas de América Latina: evolución y estructura, 1962-1989 (LC/G.1731-P), Estudios e informes de la CEPAL series, No. 88. United Nations publication, Sales No. S.92.II.G.12.

Public finances in Latin America in the 1980s (LC/G.1737-P), Cuadernos de la CEPAL series, No. 69. United Nations publication, Sales No. E.92.II.G.10.

Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean, 1991, volume I (LC/G.1741-P and Add.1). United Nations publication, Sales No. E.92.II.G.2.

Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean, 1991, volume II (LC/G.1741-P). United Nations publication, Sales No. E.92.II.G.2.

Economic panorama of Latin America, 1992 (LC/G.1742).

Preliminary overview of the Latin American and Caribbean Economy, 1992 (LC/G.1751).

Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean, 1992, volume I (LC/G.1774-P). United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.II.G.2.

Economic panorama of Latin America, 1993 (LC/G.1775).

Economic survey of Puerto Rico, 1992 (LC/G.1781; LC/WAS/L.19/Rev.1).

El déficit parafiscal en Uruguay: 1982-1990 (LC/L.719), Política fiscal series, No. 29.

Economía y economía política de la reforma comercial colombiana (LC/L.726), Reformas de política pública series, No. 1.

Inestabilidad macroeconómica y flujos de comercio en Argentina, 1978-1991 (LC/L.732), Reformas de política pública series, No. 2.

A political economy analysis of import tariff policy in Brazil: 1980-1988 (LC/L.733), Reformas de política pública series, No. 3.

Reforma fiscal provincial en Argentina: el caso de Mendoza, 1987-1991 (LC/L.741), Política fiscal series, No. 30.

La política fiscal en Chile: 1985-1991 (LC/L.742), Política fiscal series, No. 31.

La reforma del régimen comercial en México durante los años ochenta: sus efectos económicos y dimensiones políticas (LC/L.743), Reformas de política pública series, No. 4.

Economía política de la apertura comercial chilena (LC/L.744), Reformas de política pública series, No. 5.

Política fiscal, equilibrio macroeconómico y distribución del ingreso en Venezuela: 1985-1991 (LC/L.745), Política fiscal series, No. 32.

Incidencia macroeconómica y distributiva de la política fiscal en Colombia: 1986-1990 (LC/L.746), Política fiscal series, No. 33.

La política fiscal en Bolivia y su relación con la política económica: 1986-1990 (LC/L.750), Política fiscal series, No. 34.

La política fiscal en Ecuador: 1985-1991 (LC/L.753), Política fiscal series, No. 35.

Política fiscal, ajuste y redistribución: el caso uruguayo, 1985-1991 (LC/L.759), Política fiscal series, No. 36.

The political economy of trade and industrial policy reform in Brazil in the 1990s (LC/L.762), Reformas de política pública series, No. 6.

Reformas tributarias en Argentina (LC/L.763), Reformas de política pública series, No. 7.

Reformas tributarias en Bolivia (LC/L.764), Reformas de política pública series, No. 8.

Reformas tributarias en Chile (LC/L.765), Reformas de política pública series, No. 9.

Reformas tributarias en Colombia (LC/L.769), Reformas de política pública series, No. 10.

Reformas tributarias en Costa Rica (LC/L.770), Reformas de política pública series, No. 11.

Reformas tributarias en México (LC/L.771), Reformas de política pública series, No. 12.

Reformas tributárias na América Latina durante os anos 80: o caso do Brasil (LC/L.772), Reformas de política pública series, No. 13.

Brasil: o sistema de proteção social e suas transformações recentes (LC/L.774), Reformas de política pública series, No. 14.

Bolívia: desafios e possibilidades em termos de política social (LC/L.775), Reformas de política pública series, No. 15.

MACROBRAS III: un modelo macroeconómico para Brasil (LC/BRS/L.15), Economia e desenvolvimento series, No. 9.

Nota sobre la evolución de la economía argentina en 1991 (LC/BUE/L.128).

Nota sobre la evolución de la economía argentina en 1992 (LC/BUE/L.132).

Economic survey of Puerto Rico, 1991 (LC/G.1750; LC/WAS/L.16/Rev.1).

Estabilización y equidad en América Latina en los ochenta (LC/R.1132).

La política cambiaria en América Latina a comienzos de los años noventa (LC/R.1193).

Japón: un caso ejemplar de capitalismo organizado (LC/R.1277).

Gestión y políticas públicas. Reflexiones a partir del caso de Chile (LC/R.1292).

Las alternativas del desarrollo de Uruguay como país de pequeña escala. Una comparación con países europeos de escala similar (LC/MVD/R.83).

Documents for the Seminar "A comparative analysis of the development models of small European and Latin Ameican countries since 1950" (Montevideo, 1-4 December 1992).

- The political economy of Ireland: 1950 to 1990. The emergence of a nation (LC/MVD/R.85; LC/R.1212(Sem.70/2)).
- Denmark: land of social consensus? (LC/MVD/R.86; LC/R.1213(Sem.70/3)).
- El modelo de desarrollo de Costa Rica (LC/MVD/R.87; LC/R.1214(Sem.70/4)).
- Apuntes sobre el desarrollo económico de Guatemala (LC/MVD/R.88; LC/R.1215(Sem.70/5)).
- Austrian economic policy since 1945: an exploratory analysis (LC/MVD/R.89; LC/R.1216(Sem.70/6)).
- From reconstruction to restrained recovery: socioeconomic development in the Netherlands, 1945-1992 (LC/MVD/R.90; LC/R.1217(Sem.70/7)).

- Política económica, crecimiento y bienestar: Bolivia (1950-1990) (LC/MVD/R.91; LC/R.1218(Sem.70/8)).

- La evolución socioeconómica del Ecuador (LC/MVD/R.92; LC/R.1219(Sem.70/9)).

- Paraguay: un caso de país de pequeña escala y su alternativa de desarrollo (LC/MVD/R.93; LC/R.1220(Sem.70/10)).

- Uruguay, 1950-1990: búsqueda de la sustentabilidad (LC/MVD/R.94; LC/R.1221(Sem.70/11)).

- Sistema social y sistema político: el caso uruguayc (LC/MVD/R.95; LC/R.1222(Sem.70/12)).

- Uruguay: un desarrollo problemático (LC/MVD/R.96; LC/R.1223(Sem.70/13)).

Evolución de la economía brasileña (LC/BRS/R.39/Add.1 to 12) Informe estadístico 1992 series.

Nota sobre la economía brasileña, 1991 (LC/BRS/R.41).

Evolución de la economía brasileña (LC/BRS/R.45/Add.01 to 09) Informe estadístico (enero-septiembre de 1993) series.

Nota sobre la economía brasileña en 1992 (LC/BRS/R.46).

Articles published in other periodicals

"Canje de deuda por naturaleza: la necesidad de una nueva agenda", Comercio exterior, No. 3, March 1992.

"La deuda externa: ¿por qué ha caído a segundo plano?", Boletín de diplomacia económica, No. 10, January 1992.

"Le poids de la dette aurait dû être partagé entre débiteurs et créanciers", Espaces latino-américains, No. 88, April 1992.

"Debt for nature swaps", Comercio exterior, vol. 32, No. 3, March 1992, pp. 256-262; Desarrollo y sociedad, No. 29, March 1992, pp. 59-74; Problèmes d'Amérique latine, September 1992, pp. 69-82; and Desarrollo económico, vol. 32, No. 127, October-December 1992, pp. 451-462.

"International estimates of capital: a 1950-1989 comparison of Latin America and the USA", Research Memorandum, No. 509, Institute of Economic Research, University of Groningen, Netherlands, 1992.

"Capital accumulation in Latin America: A six country comparison for 1950-1989", Review of Income and Wealth, December 1992.

"Chile economic performance in the 20th century, a comparative perspective" and "Estimación econométrica de funciones de exportación en Chile", published in Anales: Encuentro Anual de Economistas de Chile, Santiago, 1993, Universidad de Chile, Faculty of Economic and Aministrative

Sciences; and in Estudios de economía, vol. 20, June 1993, Jorge Marshall (editor), Department of Economics, Universidad de Chile.

"Un análisis de cointegración de las funciones de demanda de dinero: el caso de Chile", El trimestre económico, No. 238, July 1993, Fondo de Cultura Económica S.A. de C.V., Mexico City.

"Canje de la deuda por naturaleza", Revista de economía política, vol. 13, No. 3, July-September 1993, Centro de Economía Política, São Paulo, Brazil.

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

Organized by the subprogramme

Fourth Regional Seminar on Fiscal Policy, Stabilization and Adjustment (Santiago, Chile, 27-30 January 1992).

Activities Planning Workshop (ZOPP) of the Regional Project on Fiscal Decentralization (Santiago, Chile, 6-8 July 1992).

National Technical Seminar on Fiscal Policy (Montevideo, 21 July 1992).

Regional Seminar on Public Policy Reform (Santiago, Chile, 3-5 August 1992).

National Technical Seminar on Fiscal Policy (San José, 11 August 1992).

Seminar on Analytical Comparison of Development Models of Small European and Latin American Countries since 1950, organized by the ECLAC office in Montevideo, under the auspices and with the cooperation of the Government of Uruguay, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) (Montevideo, 1-4 December 1992).

Fifth Regional Seminar on Fiscal Policy, Stabilization and Adjustment (Santiago, Chile, 25-28 January 1993).

ECLAC/UNICEF Workshop on Public Policy Reforms and Social Spending (Santiago, Chile, 14-15 June 1993).

Local technical seminar to examine the study on "Fiscal Decentralization in Brazil: The Perception of the State of Rio Grande do Sul" (Porto Alegre, Brazil, 7 July 1993).

Local technical seminar to present and discuss the final report on fiscal decentralization in Colombia (Bogotá, 26 July 1993).

Local technical seminar to analyse the study on fiscal decentralization in Colombia (the case of Antioquía) (Medellín, Colombia, 28 July 1993).

Seminar on Argentine Fiscal Federalism, focused on the discussion of academic-level comparative studies of the problem of fiscal decentralization in Latin America (Buenos Aires, 20 October 1993).

Participation in other meetings and conferences

Seminar on Adjustment Policies and Poverty: False Dilemmas and True Problems, organized by the Inter-American Development Bank (Washington, D.C., 6-7 March 1992).

Conference on Economic Growth and its Causes, organized by the University of Groningen (Groningen, the Netherlands, 8-11 April 1992).

Fifth Inter-American Seminar on Economics, organized by the National Bureau of Economic Research (United States), the Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro, the Catholic University of Buenos Aires and the Instituto Torcuato di Tella (Buenos Aires, 8-10 May 1992).

Seminar on the Chilean Tax Structure, organized by the University of Chile and the Internal Revenue Service (Santiago, Chile, 3 June 1992).

Senior Seminar on the Politics and Economics of Public Revenues and Expenditures, organized by the World Bank (Brasilia, 9-12 June 1992).

Twenty-sixth Annual Assembly of the Inter-American Center of Tax Administrators (CIAT) (Montego Bay, Jamaica, 15-21 June 1992).

Seminar on the ISAPRES System: Efficiency, Equity and Finance, organized by the University of Chile (Santiago, Chile, 1 July 1992).

Meeting on Confronting the Challenge of Poverty and Inequality in Latin America, organized by the Brookings Institution and Inter-American Dialogue (Washington, D.C., 16-17 July 1992).

Fifteenth World Congress of the International Political Science Association (Buenos Aires, 21-25 July 1992).

Seminar on the Origins of Poverty and Inequality in the Brazilian Labour Market, organized by the Institute of Economic and Social Planning (IPEA), the Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro and the Institute of Economists of Rio de Janeiro (IERJ) (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 12-14 August 1992).

Seminar on the State of Science and the Fine Arts in Latin America in 1992, organized by the Asturian School for Hispanic Studies (Asturias, Spain, 17-21 August 1992).

Conference on the New Europe and the New World: Latin America and Europe, 1992, organized by the Latin American Centre, University of Oxford (Oxford, United Kingdom, 9-11 September 1992).

Technical Conference of the Inter-American Center of Tax Administrators (CIAT) on Tax Harmonization and Economic Integration (Málaga, Spain, 20-25 September 1992).

Seminar on Distributive Equity, organized by the Institute for Economic and Social Development (IDES) of Argentina (Buenos Aires, 7-9 October 1992).

Seminar on Financial Problems in Decentralization Processes, organized by the Ibero-American Co-operation Institute (ICI) of the Government of Spain and the Centre for Municipal Studies for International Cooperation (CEMCI) (Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, 6-10 October 1992).

International Forum on Public Management, organized by the President of the Republic of Colombia (Bogotá, 19-21 October 1992).

Preparatory Meeting for the Seminar on Adjustment Policies and Poverty: False Dilemmas and True Problems, organized by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) (Washington, D.C., 25 October 1992).

Seminar on Economic Policies for Latin America, International Conference on Trade Strategy and Economic Reform in Latin America, organized by the Centre for Studies on the State and Society (CEDES) and the Economic Research Corporation for Latin America (CIEPLAN) (Buenos Aires, 1-2 April 1993).

Twenty-seventh General Assembly of the Inter-American Center of Tax Administrators (CIAT) (Santiago, Chile, 19-23 April 1993).

Meeting on the Promotion of the International Fiscal Association in Chile, sponsored by the International Fiscal Association (IFA) (Santiago, Chile, 20 April 1993).

Technical round table discussions on monitoring of portfolio flows to developing countries, organized by the Debt and International Finance Division of the International Economics Department of the World Bank (Washington, D.C., 3 May 1993).

Annual meeting of the Economists of Chile, organized by the Department of Economics of the University of Chile (Santiago, Chile, 7 May 1993).

Conference on Europe and the Americas: Towards a Partnership for Sustainable Development, sponsored by the Institute for European-Latin American Relations (IRELA) of Madrid, Wilton Park and the International Conference Centre linked to the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office (Steyning, United Kingdom, 1-5 June 1993).

Workshop on the European Historical Economics Society, organized by the International University Menéndez y Pelayo (Pazo de Mariñán, Coruña, Spain, 7-9 July 1993).

Seminar on the topic "Towards a New Insertion of Latin America in the World Economy", organized by the Center for Latin American Research and Documentation (CEDLA) (Amsterdam, 12-13 July 1993).

International Seminar on Fiscal Decentralization, organized by the Friedrich Ebert Foundation and the World Bank (Bogotá, 22-23 July 1993).

Seminar on Taxation in Latin America and the Caribbean: Achievements and Prospects organized by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) (Washington, D.C., 26-27 July 1993).

Address on International Change and its Impact on Latin American Economic Policy organized by the Economic Research Corporation for Latin America (CIEPLAN) (Santiago, Chile, 12 August 1993).

Twelfth Latin American Meeting of the Econometric Society, organized by the Econometric Society (Tucumán, Argentina, 16-20 August 1993).

Meeting on Fiscal Decentralization in Latin America, organized by the Network of Applied Economic Research Centres (Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) (Buenos Aires, 28 September 1993).

Meeting of the Social Science Research Council (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 18 October 1993).

Fourth International Forum on Latin American Prospects, organized by the Inter-American Development Bank/Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (IDB/OECD) (Paris, 8-9 November 1993).

iii) Technical cooperation

Argentina

With the Municipality of the City of Buenos Aires and the Office of Statistics and Censuses of the Federal Capital, in the improvement of gross domestic product statistics and the elaboration of indicators of economic activity in the Federal Capital.

With the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INDEC), in the elaboration of a report on the methodology used to determine the Consumer Price Index; in the planning and conceptual design of the National Economic Survey to be conducted in 1994 and the Survey on Household Expenditures and Income, to be conducted in 1995 or 1996; in the area of surveys of human resources, foreign trade and industrial investments.

With the Secretariat of Economic Planning of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Public Works and Services, through studies on competitiveness; in the elaboration of a methodological proposal to facilitate the adjustment of declared incomes in the Permanent Household Survey (EPH) on the basis of national accounting data.

With the National University at Río Cuarto, Faculty of Economic Sciences, Córdoba Province, in estimating the gross domestic product of San Luis Province and other economic indicators.

Brazil

With the Secretariat of Economic Policy of the Ministry of Finance, in the evaluation of the fiscal adjustment plan.

With the Institute of Applied Economic Research (IPEA), in the following technical tasks:

a) Support for the activities in the area of macroeconomic policy coordination in the analysis of the national and international economic situation, and collaboration in the execution of research projects, especially those related to public finance and macroeconomic models;

b) With IPEA Sectoral Policy Coordination, in the elaboration of terms of reference in the areas of industrial and agricultural policy.

Cuba

With the Government, through the ECLAC/UNDP Regional Project on Design and Implementation of Fiscal Reforms (RLA/92/015), in carrying out a training programme on fiscal issues to strengthen the State Finance Committee.

Nicaragua

With the Ministry of Finance, to evaluate key aspects of the tax reform in progress and establish methodologies to measure the impact of fiscal policy on macroeconomic equilibrium and the redistributive effect of the budget of the Republic.

Paraguay

With the Government, in the evaluation of macroeconomic policies.

Uruguay

With the Government, in the periodic presentation of indicators of the social and economic situation, and in the identification of development problems.

With the Government, through the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance, in the execution of the activities stipulated in Project RLA/91/002 on Analytical Comparison of the Development Models of Small European and Latin American Countries, including the organization and holding of the seminar on that topic in Montevideo, 1-4 December 1992, and the elaboration of relevant studies.

Venezuela

With the Government, in analysing and redirecting macroeconomic policies.

iv) Training and fellowships

Lectures on international trade and international economic relations at the University of Brasilia (1992).

Classes in Macroeconomics I, in the Economics Department of the University of Santiago, Chile (27 April-July 1993).

Classes on the process and situation of decentralization in Colombia, in the Integrated Laboratory on the Design of Regional Strategies (LIDER 93) (8-11 June 1993).

Programme of Technical Training in Fiscal Issues, for two officials of the State Finance Committee of Cuba (Santiago, Chile, 5 August-3 September 1993).

Classes in Macroeconomics II, in the Economics Department of the University of Santiago, Chile, (Santiago, Chile, August-December 1993).

Classes in Economics as part of the preparatory course for diplomatic personnel at the Rio Branco Institute of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Brazil (1992-1993).

Classes as part of the Course on Economic Reforms and Strategic Public Management, organized by the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) (November 1993), on the following topics: fiscal programming, public finances in the 1980s, successful fiscal adjustment experiences in the region, tax regime and policy, decentralization of public management and privatization and regulation.

Latin American Centre for Economic and Social Documentation (CLADES)

The activities of CLADES under subprogramme 2 focused on information and documentation for economic and social development.

During the period covered by this report, CLADES centred on strengthening the management of information within the region. A great many of the documents were prepared for that purpose, particularly those in the Información y Desarrollo series (Nos. 3 to 5), which, in turn, functioned as prime elements of support for a training cycle in information management. The analysis of the methodology and contents of that training experience were the main topic of a meeting of experts attended by professionals from various fields (Santiago, Chile, 18-20 November 1992).

For the purpose of examining new aspects of information management for development and of exchanging experiences in order to raise the level of awareness of data network directors and decision-makers with regard to the role of information in the socio-economic context, the First and Second Regional Meetings on Information Management were held (Santiago, Chile, 17-21 May 1993, and San José, 8-12 November 1993, respectively).

During the period covered by this report, CLADES continued to publish periodic issues of PLANINDEX (volume 12) and the Informativo Terminológico (Nos. 31 to 34). In addition, a special issue, on the occasion of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, entitled Reseñas de documentos sobre desarrollo ambientalmente sustentable (LC/G.1724-P), in which studies on that issue prepared by international and regional organizations in Latin America and the Caribbean were complied, was published as part of the INFOPLAN series. An edition dedicated to the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR) (LC/G.1788-P) was also published in that same series.

An optical disk with information on economic and social planning was also generated.

i) Documents

Reseñas de documentos sobre desarrollo ambientalmente sustentable (LC/G.1724-P), INFOPLAN: temas especiales del desarrollo series, No. 8. United Nations publication, Sales No. S.92.II.G.4.

MERCOSUR; resúmenes de documentos (LC/G.1788-P), INFOPLAN: temas especiales del desarrollo series, No. 9.

Consolidación de información: una experiencia de CLADES (LC/L.706), Información y desarrollo series, No. 3.

PLANINDEX, vol.12 (LC/L.720), 1992.

Ciclo de entrenamiento en gestión de la información: organización y contenido (LC/L.734), Información y desarrollo series, No. 4.

Bases de una propuesta temática instrumental para el ciclo de entrenamiento (LC/L.748), Información y desarrollo series, No. 5.

El Macrothesaurus en la CEPAL (LC/R.1209).

Principios orientadores de la propuesta temática del CLADES. Versión preliminar (LC/R.1267 and Corr.1).

Proyecto "Red de redes". Informe final de la Reunión regional sobre gestión de información (LC/R.1321).

Informativo terminológico, No. 31 (January-June 1992).

Informativo terminológico, No. 32 (July-December 1992).

Informativo terminológico, No. 33 (January-June 1993).

Informativo terminológico, No. 34 (July-December 1993).

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

Meeting on Social Intelligence (Havana, 1-2 June 1992).

Regional Meeting of Experts on the Macrothesaurus and Information Management (Santiago, Chile, 18-20 November 1992).

Regional Meeting on Information Management ("Network of Networks" Project) (Santiago, Chile, 17-21 May 1993).

Second Regional Meeting on Information Management (San José, 8-12 November 1993).

Participation in other meetings and conferences

Workshop on Simulation Models and Software for the Design of Educational Policies, organized by the Centre for Educational Research and Development (CIDE), the Latin American Information and Documentation Network on Education (REDUC) and the National Commission for Scientific and Technological Research (CONICYT) (Santiago, Chile, 4-5 May 1992).

Training Course in the Use of the ALTERNEX Data Communication Network, sponsored by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) (Rio de Janeiro 14-18 December 1992).

First Meeting to Evaluate the "Network of Networks" Project (Pan American Health Organization (PAHO/Latin American and Caribbean Health Sciences Information Center (BIREME)) (São Paulo, 8-9 July 1993).

Course-Workshop on Information Marketing (Centre for Educational Research and Development (CIDE)/Latin American Information and Documentation Network on Education (REDUC)) (Santiago, Chile, 6-10 December 1993).

iii) Technical cooperation

Integration bodies

With the Latin American Integration Association (LAIA), in the design of a project and the implementation of an integral system of information and support for the foreign trade of the region.

Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Panama, Uruguay and Venezuela

With national institutional information networks, in information management.

Brazil

With the National Centre for Environmental Information (CNIA) of the Brazilian Environment and Renewable Resources Institute (IBAMA), in the development of a national system of information on the environment.

Canada

With the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), in the design of an electronic conference to elaborate indicators to help evaluate information systems, and in the study of indicators of the impact of information systems on development.

Chile

With the National Congress, in monitoring the World Bank project to modernize the National Congress of Chile in the area of information.

Cuba

With the Institute of Scientific and Technical Documentation and Information (IDICT) of the Cuban Academy of Sciences, in the design of a research programme on social intelligence.

Mexico

With the University of Guadalajara, in the use of ECLAC databases, in the area of LATIN BASE/92.

Venezuela

With the National Council for Scientific and Technological Research (CONICIT), in the design of development strategies for the Regional Programme to Strengthen Cooperation among National Information Networks and Systems for Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (INFOLAC).

With the Ministry of Family Affairs, Social Management School, in the design of a seminar on management and social intelligence and the planning of the development of information systems for social management.

With the Social Management School Foundation, in the application of the social intelligence approach to social management problems in Venezuelan communities.

iv) Training and fellowships

An internship for two professionals of the Central Bank of Ecuador, on issues of information, documentation, informatics and economics (March 1992).

SUBPROGRAMME 3: ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PLANNING

The first year of the 1992-1993 biennium was a time of transition during which the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) began to carry out the new activities assigned to it by its member Governments. At the Ninth Meeting of the Regional Council for Planning (CRP), held within the framework of the Eighth Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean (Madrid, 22-26 March 1992), it was decided to assign priority to issues linked to strategic State management. In the two meetings of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Council for Planning (MD/CRP), held at the end of 1992 and 1993, respectively, member Governments also requested that ILPES should give special attention to certain issues in its programmed activities.

In order to carry out those activities effectively, ILPES made changes in its training, technical cooperation and research functions. It made a noteworthy change of strategy in the area of training, through the introduction of a modular, flexible system of intermediate length courses on specific topics, in response to the requests of Governments. Five international courses with the new design, with a total attendance of around 150 participants from public agencies and non-governmental organizations of the countries of the region, were given during the biennium: i) Course on the Formulation and Appraisal of Social Policies and Projects (one in 1992 and another in 1993); ii) High-level Training Programme in Regional Development - Integrated Laboratory on the Design of Regional Strategies (LIDER) (one in 1992 and another in 1993); iii) International Course on Economic Reforms and Strategic State Management (one in 1993). The success of those courses stimulated requests to the Institute to organize national courses: for example, the Integrated Laboratory on the Design of Regional Strategies (LIDER) in Colombia, given in 1993, with 27 participants.

With regard to public sector programming, special mention should be made of the fact that budget policy has been taken up again in the area of resource allocation. The seminar on models and instruments for the assessment of budget policy (Buenos Aires, 23-26 June 1992), together with the preparation of several studies linked to that issue, made closer contact with the budget offices of countries of the region possible. ILPES, with the Inter-American Public Budget Association (ASIP), also organized a Workshop on Integrated Systems of Financial Administration (Santiago, Chile, 28-30 April 1993). Moreover, in the area of economic reform, priority was given to the analysis of the restructuring of the State-owned sector.

In the social field, together with the two courses mentioned above, special attention was given to resource allocation through the analysis of social spending and its redistributive impact and the examination of social institutions. The research, training and consultation tasks performed in various countries of the region warrant special mention (among others, with the Government of Mexico; the Municipality of Quito; the Office of the Under-Secretary for Regional and Administrative Development of the Ministry of the Interior of Chile; and the Municipality of Rio de Janeiro) in the area of strengthening and developing municipal management. The activities undertaken in the framework of the Joint OAS/ILPES Programme on Social Policies for Latin America (PROPOSAL) should also be mentioned.

The accumulated experience of the Institute in the area of project data bank information systems led to numerous advisory assistance missions to national planning agencies, the organization of seminars and courses on project evaluation and the preparation of technical documents, methodology manuals and systems operation manuals. The National Investment Projects Data Bank (BPIN) of Colombia is one example. The execution of that project, begun in December 1989 and completed early in 1993, led to the preparation of a general methodology of project evaluation and the elaboration of 12 specific methodologies, involved training of more than 2,000 national and local officials at 68 events and made it possible to instal the BPIN system in 70 entities at the national and local levels. The National Investment Projects Data Bank (BPIN) was also presented at four regional seminars.

With regard to regional policies and planning, progress was made in the substantive and procedural conceptualization of regional development management and its interaction with decentralization processes and international competitiveness. The main focus of the work was on institutions, social agents, resource allocation, entrepreneurial development, technological parks and districts and the environment.

In the area of technical cooperation, the Institute undertook numerous advisory assistance missions, at the request of Governments, covering more that 15 countries of the region, in their diverse technical-functional areas.

Lastly, close contacts were maintained with various bodies in order to mobilize extrabudgetary resources for projects to consolidate its new field of activity. These offered the opportunity for joint activities with the International Institute for Public Administration (IIAP) of France and the Ibero-American Co-operation Institute (ICI) of Spain, and it is expected that agreements will soon be reached with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Office for Development Cooperation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands.

i) Documents

La descentralización: el eslabón perdido de la cadena de transformación productiva con equidad y sustentabilidad (LC/IP/G.62-P), Cuadernos del ILPES series, No. 36. United Nations publication, Sales No. S.92.III.F.1.

El régimen jurídico de la planificación en América Latina (LC/IP/G.64-P), Cuadernos del ILPES series, No. 37. United Nations publication, Sales No. S.93.III.F.1.

El presupuesto frente a los nuevos retos de la planificación y coordinación de políticas públicas. Informe final (Primer seminario sobre presupuestos públicos y gestión estratégica del Estado, México, D.F., 27 al 30 de agosto de 1991) (LC/IP/G.65).

Las transformaciones en el pensamiento regionalista latinoamericano (Escenas, discursos y actores) (LC/IP/G.67).

Un marco de consistencia para el análisis de las políticas presupuestarias: metodologías y usos potenciales (LC/IP/G.68).

Modelos e instrumentos para evaluar políticas presupuestarias. Informe final del Segundo Seminario sobre Presupuestos Públicos y Gestión Estratégica del Estado (LC/IP/G.71).

Post modernismo territorial y globalización: regiones pivotales y regiones virtuales (LC/IP/G.73).

List of Caribbean Ministers of Planning and Heads of Planning Offices (LC/IP/L.31/Rev.5).

Jamaica Project Data Bank: ILPES/INFOPROJECT 2.2 (LC/IP/L.39/Rev.1).

La reticulación de pequeñas empresas al nivel regional y el papel del sector público. Una experiencia en la Región del Bío Bío, Chile (LC/IP/L.42).

Manual de identificación, preparación y evaluación de proyectos (LC/IP/L.43 and Rev.1).

Selecting investment projects and policy reforms: the need for an integrated approach (LC/IP/L.45).

La inversión privada: el diseño de un sistema de información sobre proyectos, vol. 1 (LC/IP/L.46).

Sistema de información sobre proyectos de inversión privada: manual de operaciones, vol. 2 (LC/IP/L.46/Add.1).

Proposiciones de política para aumentar la rentabilidad de la inversión pública (LC/IP/L.47).

EDI/ECLAC/ILPES Seminar on "Project data bank and public sector investment programming": vol. 1 - Proceedings and final report (LC/IP/L.48); vol. 2 - List of selected national papers (LC/IP/L.48/Add.1); vol. 3 - List of selected institutional papers (LC/IP/L.48/Add.2); vol. 4 - Manual for project identification, formulation and appraisal (LC/IP/L.48/Add.3).

EDI/ECLAC/ILPES Seminar on "Project data bank and public sector investment programming: issues, ideas, conclusions and recommendations" (LC/IP/L.49).

Mujer y territorio: una cohabitación deseable (LC/IP/L.50).

Estructura lógica y física del Banco de Proyectos de Inversión Nacional de Colombia (LC/IP/L.51).

Los nuevos retos en la programación del sector público (LC/IP/L.52).

Manual metodológico para la identificación, preparación y evaluación de proyectos de caminos vecinales (LC/IP/L.53).

Estrategias de capacitación para la implantación de bancos de proyectos de inversión pública: la experiencia de Colombia (LC/IP/L.54).

La evaluación de proyectos por el método de los efectos (LC/IP/L.55).

Bibliografía sobre preparación y evaluación de proyectos de inversión: 1960-1992 (LC/IP/L.56 and Rev.1).

Manual metodológico para la identificación, preparación y evaluación de proyectos regionales de comercialización (LC/IP/L.57).

Seminario taller sobre coordinación de políticas de fomento de la competitividad y nuevos desafíos para la integración regional (LC/IP/L.58).

Estimación de indicadores de costo-eficiencia en proyectos de agua potable (LC/IP/L.59).

Manual metodológico para la identificación, preparación y evaluación de proyectos de pequeña irrigación (LC/IP/L.60).

Manual del usuario: registro de proyectos (LC/IP/L.61).

Manual de identificación, preparación y evaluación de proyectos de agua potable (LC/IP/L.62).

Lineamientos metodológicos para la evaluación de proyectos ambientales (LC/IP/L.63).

Manual metodológico para la identificación, preparación y evaluación de proyectos de infraestructura educacional (LC/IP/L.64).

Manual metodológico para proyectos de infraestructura de establecimientos del sector salud del primer nivel (LC/IP/L.65).

Manual metodológico para la evaluación de proyectos de transmisión, subtransmisión y distribución eléctrica (LC/IP/L.68).

Manual de operación y metodologías. Vol. I: Operación del Banco de Proyectos de Inversión Nacional (LC/IP/L.71).

Diseño físico: subsistema de seguimiento presupuestal (LC/IP/L.72).

Sistema de seguimiento físico financiero: diseño físico (LC/IP/L.73).

Diseño lógico: subsistema de seguimiento presupuestal (LC/IP/L.74).

Manual del usuario: subsistema de seguimiento físico financiero (LC/IP/L.75).

Seminario taller sobre programación de inversiones y banco de proyectos. Compendio de documentos y conclusiones (LC/IP/L.76).

Subsistema de seguimiento presupuestal: manual del usuario (LC/IP/L.77).

Marco legal del Banco de Proyectos de Inversión Nacional (LC/IP/L.78).

Banco de Proyectos de Inversión Nacional (BPIN) de Colombia. Características y resultados del Proyecto (LC/IP/L.79).

La evaluación social de proyectos y la estimación del impacto ambiental: un puente teórico necesario pero complicado (LC/IP/L.81).

Bases metodológicas para la programación y administración eficiente de la inversión pública (LC/IP/L.82).

Características y estructura del sistema computacional del Banco de Proyectos de Inversión Nacional (BPIN) de Colombia (Cartagena, Colombia, 9-10 agosto 1993) (LC/IP/L.83).

Propuesta metodológica para la evaluación ex post y el informe de término de los proyectos de inversión (LC/IP/L.84).

Fundamentos metodológicos, conceptuales y operativos del enfoque costo-eficiencia y necesidades básicas en la evaluación social de los proyectos sociales (LC/IP/L.85).

Descentralización en Chile: antecedentes, situación actual y desafíos futuros (LC/IP/L.86).

Cooperación interempresarial: desafío a las políticas regionales (LC/IP/L.87).

Racionalizando la política social: el papel de la evaluación y su viabilidad (LC/IP/R.102).

Perspectivas de la programación del desarrollo; políticas sociales para los años noventa (LC/IP/R.103).

La gestión de las regiones en el nuevo orden internacional: cuasi estados y cuasi empresas (LC/IP/R.110).

El conflicto centro-periferia en torno al Fondo Nacional de Desarrollo Regional (LC/IP/R.111).

La política nacional de desarrollo regional del gobierno de transición: apreciaciones y dudas (LC/IP/R.116).

La financiación en los procesos de descentralización (LC/IP/R.117).

La descentralización de los servicios sociales (LC/IP/R.118).

Descentralización, democratización y reformas institucionales y administrativas en América Latina (LC/IP/R.119).

¿Gobierno o administración municipal? Las cuestiones de la distribución del poder y de la gestión y ejecución de las políticas municipales (LC/IP/R.124).

Mujer y desarrollo regional: afinidades y tareas pendientes (LC/IP/R.125).

Democracia, proyecto político y gestión de ciudades capitales y gobiernos locales (LC/IP/R.126).

Técnicas de análisis regional: ejercitación y aplicación; tarea, guía de técnicas y manual de uso del sistema computacional (LC/IP/R.127).

Planificación e inversión local (LC/IP/R.128).

Gobierno regional y desarrollo económico: el caso chileno (LC/IP/R.129).

Adecuaciones y cambios en el funcionamiento del sector público (LC/IP/R.130).

La descentralización: problema contemporáneo en América Latina (LC/IP/R.131).

La desconcentración administrativa y las prestaciones sociales (LC/IP/R.132).

Gobierno regional y administración municipal en la descentralización de Chile (LC/IP/R.133).

La capacitación de los recursos humanos como respuesta a los desafíos de la gestión municipal moderna (LC/IP/R.134).

El nuevo municipio latinoamericano: descentralización y democracia (LC/IP/R.135).

Algunas dimensiones de la gestión municipal (LC/IP/R.136).

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

Organized by the subprogramme

Seminar on Models and Instruments for Evaluating Budget Policies (Buenos Aires, 23-26 June 1992).

Seminar-Workshop on Investment Programming and Project Data Banks, sponsored by the National Planning Office (ONAPLAN), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Economic Development Institute (IDE) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) (Santo Domingo, 14-15 January 1993).

Workshop on Integrated Systems of Financial Adminstration, organized jointly with the Inter-American Public Budget Association (ASIP) (Santiago, Chile, 28-30 April 1993).

Workshop on Methodological Problems in the Measurement of Public Social Spending and its Redistributive Impact, organized jointly with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Organization of American States (OAS) (Santiago, Chile, 3-4 June 1993).

Seminar on the Economy and Society in Contemporary Latin America, organized by the Council of Ibero-American Studies (CEEIB) and the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES). In Madrid, the Intercultural Institute for Self-Management and Municipal Action (INAUCO), Autonomous University of Madrid, was responsible for coordination; in Salamanca, the Institute for Ibero-American and Portuguese Studies, University of Salamanca (Madrid and Salamanca, Spain, 22-24 and 27-29 September 1993).

Seminar on Municipal Management and Training, organized by ILPES and UNDP, under the project RLA/92/037 on Rationalization of Social Spending and Improvement of Municipal Budget Management (Santiago, Chile, 27-28 September 1993).

Inter-American Seminar on Local Statistical Information Systems to Help Overcome Poverty, organized jointly with the Ministry of the Interior of Chile and the Organization of American States (OAS) (Santiago, Chile, 28-29 October 1993).

Participation in other meetings and conferences

Pilot seminar organized by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Latin American Institute for Social Research (ILDIS) and the Latin American Economic System (SELA), on prospective training in Latin America and the Caribbean within the fields of competence of UNESCO (Caracas, 17-20 February 1992).

Workshop on Public Sector Managerial Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, organized by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (Santiago, Chile, 23-25 March 1992).

Seminar on Latin American Structural Heterogeneity at the End of the Century, organized by the Ibero-American University Santa María de La Rábida (Huelva, Spain, 21-23 April 1992).

Ad Hoc Meeting on Project Data Banks and Public Sector Investment Programming, organized by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) (Tortola, British Virgin Islands, 29-30 April 1992).

First Latin American Conference on Small-Scale Industry and Restructuring of Production, organized by the Small-Scale Industrial Development Network for the Andean Region (ANDINET) (Santiago, Chile, 4-6 May 1992).

Latin America Day, organized by the Italian-Latin American Institute (Genoa, Italy, 16 May 1992).

Conference on Decentralization in Chile, organized by the National Women's Service (SERNAM) (Santiago, Chile, 27 May 1992).

Local Development: A New Regional Policy for Better Living?, Seminar organized by the International University Menéndez Pelayo (Valencia, Spain, 22-26 June 1992).

Meeting of Executives of Programmes for the Improvement of Public Management in Latin America and the Caribbean, organized by the Secretariat to the Presidency of the Republic of Uruguay (Montevideo, 29 June-1 July 1992).

Industrial Geography Symposium on Industrial Promotion Policies, organized by the Association of Spanish Geographers and the University of Salamanca (Salamanca, Spain, 2-4 July 1992).

Seminar on the Internationalization of Economies and Regional Development, organized by the Interdisciplinary Centre for Regional Development (CIDER) and the Regional Council on Economic and Social Planning (CORPES) (Medellín, Colombia, 15-18 July 1992).

Seminar on Regional Development and Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises, organized by SUR Profesionales Consultores, the Centre for Socio-economic Research for Development (CED) and the Commission on Research on Alternative Agriculture (CIAL) (La Serena, Chile, 15-18 July 1992).

First Meeting on Human Resources and the Development of Local Health Systems in Latin America, organized by the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Ministry of Health of Mexico (Cuernavaca, State of Morelia, Mexico, 4-7 August 1992).

Seminar on the Internationalization of the Mexican Economy and the Development of the Pacific Rim States, organized by the National Network of Pacific Rim Researchers (Oaxaca, Mexico, 6-8 August 1992).

Symposium on Large Cities: The Problematic of Central Areas, organized by the Municipality of Santiago and the Latin American Network of Capital Cities (Santiago, Chile, 28 August-1 September 1992).

International Seminar on Social Development and Poverty, organized by the Organization of American States (OAS) (Washington, D.C., 2-3 September 1992).

Seminar on Financial Problems in Decentralization Processes, organized by the Institute for Ibero-American Cooperation of the Government of Spain and the Municipal Studies Centre for International Cooperation (CEMCI) (Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, 6-10 October 1992).

International Seminar on Democracy, Governability and the Management of Capital Cities, Metropolitan Areas and Local Governments, organized by the Government of the State of Mexico, the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM), the Azcapotzalco Unit and the Municipality of Cuautitlán-Izcalli (Cuautitlán-Izcalli, Mexico, 27-29 October 1992).

Seminar on Social Policy, Regional Development and the Modernization of the State: Latin American and Colombian Experiences, organized by National Planning Department (DNP), the Regional Council for Economic and Social Policy of Western Colombia, the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) and the Interdisciplinary Centre for Regional Development (CIDER) (Armenia, Colombia, 27-30 October 1992).

International Seminar on Experiences in Decentralization and Regionalization: The Cases of Spain, Italy and Sweden, organized by the Centre for Research on Social Reality (CIRES) and the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) (Santiago, Chile, 23-24 November 1992).

International Conference on Social Development, Democracy and Economic Growth, organized by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the Government of Bolivia and ECLAC (La Paz, 26-27 November 1992).

Seminar "Chile: la hora de las regiones" organized by the Environmental Research and Planning Center (CIPMA); presentation of a paper at the Round Table on Endogenous Regional Development and another at the Round Table on Technological Parks and Industrial Districts (Valparaíso, Chile, 7 January 1993).

Forum on Social Reform and Poverty, organized by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (Washington, D.C., 10-14 February 1993).

Working Group Meeting under the research project "The Regional Issue in Transitions to Democracy: the Cases of Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Spain", organized by the Higher Council for Scientific Research (CSIC) of Spain (Belo Horizonte, Brazil, 30 March-3 April 1993).

Seminar on the Calculation and Interrelation of Social Prices, organized by the Ministry of National Planning and Economic Policy (MIDEPLAN) of Chile and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) (Santiago, Chile, 21-23 April 1993).

Conference on Strategic Public Management at the Twentieth Seminar on the Public Budget, organized by the Inter-American Public Budget Association (ASIP) (Caracas, 24-31 July 1993).

International Seminar on Regional Development, organized by the University of Concepción and the University of Bologna (Italy) (Concepción, Chile, 22 September 1993).

Seminar on Patagonian Development and Territorial Planning, organized by the Ministry of the Presidency of the Nation and the National University of Comahue (Bariloche, Argentina, 9-13 November 1993).

iii) Technical cooperation

Argentina

With the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, in support of the Social Emergency Programme, financed jointly by the Government of the Republic of Argentina, the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), coordinated by the UNICEF Area Office for Argentina, Chile and Uruguay.

At the request of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Office in Argentina, in reviewing and proposing modifications to its technical cooperation programme with the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Public Works and Services of the Republic of Argentina.

With the Department of Economic Programming, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Public Works and Services, in the organization of the national public investment system.

With the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in the design of an International Technical Cooperation Programme in that Ministry.

With the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Public Works and Services, in designing a system for monitoring and evaluating the budget.

With the Government, in the preparation of a joint project with the World Bank related to the Mother and Child Nutrition Programme.

With the Pan American Health Organization (OPS), in the cost-impact evaluation of the National Food Security System and in the elaboration of a cost-impact evaluation model applicable to regional Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) programmes.

Bolivia

With Government authorities and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), with regard to a project on municipalization.

Brazil

With the Ministry of Planning and the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Finance and Planning, in establishing a programme of cooperation with the System for the Evaluation of Government Action, with financing by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Bank.

With the State Planning Commission of the Government of the State of Rio and the National Department of Planning and Evaluation, in programming investments and preparing the first stage of a project data bank.

With the Municipality of Rio de Janeiro, in municipal development and planning.

Chile

With the National Office of Primary Education of the Ministry of Education, with regard to the fund for educational decentralization currently being established in Chile, under the technical cooperation agreement between the Ministry of Education of Chile and the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES).

Technical cooperation project of the Office of the Under-Secretary for Regional and Administrative Development of the Ministry of the Interior (SUBDERE) and the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES). Continuation of the project in the area of training and specific investment studies and, as part of that project, technical cooperation with the Government of the Sixth Region in the installation of REDATAM-Plus and the development of a methodology for locating pockets of poverty.

With the Bío-Bío University, in the area of regional development.

Colombia

With the Regional Council for Economic and Social Policy of Western Colombia, in the area of the planning of courses on regional development, investment projects and social policies.

With the National Planning Department (DNP), in establishing the National Investment Project Data Bank; preparation of a users' manual and evaluation and negotiation of the second phase of the Project Data Bank, submitting the Final DNP/ILPES/IDB Report on the Technical Cooperation Agreement on the National Investment Project Data Bank; analysis of the second phase of the Network of Project Data Banks.

Cuba

With the Central Planning Board (JUCEPLAN), in joint economic and social planning activities.

Ecuador

With the National Secretariat of Administrative Development (SENDA) of the Office of the President of Ecuador, in activities of municipal development, training and planning; negotiation of a technical cooperation project of SENDA and ILPES to strengthen the municipal development programme of the Government of Ecuador, the Inter-American Development Bank and the World Bank.

With the Municipality of Quito, in the area of municipal training.

El Salvador

With the Ministry of Economic Affairs, in formulating and implementing the structural adjustment programme, under Project ELS/90/004 on strengthening the Ministry of Economic Affairs for the structural adjustment programme.

With the Department of National Reconstruction, in the formulation of a five-year development strategy.

Guatemala

With the General Secretariat of the National Council for Economic Planning (SEGEPLAN), in support of that Secretariat in the area of economic and social planning.

Jamaica

With the National Planning Agency, in the following: i) on-the-job staff training in the application of a macroeconomic model; ii) training for staff of the Projects Analysis and Monitoring Company in the management of project data banks; and iii) design of the project data bank users' manual.

With the Planning Institute of Jamaica, in the evaluation and monitoring of the Project Data Bank and the integration of that Bank into the Ministry of Finance and Planning.

Mexico

With the University of Colima, in the organization of an International Seminar on Changes in the World Economy and their Impact on the Pacific Coast of Mexico.

With the Pan American Health Organization Office in Mexico, in social development and policies.

With the Government of Mexico, in development and municipal planning.

Nicaragua

With the Ministries of Economic Affairs and Development and of Foreign Cooperation, in the area of investment programming and use of a project data bank.

Paraguay

With the Office of the Mayor of Asunción, in development and municipal training.

Puerto Rico

With Government authorities, to analyse the entry of Puerto Rico into the Regional Council for Planning (CRP).

Dominican Republic

Negotiation of a new cooperation agreement between the IDB, ILPES and the National Planning Office (ONAPLAN), to establish an Integrated Project Information System.

Uruguay

With the office of Planning and the Budget, in the application of the ILPES Project Information System.

With the Government, in programming the activities of Project URU/90/001-Rev.F on social programme evaluation, currently being implemented in that country.

Venezuela

With the Central Office for Planning and Coordination (CORDIPLAN), with regard to investment programming systems and a project data bank, and in the design of a governmental training programme on the preparation and evaluation of projects.

With the Office of the Social Investment Fund (FONVIS), in the formulation and execution of the training programme on project programming and evaluation, as stipulated in the agreement between the Inter-American Development Bank and the Government of Venezuela, and in the realization of the first course for the training of trainers in the formulation and evaluation of projects.

v) Training and fellowships

International courses

Course on the Formulation and Evaluation of Social Policies and Projects, organized by the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) with the financial and technical support of the Ibero-American Co-operation Institute (ICI) of the Government of Spain (Santiago, Chile, 20 September-24 October 1992), for 29 participants from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru and Venezuela (12 fellowships).

Course on "Integrated Laboratory on the Design of Regional Strategies" (LIDER), organized by ILPES with the financial and technical support of the Ibero-American Co-operation Institute (ICI) of the Government of Spain (Santiago, Chile, 26 October-27 November 1992), for 24 participants from

Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru, Spain and Venezuela (14 fellowships).

LIDER course. High-level International Training Programme in Regional Development, organized by ILPES with the financial and technical support of the Ibero-American Co-operation Institute (ICI) of the Government of Spain (Santa Cruz, Bolivia, 9 August-10 September 1993) for 22 participants from diverse countries of the region (12 fellowships).

Course on the Formulation of Policies and the Evaluation of Social Projects, organized by ILPES with the financial and technical support of the Ibero-American Co-operation Institute (ICI) of the Government of Spain (Santiago, Chile, 4 October-6 November 1993), for 30 participants from 11 countries of the region (12 fellowships).

Course on Economic Reforms and Strategic Public Management (Santiago, Chile, 5 November-10 December 1993), organized with the financial and technical support of the International Institute for Public Administration (IIAP) of the Government of France, for 31 participants from 15 countries of the region (12 fellowships).

National courses

Under the agreement between the Office of the Under-Secretary for Regional and Administrative Development of the Ministry of the Interior (Chile), ECLAC and ILPES, the following courses were given: i) four courses on decentralization, territorial planning and investment placement, attended by 175 participants; ii) four courses on the preparation and evaluation of projects, attended by 147 participants; iii) 19 courses on decentralized municipal administration, attended by 1,580 participants; iv) a Seminar on national funds for regional development, attended by 40 participants.

Training courses for trainers and technical assistance workshops, organized within the framework of project ATN/JF-3342-CO, "National Investment Projects Data Bank (BPIN)", offered in Colombia since the end of 1989 and terminated in early 1993, the main objective of which was the design and installation of a project data bank to facilitate the identification, formulation and evaluation of projects at national and local levels. During 1992, a training course for trainers was given with 31 participants, together with 16 technical assistance workshops, with a total of 443 participants.

LIDER Course - Colombia 93, organized by ILPES with the financial and technical support of the Regional Councils on Economic and Social Planning (CORPES) and the National Planning Department (Popayán, Colombia, 31 May-2 July 1993), for 27 Colombian participants.

Courses in specific areas

Courses on the formulation of social projects, organized by the Ministry of Planning and Cooperation (MIDEPLAN) of Chile, the non-governmental organizations of the Ninth Region and ILPES (Temuco, Chile, 13-25 January 1992), with the participation of 42 social area specialists of the non-governmental organizations of Temuco.

Course-Workshop on Economics and Health, organized by the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), ECLAC and ILPES (Santiago, Chile, 4-9 May 1992), with the participation of 27 experts of the Communicable Diseases Programme of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), from Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, United States of America and Venezuela.

Course on the Management of Hazardous Wastes for Environmentally Sustainable Development, organized by ECLAC, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and ILPES (Santiago, Chile, 30 June-10 July 1992), for 21 participants from Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba and Ecuador.

Support for national university programmes and teaching collaboration with other institutions

Course on State, Region and Municipality, Social Planning School of SUR Profesionales Consultores (Santiago, Chile, April-June 1992).

Participation in the International Course "Iberoamérica, Today and Tomorrow", La Laguna University (Canary Islands, Spain, 18-26 July 1992).

Course on Spatial Planning, under the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) programme on training in the area of population (Santiago, Chile, July-August 1992).

Course on the Evaluation of Social Projects, organized jointly with the School of Social Management (Caracas, 10-21 August 1992).

Classes on regional development in the National University of Comahue (Neuquén, Argentina, 20-25 September 1992).

Classes on social and childhood development in Latin America, Valparaíso Catholic University (Valparaíso, Chile, 7 October 1992).

Participation in the Course on Poverty Reduction, organized by the Organization of American States (OAS) and the Ministry of Planning and Cooperation (MIDEPLAN) of Chile (La Serena, Chile, 19-20 October 1992).

Classes on social development, as part of a course offered by the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement (San José, 7-13 November 1992).

Classes on the formulation and evaluation of social projects, as part of a course organized by the Inter-American Centre for Integrated Social Development (Buenos Aires, 16-20 November 1992).

Participation in the International Course on Government and Municipal Administration, organized by the Municipality of Rio de Janeiro and ILPES (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 22-29 November 1992).

Training course for mayors, councilors and municipal officials, under the Programme to Support Municipal Management and Training, organized by the Spanish Agency for International Co-operation (AECI), Comunidad Autónoma de Madres and the Office of the Under-Secretary for Regional and Administrative Development of the Ministry of the Interior (SUBDERE) (Talca, Chile, 26 November-3 December 1992).

Classes on social development, National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM) (Mexico City, 6-13 December 1992).

At the invitation of the Organization of American States and the School of Public Finance of Spain, ILPES attended the Course on Public Management in the Area of Financial Administration, as an observer (Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, 31 May-18 June 1993).

Classes on global economic planning techniques, National University of Asunción (Asunción, June 1993).

Conferences on regional development, strategic planning and the modernization of the State, development and planning functions in the 1990s, and changing production patterns with social equity, University of Antofagasta (Antofagasta, Chile, 21-23 July 1993).

Course on Project Preparation and Evaluation, Master's Programme on Planning and Projects, National University of Asunción, and the Paraguayan Centre for Economic Social Development Studies (CEPADES) (Asunción, 9-15 September 1993).

SUBPROGRAMME 4: INDUSTRIAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

During the period covered by this report, the work of the Joint ECLAC/UNIDO Industrial and Technological Development Unit, which is responsible for the activities of this subprogramme, focused on the following main areas:

Special importance was assigned to the issue of industrial restructuring to achieve competitiveness; much of that effort was channelled through the ECLAC/UNDP project RLA/88/039 on "Design of policies to strengthen the capacity for technological innovation and enhance international competitiveness in the Latin American entrepreneurial environment". In this area, the following activities were undertaken: i) advisory services were provided to the authorities and business entities of Chile, Venezuela and Mexico with regard to export policies, technological innovation and human resources development in various sectors; ii) the book Competitividad, políticas tecnológicas e innovación industrial en Uruguay, prepared in cooperation with the ECLAC office in Montevideo, was published; iii) two essays, one on foreign direct investment by leading Latin American companies and the other on industrial policy (in the CEPAL Review), were published; iv) several studies were prepared, one on technological policies in Latin America, another on innovation systems and another two on the impact of regional integration on long-term growth, through changes in the innovation process and in productivity; two studies also appeared as articles in outside publications: "Latin America's experience with technology policies: current situation and prospects", in the International Journal of Technology Management, and "Systems of innovation in Latin America: local experience and industrial support", in Integrating Systems of Innovation; and v) progress was made in research into the competitive effect of Japanese investment in Latin America.

In relation to the above and in order to measure the international competitiveness of a country or group of goods using a database, the computer program "Competitive Analysis of Nations" (CAN), designed and created in the Unit, was made available to the public and private institutions of the region in early 1992 for dissemination free of charge. Numerous national dissemination seminars were held (for 213 analysts) in Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Honduras, Paraguay and Venezuela, as well as in several regional bodies. A user's manual was produced and a revised version is being prepared which will also include an expanded database.

A two-year project on "Production restructuring, industrial organization and international competitiveness in Latin America and the Caribbean" was initiated with the International Development Research Centre (IDRC). Within the framework of this project, a meeting of experts (35 participants) was held to consider the issues —industrial restructuring, macroeconomic determinants of the behaviour of the industrial sector, technological changes, the pulp and paper industry and the automotive parts industry— which are to be explored by this programme with regard to the micro- and meso-economies of the restructuring processes in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia and Mexico.

The organization of a network of researchers in the region who are working on the issues of restructuring and transformation of the production system, with particular emphasis on aspects related to competitiveness, technical progress and human resources development, was launched in support of the activities mentioned above. To that end, some 100 researchers from the region were invited to participate and to send information on their current research and recent publications. The aim of the network is to promote the exchange of information on these issues.

In the context of the strategy of changing productive patterns with social equity and given the important components of industrial organization which characterize the health "market", a joint ECLAC/PAHO project was initiated on the reform of health systems in the region in which the Social Development Division is also participating. Numerous working papers have been prepared and completion of a first version of the final report is scheduled for late 1993 and a second version for April 1994.

Under the ECLAC/ALABIC/UNDP project RLA/89/001, "Machinery and action to strengthen and promote the capital goods industry", efforts focused on consolidating the Focal Points for the Demand for Capital Goods (CADE), promoting the technical and productive capacity of the capital goods sector in the region and strengthening the Latin American Association of Capital Goods Industries (ALABIC). The Catálogo de industrias fabricantes de bienes de capital en América Latina - 1993 (LC/R.1197), which is the first of its kind in the region and contains data on 436 companies operating in some of the 11 countries represented, was prepared and published. Three documents were published, one on "Comercio exterior de bienes de capital en América Latina, 1983-1990" (LC/R.1199), one on "Calidad con productividad: el desafío de los años noventa y del nuevo milenio" (LC/R.1198) and a third entitled "CADE: una herramienta al servicio de la empresa latinoamericana" (LC/R.1271). Two meetings of CADE coordinators were held, attended by representatives both of currently operating CADE (Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Peru and Venezuela) and of CADE in the process of formation (Argentina, Colombia, Ecuador and Mexico). Moreover, the Paraguay CADE began activities, with the support of the Paraguayan Chamber of Capital Goods; efforts were made to instal the Argentine CADE in the Ministry of Economic Affairs; and the bases were laid for the future regional network of CADEs, the nucleus of which will be at ALABIC headquarters.

In order to promote the use of non-conventional financial instruments in support of small and medium-sized industry, technical cooperation activities were conducted in Brazil, Chile, the Dominican Republic and Peru and a document entitled "El financiamiento de la pequeña y mediana industria" (LC/R.1179) was prepared. Towards the end of 1993, a document on policies, institutional mechanisms and concrete measures to support small- and medium-sized industries and extraregional industrial cooperation in this area was published.

A study entitled "Reciclaje de papel en América Latina: tendencias y desafíos" (LC/R.1195) was prepared in order to expand analysis and propose guidelines for regulating the linkage between industry and the environment, 10 studies by leading companies in the development, application and dissemination of environmentally sound technologies in Latin America were published, and progress was made in the preparation of a study on international trade and the environment.

The second version of the document entitled "Información y telecomunicaciones: vector de la transformación productiva con equidad. Un Libro Verde de la CEPAL" (LC/R.1102/Rev.1), designed to contribute to the formulation of policies in this field, was prepared.

With regard to recurrent publications, issues Nos. 12, 13, 14 and 15 of the journal Industrialización y Desarrollo Tecnológico were produced. Issue No. 12 contains three articles by Mr. Fernando Fajnzylber on his latest publications: "La transformación productiva con equidad y la sustentabilidad ambiental", "Progreso técnico y competitividad en América Latina" and "La estrategia de educación y conocimiento en la transformación productiva con equidad". Issue No. 13 contains three articles on the competitiveness of small companies. Issue No. 14 contains two articles on economic integration in Latin America and the Caribbean. Issue No. 15 includes four articles on industrialization in Bolivia.

i) Documents

La transformación de la producción en Chile: cuatro ensayos de interpretación (LC/G.1674-P), Estudios e informes de la CEPAL series, No. 84. United Nations publication, Sales No. S.93.II.G.4.

Industrialización y desarrollo tecnológico, No. 12 (LC/G.1729).

Industrialización y desarrollo tecnológico, No. 13 (LC/G.1752).

Industrialización y desarrollo tecnológico, No. 14 (LC/G.1778).

Industrialización y desarrollo tecnológico, No. 15 (LC/G.1791).

Evolución reciente del complejo electrónico en la Argentina y lineamientos para su reestructuración (LC/BUE/L.124).

Internacionalización y desarrollo industrial: inversiones externas directas de empresas industriales argentinas (LC/BUE/L.125).

Exportaciones industriales en una economía en transformación: las sorpresas del caso argentino (LC/BUE/L.130).

Inversión en la industria argentina: el comportamiento heterogéneo de las principales empresas en una etapa de incertidumbre macroeconómica, 1983-1988 (LC/BUE/L.131).

Información y telecomunicaciones: vector de la transformación productiva con equidad. Un Libro Verde de la CEPAL (LC/R.1102/Rev.1).

Educación y conocimiento: eje de la transformación productiva con equidad; versión preliminar (LC/R.1103).

Progreso técnico y competitividad internacional (LC/R.1104).

Dinámica industrial y competitividad, 1970, 1980 y 1988. Comercio exterior y producción manufacturera en países de la OCDE, América Latina y Asia, según la CIIU/Rev.2 (LC/R.1109).

Empresas líderes en desarrollo, aplicación y difusión de tecnologías ambientalmente racionales en América Latina: el caso de Maestranza Iquique S.A. —Hetland Process— y empresas pesqueras asociadas a CORPESCA, Chile (LC/R.1152, Rev.1 and Rev.2).

El financiamiento de la pequeña y mediana industria (LC/R.1179).

Reciclaje de papel en América Latina: tendencias y desafíos (LC/R.1195 and Corr.1).

Catálogo de industrias fabricantes de bienes de capital en América Latina, 1993 (LC/R.1197).

Calidad con productividad: el desafío de los años noventa y del nuevo milenio (LC/R.1198).

Comercio exterior de bienes de capital en América Latina, 1983-1990 (LC/R.1199).

Capacidad empresarial en nuevas tecnologías en Uruguay: análisis y propuestas para su consolidación (LC/R.1238).

Empresas líderes en desarrollo, aplicación y difusión de tecnologías ambientalmente racionales en América Latina: el caso del desarrollo de tecnologías para la gasificación de uva de exportación por la empresa PROQUIVI, Chile (LC/R.1247).

Empresas líderes en desarrollo, aplicación y difusión de tecnologías ambientalmente racionales en América Latina: el caso del desarrollo de la fabricación de anhídrido sulfuroso por la empresa QUIMETAL, Chile (LC/R.1248 and Rev.1).

Empresas líderes en desarrollo, aplicación y difusión de tecnologías ambientalmente racionales en América Latina: el caso de la Empresa FIBRIT, Colombia (LC/R.1251).

Productividad, crecimiento y orientación de las exportaciones en Brasil: tendencias de largo plazo y hechos recientes (LC/R.1253).

Política comercial en los países dinámicos de Asia: aplicaciones a América Latina (LC/R.1254).

C.A.N.: análisis de la competitividad de los países. Manual del usuario, versión 1.1 (LC/R.1258).

Empresas líderes en desarrollo, aplicación y difusión de tecnologías ambientalmente racionales en América Latina: los casos de desarrollo del biodigestor de flujo ascendente y del sistema de eliminación de fluoruros en aguas de abastecimiento público por la Compañía de Tecnología de Saneamiento Ambiental (CETESB), São Paulo, Brazil (LC/R.1266/Rev.1 and Rev.2).

Empresas líderes en desarrollo, aplicación y difusión de tecnologías ambientalmente racionales en América Latina: el caso del desarrollo de tecnologías de combustión de leña y desechos de diverso origen por la Empresa Julio Berkers S.A., Uruguay (LC/R.1269).

CADEs: una herramienta eficaz al servicio de la empresa latinoamericana (LC/R.1271).

Empresas líderes en desarrollo, aplicación y difusión de tecnologías ambientalmente racionales en América Latina: el caso de ALUAR Aluminio Argentino SAIC (LC/R.1275; LC/BUE/R.180).

Japón: un caso ejemplar de capitalismo organizado (LC/R.1277).

Empresas líderes en desarrollo, aplicación y difusión de tecnologías ambientalmente racionales en América Latina: el caso del tratamiento y reciclaje de los residuos de mercurio realizados por la Empresa APLIQUIM de Brasil (LC/R.1278).

Empresas líderes en desarrollo, aplicación y difusión de tecnologías ambientalmente racionales en América Latina: gestión sustentable de las plantaciones de eucalipto en la empresa ARACRUZ CELULOSE S.A., Brasil (LC/R.1291).

Perfil competitivo y laboral de los sectores textil y de la confección en Chile (LC/R.1295).

Empresas líderes en desarrollo, aplicación y difusión de tecnologías ambientalmente racionales en América Latina: proyecto de incineración de residuos hospitalarios sin contaminación atmosférica y con recuperación de calor para la fabricación de alimentos de ganado de la empresa TERMOVENT Proyectos Agroindustriales S.C., México (LC/R.1296).

Política industrial e teoría econômica: notas preliminares para a discussão da política industrial brasileira (LC/BRS/R.43).

A internacionalização das empresas brasileiras: alguns estudos de caso (LC/BRS/R.44).

Evolución intercensal de las PYMES: regresión productiva y modalidades de supervivencia (LC/BUE/R.172).

Distritos industriales italianos: experiencias y aportes para el desarrollo de políticas industriales locales (LC/BUE/R.173).

Competitividad de las PYMES autopartistas en el nuevo escenario de apertura e integración subregional (LC/BUE/R.174).

Competitividad de las firmas PYMES metalmecánicas en el actual contexto de apertura e integración (LC/BUE/R.175).

Las pequeñas y medianas empresas autopartistas y de bienes de capital de Córdoba ante la apertura y la conformación del MERCOSUR: primeros resultados (LC/BUE/R.176).

Las empresas de implementos agrícolas del sur de Córdoba y Santa Fe frente al proceso de apertura e integración subregional (LC/BUE/R.177).

Las empresas medianas y pequeñas de bienes de capital ante la apertura y el MERCOSUR: perfiles empresariales y escenarios para diseñar acciones de fortalecimiento de su competitividad (LC/BUE/R.178).

Rafaela: un cuasi-distrito italiano "a la argentina" (LC/BUE/R.179).

Situación de la industria paraguaya frente al desafío de la integración en el MERCOSUR: competitividad y reestructuración industrial (LC/BUE/R.182).

Factores determinantes de la competitividad de las firmas: el caso de la industrial textil marplatense (LC/BUE/R.185).

Competitividad y patrón de crecimiento. El caso de la industria manufacturera en el Uruguay (LC/MVD/R.66).

Transformación productiva y recursos humanos. Modernización y desequilibrios en la industria exportadora de Uruguay (LC/MVD/R.68).

Diseño muestral para los sectores agroalimentario y metalmecánico. Documento metodológico (LC/MVD/R.102).

Inversión privada y evolución macroeconómica en Uruguay. Un análisis sobre el efecto de la incertidumbre en la decisión de inversión (LC/MVD/R.111).

Books published by arrangement with publishing houses

Competitividad, políticas tecnológicas e innovación industrial en Uruguay, second edition, March 1992. This work was produced under the regional ECLAC/UNDP project RLA/88/039, in collaboration with the ECLAC office in Montevideo.

Articles published in other periodicals

"Latin America's experience with technology policies: current situation and prospects", International Journal of Technology Management, vol. 9, Nos. 2/3, 1993.

"Systems of innovation in Latin America: local experience and institutional support". This article will be published in Integrating Systems of Innovation with the support of the European Economic Community (EEC), 1993.

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

Organized by the subprogramme

Holding of two informal forums, organized jointly with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), on the quality of education in Chile (Santiago, Chile, 15 April and 24 May 1993).

Meeting of Authors on Integrating Competitiveness, Sustainability and Social Development, organized jointly with the Development Centre of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), held at the headquarters of the OECD Development Centre (Paris, 17-19 June 1993).

Seminar on industrial organization, innovation systems and international competitiveness in Latin America and the Caribbean (Termas de Cauquenes, Chile, 15-16 July 1993).

Second Meeting of Focal Points for the Demand for Capital Goods (CADE), organized under the joint ECLAC/ALABIC/UNDP project RLA/89/001 on "Machinery and action to strengthen and promote the capital goods industry (São Paulo, Brazil, 19-20 October 1993).

Seminar on Policies for Technological Innovation, Human Resources Development and International Competitiveness (Santiago, Chile, 2-3 December 1993).

Participation in other meetings and conferences

Regional Meeting on the Simón Bolívar Programme, organized by the Executive Secretariat of the Simón Bolívar Programme, IDRC and the Canada-Latin America Forum (FOCAL) (Ottawa, Canada, 16-18 January 1992).

Latin American Conference on Economic and Financial Aspects of Medicines, organized by the World Health Organization (WHO)/Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) (Caracas, 11 March 1992).

Round-table on Social Dialogue and Labour Relations in Latin America, organized by the International Institute for Labour Studies (IILS) and the Ministry of Labour and Social Security of Chile (Santiago, Chile, 12-13 March 1992).

Preparatory meeting for the Regional Consultative Meeting on the Restructuring of the Capital Goods Industry in Latin America and the Caribbean, organized by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) (São Paulo, Brazil, 25-27 March 1992).

International Conference on Economic Policies for Latin America, organized by the Economic Research Consortium and the Economic Research Corporation for Latin America (CIEPLAN) (Lima, 26-27 March 1992).

Inauguration of the Simón Bolívar Programme for regional technological integration, innovation and industrial competitiveness, organized by the National Council for Scientific and Technological Research (CONICIT) (Caracas, 29-31 March 1992).

Americas Regional Development Conference, organized by the Secretariat of Communications and Technological Development (Acapulco, Mexico, 31 March-4 April 1992).

Seminar on Perfecting the Chilean Educational System, organized by the Centre for Public Studies (CEP) (Santiago, Chile, 7 April 1992).

Seminar on One Hundred Innovative Companies in Ibero-America and technology management course for executives and businessmen, organized by the Programme on Science and Technology for Development - V Centennial (CYTED-D) of the Ibero-American Co-operation Institute (ICI), through its research management and technology development subprogramme, and the Department of Industrial Engineering of the University of Chile (Santiago, Chile, 21-24 April 1992).

Seminar on Institutionality and Environment, organized by the Environmental Commission of the Centre for Public Studies (CEP) (Santiago, Chile, 23 April 1992).

Labour Forum of the Corporación Nacional del Cobre de Chile (CODELCO-Chile), organized by the El Teniente Division of CODELCO (Rancagua, Chile, 28 April 1992).

ANDINET (Andean Network for Small-Scale Industrial Development), First Latin American Conference on Small-Scale Industry and Changing Productive Patterns, organized by the Sercal Foundation and the Institute of Social Studies of The Hague (the Netherlands) (Santiago, Chile, 4-6 May 1992).

Workshop on Adjustment, Social Policies and Living Conditions in Latin America, organized by the Latin American Association of Development Organizations (ALOP) and the organizing commission for the Tenth General Assembly of ALOP (Santiago, Chile, 11 May 1992).

Seminar on the Challenge of the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative: Maximizing the Benefits for Small and Medium Size Enterprises (SMEs), organized by the North-South Centre of the University of Miami (Miami, 21-22 May 1992).

ECLAC/UCSD Project Seminar on Japanese Investment in Latin America, organized by the University of California (San Diego, 22-23 May 1992).

Seminar on Globalization, Liberalization and Innovation Policy: Canadian and Latin American Perspectives, organized by IDRC and the Science Council of Canada (Ottawa, Canada, 27-29 May 1992).

Fourteenth Extraordinary Pan American Congress on Educational Credit and Fourth International Forum of UNESCO, organized by the International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP) of UNESCO, the Pan American Association of Educational Credit Institutions (APICE) and the APEC Educational Credit Foundation, Inc. (Santo Domingo, 9-12 June 1992).

1992 International Health and Development Forum, organized by George Washington University, the World Health Organization (WHO)/Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and the World Bank (Washington, D.C., 17-19 June 1992).

Meeting of Women Union Leaders, organized by the National Women's Service (SERNAM) (Santiago, Chile, 24 June 1992).

Seminar on Institutional Structures in the Employment of Heterogeneous Temporary Workers in Chilean Table Grape Export Packing Operations, organized by CIEPLAN (Santiago, Chile, 25 June 1992).

Regional Training Seminar for Industrial Restructuring Instructors, organized by the Central American Institute of Business Administration (INCAE) and the Economic Development Institute of the World Bank (San José, 29 June-3 July 1992).

International Seminar on Economic reform: Recent Experiences in Market and Socialist Economies, organized by the journal Pensamiento Iberoamericano in collaboration with the World Bank and sponsored by the Spanish Agency for International Co-operation (AECI), ECLAC and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), with the special collaboration of the Complutense University of Madrid (Madrid, 3-9 July 1992).

Meeting of the Directors of the Latin American Association of Capital Goods Industries (ALABIC) (São Paulo, Brazil, 16 July 1992).

Conference "From Adjustment to Growth", organized by the Economic Development Institute of the World Bank (Tokyo, 21 September-2 October 1992).

Tenth Assembly of the Latin American Confederation of the Pulp and Paper Industry (CICEPLA) (Caracas, 5-6 October 1992).

International Seminar on National Innovation Systems, organized by the Department of Economics of the University of Bologna and the National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS) of France (Bologna, Italy, 5 October 1992).

Ibero-American Summit on Science and Technology, held during the Seville '92 Universal Exposition, organized by the Ibero-American Programme on Science and Technology for Development, Quincentenary (CYTED-D) (Seville, Spain, 6 October 1992).

Ninth General Assembly of the Ibero-American Programme on Science and Technology for Development, Quincentenary (CYTED-D) (La Rábida, Spain, 7-8 October 1992).

Annual Assembly of the Latin American Association of Capital Goods Industries (ALABIC) (Mendoza, Argentina, 26-27 October 1992).

Seventeenth National Symposium on the Management of Technological Innovation, organized by the Programme on Science and Technology for Development, Quincentenary (CYTED-D) and the Programme of Scientific and Technological Administration of the Institute of Administration Studies of the University of São Paulo (São Paulo, Brazil, 26-27 October 1992).

Workshop on Designing a Country Review Process Based on a Systemic Approach to Competitiveness, organized by OECD and IDRC (Paris, 2-3 November 1992).

Regional Consultation Meeting on the Restructuring of the Capital Goods Industry in Latin America and the Caribbean, organized by UNIDO (Caracas, 9-12 November 1992).

Workshop on Eastern and Latin American Reforms, organized by CIEPLAN and IDRC-Canada (Santiago, Chile, 3-4 December 1992).

Seminar on the Distribution of Income and Growth, organized by CIEPLAN (Santiago, Chile, 10 December 1992).

Workshop on Systematic Inventive Thinking, given by Professor Jacob Helfman of the Open University of Israel, organized by the Department of Industrial Engineering of the University of Chile (Santiago, Chile, 10 December 1992).

International Conference "A North American Free Trade Agreement: The Implications of Regionalization for Developing Countries", organized by the Institute of the Americas with the Friedrich Ebert Foundation and the National Planning Association (La Jolla, California, 12-16 December 1992).

Workshops on Modernity and Regional Productive Development, organized by the Ministry of Planning and Cooperation (MIDEPLAN) of Chile (Puerto Montt, 4-6 December 1992; Valparaíso, 10 November; Copiapó, 18-20 November; Iquique, 9-12 December 1992).

Seminar on Educational Experiences Related to Scientific and Technological Development, the Teaching of Technology and Training for Work, organized by the Centre for Educational Research and Development (CIDE) (Santiago, Chile, 6-8 January 1993).

Seminar on Economic Policies for Latin America, organized by CIEPLAN (Santiago, Chile, 11-12 January 1993).

Forum on Social Reform and Poverty, organized by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (Washington, D.C., 10-13 February 1993).

Seminar on Labour Flexibility and Productivity, organized by the Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 11-13 March 1993).

Meeting entitled "A Business-European Community View", sponsored by the Office of International Economic Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Institute of International Studies of the University of Chile, the Fundación Empresarial C.E.-Chile and the Latin American Centre for International Economics and Policies (CLEPI) (Santiago, Chile, 7 April 1993).

Seminar on Micro-Enterprises and International Cooperation, organized by the Latin American Centre of Human Economy (CLAEH) (Montevideo, 21-23 April 1993).

Seminar on the Application of Technology for Using Mist, organized by IDRC-Canada (La Serena, Chile, 21-24 April 1993).

Seminar on the Chilean Economy, organized by the Brookings Institution (Washington, D.C., 22-23 April 1993).

Seminar on Dual Training, organized by the Chilean-German Chamber of Trade and Industry, A.G. (Santiago, Chile, 23 April 1993).

Workshop on the Development of Exports of Software and Computer Consulting Services, organized by the Committee of Software-Exporting Companies (CEES) and the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre and sponsored by the Office of International Economic Affairs (PROCHILE) (Santiago, Chile, 26 April 1993).

Fifth International Conference on Competitiveness, Productivity and Industrial Policy, organized by the Office of Industrial Policy of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce (São Paulo, Brazil, 26-28 April 1993).

International Seminar on Decontamination and Recycling of Liquid Industrial Wastes, organized by AMG Bioingeniería Ltda. (Santiago, Chile, 28-29 April 1993).

Workshop on International Determinants of Competitiveness, organized by the Institute of Industrial Economy of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 29 April 1993).

Conference on Brazilian Industrial Policy, organized by the Secretariat of Industrial Technology of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce (Brasilia, 30 April 1993).

Seminar on Development, organized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Palacio Itamaraty, Brasilia, 3-4 May 1993).

Twenty-third Regular Meeting of the General Assembly of the Latin American Association of Development Financing Institutions (ALIDE XXIII) (Montevideo, 4-6 May 1993).

Seminar on Planning and Control of Production, organized by the Technological Development Corporation of the Association of Metallurgical and Mechanical Engineering Industries (ASIMET) (Santiago, Chile, 5 May 1993).

Meeting of the Directors of ALABIC (São Paulo, 6 May 1993).

Annual Meeting of Economists of Chile 1993, organized by CIEPLAN, the Latin American Institute of Social Theory and Social Studies (ILADES-Georgetown), the Department of Industrial Engineering of the University of Chile, the Department of Economics of the University of Chile and the Catholic University of Chile (Santiago, Chile, 7-8 May 1993).

Meeting of the Brazil-UNIDO Joint Commission (Vienna, 12-14 May 1993).

Preparatory Meeting of the Chile-UNIDO Joint Commission (Vienna, 17-19 May 1993).

Chilean-Swedish Seminar on the Environment, organized by the Embassy of Sweden in Chile and the Swedish Council for Foreign Trade (Santiago, Chile, 19 May 1993).

Seminar on the Applications of the ISO (International Standards Organization) 9000 Standards in Chile, organized by the Programme of Productivity and Quality in Business (PROCAL) of the Extension Centre of the Catholic University of Chile (Santiago, Chile, 25 May 1993).

Meeting on Political and Economic Aspects of the Democratic Transition in Chile, organized by FORO 90, an association made up of the Economic Research Corporation for Latin America (CIEPLAN), the Development Research Corporation (CINDE), the University Development Corporation (CPU) and the Political Science Institute of the Catholic University of Chile (ICP-PUC) (Santiago, Chile, 26 May 1993).

International Conference on the Economics of the Environment, organized by the Catholic University of Chile (ICP-PUC) (Santiago, Chile, 22-26 June 1993).

Second Seminar on Economy and Law 1993, organized by the Centre for Applied Economics of the Department of Industrial Engineering of the University of Chile and divided into two sessions: i) Combating pollution in Santiago: the system of tradable rights; and ii) Trade policy and unfair competition (Santiago, Chile, 30 June 1993 and 7 July 1993, respectively).

Course on Strategic Management and Trade Planning, Georgetown University (Washington, D.C., 19-23 July 1993).

Seminar to Evaluate the Maquehue Inter-Institutional Programme, which is a "local self-sustaining development" initiative, organized by the Trade Union Institute for Development Cooperation, the Italian Health Co-operation Agency and the Araucanía Health Service (Temuco, Chile, 26-30 July 1993).

Seminar for Executives on the Applications of Nuclear Techniques and Radiation in Industry, organized by the Chilean Commission on Nuclear Energy (Santiago, Chile, 16 August 1993).

Seminar on Development Policies and International Cooperation: Evaluation and Prospects for the 1990s, organized by the Latin American Lay Movement (MLAL) (La Serena, Chile, 20-23 August 1993).

Seminar on Bases for a Law to Combat Air Pollution, organized by the Centre for Public Studies (CEP) (Santiago, Chile, 25 August 1993).

Seminar on Technological Change, Labour and Employment. The Manufacturing Industry of Greater Santiago 1988-1990, organized by the Regional Employment Programme for Latin America and the Caribbean (PREALC)/International Labour Organisation (ILO) (Santiago, Chile, 23 September 1993).

Meeting on the Bolívar Programme for regional technological integration, innovation and industrial competitiveness, organized by the Bolívar Programme in Chile (Santiago, Chile, 20 October 1993).

Assembly of the Latin American Association of Capital Goods Industries (ALABIC) and ECLAC/ALABIC Symposium, organized jointly by project RLA/89/001 (São Paulo, Brazil, 21-22 October 1993).

Congress of the Latin American Federation of Consulting Engineers (FELAC) (São Paulo, Brazil, 23-25 October 1993).

Seminar on Policy Challenges in the Health Sector, organized by the Faculty of Economic and Administrative Sciences of the University of Chile (Santiago, Chile, 10 November 1993).

iii) Technical cooperation

Integration bodies

With LAIA, on industry and competitiveness in Paraguay in relation to MERCOSUR.

Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Honduras, Paraguay, Venezuela and regional bodies

With the University of the Saviour, the Centre for International Economics of the Ministry of Foreign and Religious Affairs, the Catholic University of Salta and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Salta, Argentina; the National Chamber of Exporters (CANEB) and the National Export Promotion Institute (INPEX) of Bolivia; the National Planning Department, the Corporación Universitaria Autónoma de Occidente and the Foundation for the Integrated Development of the Cauca Valley, Colombia; the Agrarian Research and Policy Office (ODEPA/PROCHILE), the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Development and Reconstruction and the Central Bank of Chile; the Inter-American Institute for Co-operation on Agriculture (IICA), San José, Costa Rica; the Federation of Central American and Panamanian Private Entities (FEDEPRICAP); the Central American Institute of Business Administration (INCAE), San José, Costa Rica; the Central American Institute of Business Adminstration (INCAE), which also operates in Quito, Ecuador; the Ministry of Industry and Trade of Paraguay, specifically with project PAR/91/007 on "Strengthening the Management Capacity of the Ministry of Industry and Trade"; the Ministry of Agriculture, the Foreign Trade Institute and the Ministry of Economic Development of Venezuela; the National Planning Office (ONAPLAN) of the Dominican Republic; the National University of Costa Rica at Heredia; the National Council for Science and Technology of Honduras; the Agricultural Credit Fund of Venezuela; LAIA; the Institute of Economic and Social Planning (IPEA) and the Getúlio Vargas Foundation (FGV), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; the Institute for Economic and Social Development of Paraná (IPARDES), Curitiba, Brazil; and the Planning Institute of Jamaica, in the installation of the CAN computer program, "Competitive Analysis of Nations", designed to measure the international competitiveness of a country and a group of goods using a data base.

Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico and Peru

With government experts and businessmen, to supplement and verify information on companies producing capital goods in the region, in order to prepare a regional catalogue of capital goods industries.

Argentina, Brazil, Colombia and Venezuela

With government bodies, to identify technological developments linked to environmental protection.

With businessmen and industrialists, in order to compile information on their experiences in the collection and industrial recovery of secondary fibre and to identify the development of technology in the pulp and paper industry.

Argentina

With the Argentine Industrial Union and the National University of Mar del Plata, to evaluate the possibility of adopting a common methodology in the area of regional industrial policies to support small and medium-sized industry. Analysis of industrial districts for comparative studies.

With the Research Centre for Industrial Transformation (CENIT), on strategies and policies for industrial and technological development.

With the Argentine Industrial Union, in the area of industrial restructuring.

With the Ministry of Economic Affairs, in order to instal the Focal Point for the Demand for Capital Goods (CADE) in Argentina.

Brazil

With the Brazilian Machine Tool Manufacturers Association (ABIMAQ), in elaborating a proposal for collaboration with project RLA/89/001.

With the Brazilian Association of Heavy Industries (ABDIB) and other private industries (ABIMAQ and SEBRAE/SP), in the development of small and medium-sized industrial companies.

With the Focal Point for the Demand for Capital Goods (CADE-Brazil), in order to learn about the progress of its current activities.

Chile

With the Technical Co-operation Service of Chile (SERCOTEC), through the La Ligua Textile Development Project (Fifth Region), for the development of small and medium-sized textile firms. Analysis of the problems of small industries in coping with technological change, the absorption of new technologies and training needs.

With the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, on labour issues relevant to the negotiation of the Free Trade Treaty with the United States.

With the University of La Serena, in the area of social equity and industrial and technological development.

With the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Development and Reconstruction of Chile, as a contribution to the textile industry restructuring programme summarized in document LC/R.1295.

With the Diego de Medellín Oecumenical Centre, with respect to the topic "The Chilean economic model from a humanist and Christian standpoint: evaluation and prospects for Chile and Latin America".

Jamaica

With the Planning Institute of Jamaica, to analyse industrial development policies.

Mexico

With government bodies and businessmen, for the installation and start-up of the Focal Points for the Demand for Capital Goods (CADEs).

With the Government, in the area of industrial policy and restructuring and the regulation of the pharmaceutical industry.

With companies in the garment manufacturing sector, for the design of action programmes as regards export policies, technological innovation and human resources development.

Paraguay

With the Paraguayan Sub-Contracting Exchange, in the installation of a national information centre on investment projects and the demand for capital goods (Focal Point for the Demand for Capital Goods, CADE - Paraguay), including basic programming systems, technical backstopping and aspects related to organization.

Peru

With the Ministry of Industry, Tourism, Integration and International Trade Negotiations, in the area of financing for small business.

Dominican Republic

With the Ministry of Industry and Trade, for preparing an industrial restructuring programme based on financing proposals for small- and medium-sized enterprises, and for creating a credit guarantee fund for SMEs.

Venezuela

With garment manufacturing and petrochemical companies, for the design of action programmes as regards export policies, technological innovation and human resources development.

United Nations University, Institute for New Technologies

With the United Nations University, Institute for New Technologies (UNU/INTECH), in the area of industrial and technological development policies.

iv) Training and fellowships

Lectures were given on the topics "Changing Production Patterns With Social Equity" and "Human Resources, Basic Pillars of Changing Production Patterns With Social Equity" in the course "The Population Dimension in Development Strategies, organized by the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) (Santiago, Chile, 22 June-6 July 1992).

Classes were taught on industrial restructuring and technological change in Latin America in the Course Technological Innovation and Competitiveness in the International Economy, organized by the Faculty of Economic and Business Sciences of the Complutense University of Madrid (El Escorial, 2-6 August 1993).

SUBPROGRAMME 5: INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT FINANCING

International trade

During the biennium covered by this report, activities corresponding to this area of the subprogramme were focused mainly on the design of policies and mechanisms which will permit the continued expansion and improvement of the commercial linkages of Latin America and the Caribbean in the changing context of the world economy, characterized by the current phenomena of globalization of production and growing commercial and financial openness.

To that end, four documents were prepared during 1992 on various aspects of international trade. Two of them (LC/R.1139 and LC/R.1201) examined different elements of the trade policies applied in developed and developing countries and suggested guidelines which would make it possible to contribute to the vitally important process of changing production patterns with social equity in Latin America. The other two documents (LC/L.705 and LC/L.722) put forward proposals for promoting exports of goods and services from the region and analysed the situation and prospects of Latin America's international economic relations.

During the first six months of 1993, a total of seven documents were published. One of them (LC/R.1262), addresses the issue of trade policy in relation to the current situation and probable evolution of the industrialized economies; another (LC/L.749), examines trends and prospects for Latin American exports of iron ore products; the other five (LC/L.723; LC/R.1276; LC/R.1279; LC/R.1283 and LC/R.1285) analyse economic relations between Latin America and the developed market-economy countries, with reference to trade with the United States and international cooperation with the European Community.

In April 1993, a Seminar on the Management of International Cooperation between Latin America and the European Community was held in Rome. The meeting examined two very important issues: European supply and Latin American demand for development cooperation, and the role of foreign ministries in the cooperation process.

Lastly, four documents were published and distributed in the second half of 1993. Of these, two concern the international relations of Latin America and the Caribbean (trade policy (LC/R.1293 and Add.1) and services (LC/R.1297)); the third (LC/L.782) refers to the economic links between Latin America and the Caribbean and the developed market-economy countries, with special emphasis on the promotion of European investments in Latin America; and the last (LC/L.801) deals with commodities.

Development financing

In this area, during 1992, four studies were conducted on the regulation and supervision of the banking system in Brazil, El Salvador, Honduras and Trinidad and Tobago, and six on pension system reform in Argentina, El Salvador, Honduras, Jamaica, Paraguay and Trinidad and Tobago. The studies were presented at a technical seminar held in Santiago, Chile (3-4 December 1992). A second volume of the book Regulación y supervisión de la banca: experiencias en América Latina y el Caribe was also published, as well as five issues of the Financiamiento del Desarrollo series.

During 1993, case-studies were conducted on two topics: financing of small- and medium-sized enterprises and development of the capital market. The first group of studies covered Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica and Mexico, while the second covered Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala and Mexico. These studies were presented and discussed at the Technical Seminar on Financing of Small- and Medium-sized Enterprises and Development of the Stock Market in Latin American Countries (Santiago, Chile 18-19 October 1993). The following books were also published: Sistema de pensiones en América Latina, diagnóstico y alternativas de reforma, volume 2; Sistema de pensiones en América Latina. Argentina: evolución del Sistema Nacional de Previsión Social y propuesta de reforma; Regulación y supervisión de la banca: experiencias en América Latina y el Caribe, volume 3; and Sistema de pensiones in América Latina, diagnóstico y alternativas de reforma, volume 3.

At the same time, activities continued with regard to two technical cooperation projects. Project HOL/90/520 "Strengthening of domestic savings in Latin America and the Caribbean", financed by the Government of the Netherlands, came to an end with the publication of the summary book: Indización de activos financieros. Experiencias latinoamericanas. The final versions of two documents, one on aspects related to pension system reforms and saving in Latin American and Caribbean countries, with special reference to Chile, and the other on bank regulation, liberalization and financial instability in the countries of the region, were prepared for project UNU/90/S01 with the United Nations University/World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU/WIDER), on "Savings and financing for development". A summary book: Finance and the Real Economy: Issues and Case Studies in Developing Countries, which includes these documents and four other studies, was also published.

A regional seminar was held at Asunción, Paraguay, on 22 and 23 November to wind up the activities of the ECLAC/UNDP project RLA/92/003, "Financial policies for changing production patterns with social equity", with the participation of senior authorities of the Governments of countries of the region. A National Seminar on Bank Regulation and Supervision, Pension System Reform and the Indexation of Financial Funds was held in Brasilia. Lastly, publication began of the eight case-studies already completed, four of which concern the financing of small- and medium-sized enterprises, and the other four, the development of the stock market.

i) Documents

Economic survey of the United States, 1992 (LC/G.1783; LC/WAS/L.20/Rev.1).

Economic survey of Canada, 1992 (LC/G.1784; LC/WAS/L.18/Rev.1).

U.S. barriers to Latin American and Caribbean exports 1992 (LC/G.1787; LC/WAS/L.21).

Regulation and supervision of banks and financial institutions: case studies in Latin America and the Caribbean; conclusions and recommendations, Financiamiento del desarrollo series, No. 8 (LC/L.655).

Pension systems in Latin America: diagnosis and reform alternatives. Case studies in Latin America and the Caribbean; conclusions and recommendations, Financiamiento del desarrollo series, No. 9 (LC/L.656).

¿Existe aún una crisis de deuda latinoamericana?, Financiamiento del desarrollo series, No. 10 (LC/L.664).

La exportación de productos básicos no tradicionales de América Latina (LC/L.705).

La influencia de las variables financieras sobre las exportaciones bajo un régimen de racionamiento de crédito: una aproximación teórica y su aplicación al caso chileno, Financiamiento del desarrollo series, No. 11 (LC/L.721).

Estructuras institucionales y mecanismos de promoción de exportaciones. Las experiencias de México y Colombia (LC/L.722).

Tendencias de las relaciones comerciales entre la Asociación Latinoamericana de Integración (ALADI) y los Estados Unidos (LC/L.723).

Las monedas comunes y la creación de liquidez regional, Financiamiento del desarrollo series, No. 12 (LC/L.724).

Tendencias y perspectivas de las exportaciones latinoamericanas de productos de minerales de hierro (LC/L.749).

Análisis estadístico de los determinantes del ahorro en países de América Latina. Recomendaciones de política, Financiamiento del desarrollo series, No. 13 (LC/L.755).

Regulación, supervisión y desarrollo del mercado de valores, Financiamiento del desarrollo series, No. 14 (LC/L.768).

El fomento de inversiones europeas directas en América Latina y el Caribe: un campo de cooperación (LC/L.782).

Tendencias y perspectivas de las exportaciones de banano de América Latina y el Caribe (LC/L.801).

Balance del comercio internacional de manufacturas de Argentina: las tendencias al incremento del comercio intrasectorial 1974-1990 (LC/BUE/L.129).

International economic highlights, 1991 (LC/WAS/L.14).

Economic survey of the United States, 1991 (LC/WAS/L.15).

International economic highlights, 1992 (LC/WAS/L.17).

The making of a negotiating position: the U.S. Trade Policy Staff Committee (TPSC) hearings (LC/WAS/L.22).

La política comercial de la Comunidad Económica Europea después de 1992: implicaciones para América Latina (LC/R.1139).

Las barreras no arancelarias a las exportaciones latinoamericanas en la Comunidad Económica Europea, los Estados Unidos de América y el Japón (LC/R.1201).

Situación y perspectivas de las economías industrializadas, 1992-93 (LC/R.1262).

Desarrollo económico y cooperación internacional (LC/R.1276).

América Latina y las fuentes europeas de cooperación internacional (LC/R.1279).

Cooperación internacional para el desarrollo: perspectiva latinoamericana (LC/R.1283).

Informe del Seminario sobre gestión de la cooperación internacional (LC/R.1285).

Política comercial y transformación productiva (LC/R.1293).

Medio ambiente y comercio internacional en América Latina y el Caribe (LC/R.1297).

Rules of origin: domestic content protection and international competitiveness (LC/BRS/R.42).

Comercio internacional de manufacturas de la Argentina, 1974-1990 (LC/BUE/R.181).

Aspectos estratégicos en la expansión exportadora de empresas uruguayas en la década de los 80: resultados de la encuesta a exportadores uruguayos dinámicos (LC/MVD/R.71/Corr.1).

Empresas exportadoras a Brasil: principales características (LC/MVD/R.76).

Situación y perspectiva del sector exportador uruguayo (LC/MVD/R.82).

Inversión e importaciones de bienes de capital en Uruguay (LC/MVD/R.103).

CEPAL News, vol. XI, Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.

CEPAL News, vol. XII, Nos. 1 to 12.

"Bank regulation, liberalization and financial instability in Latin American and Caribbean countries", article published in Finance and the Real Economy: Issues and Case Studies in Developing Countries, Santiago, Chile, SRV Impresores, September 1993.

"Issues on pension systems reforms and saving in Latin American and Caribbean countries, with special reference to Chile", article published in Finance and the Real Economy: Issues and Case Studies in Developing Countries, Santiago, Chile, SRV Impresores, September 1993.

Books published by arrangement with publishing houses

Regulación y supervisión de la banca: experiencias en América Latina y el Caribe, vol. 2, published by SRV Impresores, Santiago, Chile, 1992.

Regulación y supervisión de la banca: experiencias en América Latina y el Caribe, vol. 3, published by SRV Impresores, Santiago, Chile, 1993.

Indización de activos financieros. Experiencias latinoamericanas, published by SRV Impresores, Santiago, Chile, February 1993.

Sistema de pensiones en América Latina, diagnóstico y alternativas de reforma, vol. 2, published by SRV Impresores, Santiago, Chile, May de 1993.

Sistema de pensiones en América Latina, diagnóstico y alternativas de reforma, vol. 3, published by SRV Impresores, Santiago, Chile, October 1993.

Sistema de pensiones en América Latina. Argentina: evolución del Sistema Nacional de Previsión Social y propuesta de reforma, published by SRV Impresores, Santiago, Chile, June 1993.

Finance and the Real Economy: Issues and Case Studies in Developing Countries, published by SRV Impresores, Santiago, Chile, September 1993.

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

Organized by the subprogramme

Technical Seminar on Experiences with the Indexation of Financial Funds in Latin America (Santiago, Chile, 3-4 August 1992).

Seminar on Uruguay's Economy and Exports, organized by the ECLAC office in Montevideo and the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance of Uruguay (Montevideo, 18 August 1992).

International Seminar on Savings and Financial Policy Issues in African, Asian and Latin American and Caribbean Countries, organized jointly with the United Nations University, the World Institute for Development Economics Research (WIDER) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) (Santiago, Chile, 5-6 October 1992).

Seminar on Pension System Reform, organized jointly with the Fundación Economía y Desarrollo, Inc. and the Central Bank of the Dominican Republic (Santo Domingo, 23 November 1992).

Third Technical Seminar on Institutional Savings, the Pension System and Regulation and Supervision of the Financial System, in countries of the Latin American and Caribbean Region (Santiago, Chile, 3-4 December 1992).

Joint SEC/IDB/ECLAC Seminar on Issues in the Development of Capital Markets in Latin American and Caribbean Countries, organized by the Securities and Exchange Commission (United States), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and ECLAC (Santiago, Chile, 11-12 January 1993).

Seminar on Pension System Reform and Regulation and Supervision of the Banking System (Tegucigalpa, 28-30 March 1993).

Seminar-Workshop on Pension System Reform (San Salvador, 31 March-1 April 1993).

Seminar on the Management of International Cooperation, held under project ITA/91/S85 (ECLAC/Institute for International Economic Cooperation and Development (ICEPS)), "Improvement of the Management Capacity of Foreign Services in Latin America" (Rome, 15-16 April 1993).

Seminar-Workshop on Social Security (Asunción, 26-28 May 1993).

Technical Seminar on Financing of Small- and Medium-sized Enterprises and Development of the Stock Market in Latin America (Santiago, Chile, 18-19 October 1993).

Regional Seminar on Pension System Reform and the Development of Capital Markets in Latin America, held under the joint ECLAC/UNDP regional project RLA/92/003, "Financial policies for changing production patterns with social equity" (Asunción, 22-23 November 1993).

National Seminar on Bank Regulation and Supervision, Pension System Reform and the Indexation of Financial Funds (Brasilia, 26 November 1993).

Participation in other meetings and conferences

Nineteenth Meeting of Export Promotion Directors (Lima 27-28 January 1992).

Eighth session of UNCTAD (Cartagena, Colombia, 12-15 February 1992).

Seminar on High-level Policies related to the Reforms of the Financial Sector in Asia and Latin America and Comparison of Experiences, organized by the World Bank, the Central Bank of Chile and the Government of Japan (Santiago, Chile, 25-28 May 1992).

Symposium on the topic: "Europe-Latin America: integration processes and new relationship", organized by the Institute of Higher Studies on Latin America (Paris, 20-21 July 1992).

Fifty-fifth Meeting of Governors of Central Banks of Latin American Countries and Spain (Curaçao, 13-16 September 1992) and Twenty-ninth Meeting of Governors of Central Banks of Latin American countries, Spain and the Philippines with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank (Willemstad, 14-17 September 1992).

Seminar on the Demographic Consequences of Structural Adjustment in Latin America, organized by the Centre for Regional Development and Planning and the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (Belo Horizonte, Brazil, 29 September-2 October 1992).

Meetings on investment in Ibero-America, organized by the University of Navarra (Pamplona, Spain, 8-10 October 1992).

Subregional Seminar on Wages, Productivity and Competitiveness in the Framework of Integration, organized by the International Institute of Social Studies and Training of the South (Montevideo, 9-14 November 1992).

Twenty-ninth Meeting of Technical Experts of Central Banks of the Americas (Bridgetown, 16-20 November 1992).

Regional Meeting of Experts on the Role of Development Banks in the Context of Financial Liberalization, organized by the Latin American Association of Development Financing Institutions (Caracas, 29 November 1992).

Seminar on the Demographic Consequences of Structural Adjustment in Latin America, organized by the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (Belo Horizonte, Brazil, November 1992).

Regional Seminar of the Programme to Support Small-Scale Industry in Central America (PAPIC), organized by the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (San Salvador, 16-21 March 1993).

Seminar on the occasion of the Inter-American Development Bank/Inter-American Investment Corporation Annual Assembly 1993, organized by the Institut fur Iberoamerika-Kunde (IIK), the Hamburg Institute for Economic Research (HWWA) and the Institute for European-Latin American Relations (IRELA) (Hamburg, 24-25 March 1993).

Seminar on Social Policies, organized by the Guatemala Association for the Renewal of Legislative Systems (Guatemala City, 1-3 April 1993).

Sixth Congress of Central American Military Social Security Institutions (Tela, Honduras, 26-30 July 1993).

International Population Conference (Montreal, Canada, 24 August-1 September 1993).

Conference on Social Development and Poverty, organized by the Government of Mexico (Oaxaca, Mexico, 8-11 September 1993).

International Seminar on Social Security (Brasilia, 28-29 September 1993).

Tripartite Regional Meeting of Experts on Social Security in the Americas (Mexico City, 18-22 October 1993).

iii) Technical cooperation

International cooperation plans were executed in countries of the region with the support of IDB and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

Colombia and Mexico

With government authorities, in the preparation of a report on the evolution of institutional structures and to export promotion mechanisms.

Ecuador

With the Central Bank, concerning stabilization policies, under the joint ECLAC/UNDP regional project RLA/92/003 on "Financial policies for changing production patterns with social equity".

El Salvador

With the government, in applying a national reconstruction plan and concerning pension system reform, under the joint ECLAC/UNDP regional project RLA/92/003 on "Financial policies for changing production patterns with social equity".

Russian Federation

With the authorities of the Latin America Institute of the Academy of Sciences and of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations of the Russian Federation, to explore the possibility of executing the second phase of project USR/90/S03/Rev.1 "Russia's foreign economic policy and its implications for Latin America and the Caribbean".

Guatemala

With the Association for the Renewal of Legislative Systems, during a seminar on social policies, on aspects of social security.

Honduras

With the Government, concerning pension system reform and regulation and supervision of the banking system, under the joint ECLAC/UNDP regional project RLA/92/003, on "Financial policies for changing production patterns with social equity".

With the Central Bank of Honduras, under the project HON/93/009, "Support for the Central Bank of Honduras", on aspects related to the liquidity of the financial system.

Italy

With the Institute for International Economic Cooperation and Development, in connection with project ITA/91/S85, "Improvement of the management capacity of foreign services in Latin America" and with the Seminar on the Management of International Cooperation and Foreign Services in Latin America, held in April 1993 (Rome).

Peru

With the Ministry of Industry, Tourism, Integration and International Trade Negotiations, in the area of financing for small business.

Uruguay

With the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance, in conducting a survey of the 100 main export companies, analysing the results, preparing the document "Situation and prospects of Uruguay's export sector" (LC/MVD/R.82) and organizing the Seminar on Uruguay's Economy and Exports.

Training and fellowships

Classes were taught in the social security module of the ECLAC/Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) Post-Graduate Course on Population and Development of the Global Programme of Training in Population and Development of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) (Santiago, Chile, June and July 1992).

SUBPROGRAMME 6: NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENERGY

During the biennium 1992-1993, important activities in support of Governments were conducted in the area of natural resources and energy management.

In the area of ocean resources, efforts focused initially on helping the countries of the region monitor the preparatory process for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development on issues related to oceans and seas; this monitoring was carried out in the light of the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, in an attempt to enable the countries of the region to ensure that the content of those provisions would be reflected in the relevant chapter of what was to become Agenda 21. This process was carried out through direct assistance to Governments, by working with subregional bodies such as the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific and by supporting the Latin American groups in the respective forums.

In close collaboration with subprogramme 7: Environment and Human Settlements, an attempt was made to approach the issue of ocean resources from the standpoint of the challenges of sustainability and social equity in designing policies for the management and due protection of marine environmental capacity in the light of the precautionary principle. Areas of ocean policy directly linked to a national environmental strategy, such as coastal management, land-based sources of marine pollution and the transboundary shipment of hazardous wastes, were also developed.

In this last area, the subprogramme sought to promote a comparative analysis of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal and the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping Wastes and Other Matter (London Dumping Convention), in order to enable the countries of the region to weigh the need to participate in both instruments in order really to fulfil the objectives of each of them.

Once the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development was over, work in the area of ocean resources focused on the dissemination of the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and the contents of Agenda 21, which are especially relevant to the management of marine resources. The subprogramme also participated in direct support activities in connection with specific chapters of Agenda 21 related to concern for the marine environment, such as those on coastal management, fishing on the high seas, the transboundary shipment of wastes by sea, the establishment of protected coastal and marine areas and the influence of coastal human settlements on marine ecosystems.

Lastly, extensive efforts were made to publicize the work of the international system as regards the Rio Declaration and Agenda 21, through participation in academic and training activities at the regional level and through intergovernmental bodies.

On the issue of water and in connection with Agenda 21, a meeting was convened of the expert group responsible for studying the possible effects of climate change on the water resources of Latin America and the Caribbean (Santiago, Chile, 23-25 November 1993). Three courses on integrated water resources management were organized, in cooperation with national and regional institutions (Mendoza, Argentina, 28 September-23 October 1992; Guatemala City, Guatemala, 15-25 March and 24-28 May 1993; Lima, Peru, 6-7 August 1993). A cooperation network was formed and advisory assistance was provided on organizational reforms. The Government of Germany supported the execution of some of these activities.

With respect to mining resources. advisory assistance continued to be given to the Latin American Mining Organization (OLAMI) in carrying out the second phase of the project on the Latin American Regional Mining Information and Documentation System (INFOMIN). The first results of this project were presented to the European Economic Community in November 1992.

With regard to research conducted during the period under consideration, two studies were published on mining activity in Costa Rica and Cuba (LC/R.1203 and LC/R.1185). Three regional studies were prepared on the technological research needs of the mining and metallurgy sector, development alternatives and joint investment opportunities in the sector, and natural resources in strategies for changing production patterns (LC/R.1194, LC/R.1263 and LC/R.1290). The last of these studies analyses the potential and limitations of the region's natural heritage systematizes the studies made by ECLAC and summarizes the most recent debate on natural resources, while designing conceptual framework for the definition of policies and actions compatible with the proposal for changing production patterns with social equity and promoting a regional initiative for strengthening the management of that heritage and natural resources.

During the second half of 1993, a study entitled "El fomento de la pequeña minería: opciones y posibilidades" (LC/R.1317) was prepared and served as the basic document for the Workshop on the Development of Small-scale Mining in Latin America and the Caribbean, held at Santiago, Chile, on 15-17 November 1993) and attended by representatives of private and public sector mining activity from six countries of the region (Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico and Peru), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and international cooperation agencies. The Workshop was sponsored by the Ministry of Mining of Chile, the National Mining Society of Chile, the Centre for Copper and Mining Studies, and the Chilean Coordinating Unit of OLAMI.

A presentation on trends in the consumption of metal within regional blocs was also prepared, and was delivered at the International Seminar on Regionalism and Mining Resources, held at Santiago, Chile, on 4-6 October 1993, organized by the Chilean Copper Commission, the Institute of International Studies of the University of Chile and the Centre for Copper and Mining Studies (CESCO) and sponsored by the Commission of the European Communities, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Chile, the Metal Mining Agency of Japan and the Forum on Minerals and Energy of the Pacific Council for Economic Cooperation.

Lastly, in the same area, statistical information was prepared for conducting a study of the mineral trade in the Latin American Integration Association (LAIA) which is trying to find ways of promoting complementation and trade creation within the regional market.

In the field of energy, a presentation on economic reforms and energy policy was prepared, and was delivered at the Energy Conference of Latin America and the Caribbean (ENERLAC 93), held at Bogotá, Colombia, on 15-18 June 1993 under the auspices of the Government of the Republic of Colombia and the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE).

The presentation also served as a basis for the presentations on the role of the State in the energy sector delivered at the Sixth Brazilian Energy Congress and the First Latin American Energy Seminar held at Rio de Janeiro on 18-22 October 1993 under the auspices of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro and the Latin American Association of Energy Planners.

In late 1993, execution began of an OLADE-ECLAC technical cooperation project on "Energy and Economic Development in Latin America", the purpose of which is to formulate energy policy recommendations within the framework of the proposal on changing production patterns with social equity. The project is receiving financial support from the Government of Germany and is being executed in collaboration with the Economic Development Division.

Lastly, as a complement to the activities outlined above, other tasks were undertaken, related mainly to the economic appraisal of natural resources, the maintenance of a statistical base on mining resources (foreign trade, output, prices and reserves), the preparation of legal and institutional analyses of natural resource management and the utilization of the region's natural resources.

i) Documents

The protection and management of oceans, seas and coastal areas under the Tlatelolco Platform on Environment and Development: a practical analysis of its implications (LC/G.1685).

The administration of water resources in Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/G.1694).

Propuesta para el ordenamiento de los sistemas de gestión del agua en los países de la región (LC/G.1733).

Los recursos hídricos de América Latina y el Caribe: la pesca en aguas interiores y marinas y los recursos hídricos (LC/G.1743).

Informe del Seminario taller sobre capacitación en gestión integral de recursos hídricos en Centroamérica, Panamá y República Dominicana (LC/G.1745).

Bases conceptuales para la formulación de programas de manejo de cuencas hidrográficas (LC/G.1749).

Climate change and water management in Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/R.1274).

Procedimientos de gestión para un desarrollo sustentable (aplicables a municipios, microrregiones y cuencas) (LC/G.1769).

Políticas de gestión integral del agua y políticas económicas (LC/L.781).

Diagnóstico jurídico-institucional sobre la incorporación de la dimensión oceánica a la estrategia de desarrollo sustentable y equitativo de Guatemala (LC/R.1106/Rev.1).

El manejo del agua en las áreas metropolitanas de América Latina (LC/R.1156).

La minería en Cuba (LC/R.1185).

Los requerimientos de coordinación de la investigación tecnológica en el sector minero-metalúrgico de América Latina y el Caribe (LC/R.1194).

La minería en Costa Rica (LC/R.1203).

Políticas de gestión integral de aguas y políticas económicas (LC/R.1207).

¿Qué hacer después de Río? Lo que no se hizo antes de Estocolmo (LC/R.1229).

La colaboración entre el Plan de Acción PNUMA/CPPS para la protección del medio marino y áreas costeras del Pacífico Sudeste y la CEPAL: una evaluación frente a los desafíos de la Conferencia de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Medio Ambiente y el Desarrollo (LC/R.1236).

El transporte transfronterizo de desechos peligrosos: hacia una zona libre de desechos peligrosos en América Latina y el Caribe (LC/R.1237).

Ley marina y gestión costera integral. Una propuesta para Guatemala (LC/R.1244).

Alternativas de desarrollo y las posibilidades de inversiones conjuntas en el sector minero-metalúrgico-industrial de América Latina y el Caribe (LC/R.1263).

Los recursos naturales en las estrategias de transformación productiva (LC/R.1290).

La pesca en alta mar y los intereses de los Estados ribereños de la región. Un análisis de la negociación futura a la luz de la búsqueda de la equidad (LC/R.1314).

Possible future schemes of participation for countries of the region in the light of present negotiations concerning part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (LC/R.1315).

La Convención marco del cambio climático. Una aproximación a la luz de las prioridades de América Latina y el Caribe. Parte I: El escenario actual (LC/R.1316).

El fomento de la pequeña minería: opciones y posibilidades (LC/R.1317).

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

Organized by the subprogramme

Workshop on the Development of Small-scale Mining in Latin America and the Caribbean (Santiago, Chile, 15-17 November 1993).

Meeting of the Expert Group responsible for studying the possible effects of climate change on the water resources of Latin America and the Caribbean (Santiago, Chile, 23-25 November 1993).

Participation in other meetings and conferences

Participation in the Summer School of the University of Chile and its final Round-Table on Development and Environment (Santiago, Chile, January 1992).

International Conference on Water and the Environment, organized by the United Nations and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) (Dublin, Ireland, 26-31 January 1992).

Meeting of the ad hoc Technical Group in support of the mining and metallurgy sector of Latin America, organized by LAIA (Montevideo, 3-4 February 1992).

Fourth Session of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (New York, 5-14 March 1992).

Fourth Regular Assembly of OLAMI and Latin American Mining Meeting (Guatemala City, 17-19 March 1992).

Seminar on the Structural Heterogeneity of Latin America, organized by the Santa María de la Rábida Ibero-American University (Madrid, 18-28 April 1992).

Consultation on Sustainable Development and Environment in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Sector in Latin America and the Caribbean, organized by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (Santiago, Chile, 28-30 April 1992).

Seminar on International Trade, Environment and Sustainable Development, organized by the Organization of American States (OAS) and the Government of Chile (Santiago, Chile, May 1992).

Coordination Meeting of Latin American Countries of the Eastern Pacific Rim, organized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Chile (Santiago, Chile, 11-12 May 1992).

Sixth Meeting of the Technical Committee of the Latin American Regional Mining Information and Documentation System (INFOMIN) (Santiago, Chile, 11-12 May 1992).

First Round of Investments for Latin American Mining, EXPOMIN 92 (Santiago, Chile, 12-16 May 1992).

Second International Seminar on Investigation and Monitoring of Marine Pollution, organized by the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific (PCSP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) (Santiago, Chile, 13-14 May 1992).

Workshop on Environmental Technology, organized by the Secretariat of the Environment of the State of São Paulo (São Paulo, Brazil, 7-10 June 1992).

Technical Consultative Meeting on Transport, Infrastructure and Urban Services, organized by the United Nations Centre for Regional Development and the University of São Paulo (São Paulo, Brazil, 15-18 June 1992).

Seminar on Environment and Modernization: A Regional Challenge, organized by the Regional Secretariat for Planning and Coordination, Region of Coquimbo, and the Friedrich Naumann Foundation through its economic programme of support for small- and medium-sized enterprises (La Serena, Chile, 27-29 August 1992).

National Seminar on National Water Policy, Legislation and Hydrographic Basin Management, organized by the Juridical Sciences Faculty of the University of Talca (Talca, Chile, 8 September 1992).

Seventh Meeting of the INFOMIN Technical Committee and Fifth Assembly of the OLAMI Board of Directors (Córdoba, Argentina, 19-23 September 1992).

Fourth National Congress of Economic Geology and First Latin American Congress of Economic Geology (Córdoba, Argentina, 22-25 September 1992).

Second round of working meetings of the international water programme "Water Resources Management and Environment", organized by the University of Concepción, the Southern Regional Group of the National Committee for the International Water Programme (CONAPHI) and the Regional Water Office, Eighth Region, Chile (Concepción, Chile, 21-23 October 1992).

Meeting of Legal Experts to analyse the draft protocol on the control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal in the South-East Pacific, organized by the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific (PCSP) (Quito, 26-28 October 1992).

Third National Meeting and First Ibero-American Meeting of Engineering Students, organized by the Federico Santa María Technical University (Valparaíso, Chile, 4 November 1992). A presentation was given on the topic of biodiversity.

Meeting of Experts "From Stockholm to Rio", organized by the Project on Environment and Social Development of the Executive Secretariat of the Andrés Bello Convention (SECAB), with the support of the Konrad Adenauer Foundation (Santiago, Chile, 18-20 November 1992).

French-Chilean Symposium on Water Management and Treatment, organized by the Embassy of France in Chile (Santiago, Chile, 9-10 December 1992).

First Session of the Committee on Natural Resources, organized by United Nations Headquarters (New York, 29 March-8 April 1993).

Policy Council Meeting to Create an International Water Resource Network, organized by the South Florida Water Management District (Miami, 14-15 May 1993).

Seminar on Law and Environmental Policy, organized by IDB (Santiago, Chile, 25-28 May 1993).

Energy Conference of Latin America and the Caribbean: Energy and Development in an Interdependent World (ENERLAC 93), organized by OLADE, the Ministry of Mining and Energy of Colombia and the Colombian Association of Electrical Engineers, Mechanical Engineers, Electronics Engineers and Engineers in Like Professions (ACIEM) (Bogotá, Colombia, 15-18 June 1993).

First National Meeting of Civil Engineers, organized by the Chilean Chamber of Construction, the Inter-American Association of Sanitary and Environmental Engineering (AIDIS) and the Municipality of Santiago (Santiago, Chile, 20-22 July 1993).

Seminar on the Planning of Environmentally Sound Management of Hazardous Solid Wastes, organized by the Secretariat of Planning, Budget and Coordination of the Office of the President of the

Republic, through the Environmental Coordinating Office and the Municipal Prefecture of Campinas (within the framework of the project "Implementation of an integrated policy for the management of urban and industrial pollution") (Campinas, Brazil, 17-19 August 1993).

Twenty-first Regular Meeting of the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific (PCSP) (Santiago, Chile, 20-27 August 1993).

Inter-American Seminar-Workshop on Integrated Management of Hydrographic Basins, organized by the OAS-CIDIAT Inter-American Programme and the Central Water Office of the Ministry of Public Works of Chile (Valparaíso, Chile, 23-27 August 1993).

First Congress of Agricultural Engineering, organized by the University of Concepción (Santiago, Chile, 9-10 September 1993).

Seminars on Economics and Society in Contemporary Latin America, organized by the Council for Ibero-American Studies and the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and social Planning (ILPES) (Madrid and Salamanca, Spain, 21-30 September 1993).

International Seminar on Regionalism and Mining Resources, organized by the Chilean Copper Commission, the Institute of International Studies of the University of Chile and the Centre for Copper and Mining Studies (Santiago, Chile, 4-6 October 1993).

Sixth Brazilian Energy Congress and First Latin American Energy Seminar, organized by the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro and the College of Engineers (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 18-22 October 1993).

Inter-American Dialogue on Water Management, organized by the South Florida Water Management District (Miami, 27-29 October 1993).

Seminar on Integrated Management of Water Resources and the Environment, organized by the National Institute of Water Sciences and Technologies (INCYTH) (Buenos Aires, 1-3 December 1993).

iii) Technical cooperation

Latin American Mining Organization (OLAMI)

With OLAMI coordination units, for the implementation of the Latin American Regional Mining Information and Documentation System (INFOMIN), Phase II, with the participation of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Argentina

With the National Institute of Water Sciences and Technologies (INCYTH), in the integrated management of water resources.

Brazil

With the Secretariat of Planning, Budget and Coordination of the Office of the President of the Republic, through the Environmental Coordinating office and the Municipal Prefecture of Campinas, in the organization and holding of the Seminar on the Planning of Environmentally Sound Management of Hazardous Solid Wastes (Campinas, Brazil, 17-19 August 1993).

Chile

With the Studies and Planning Department of the Irrigation Office, Ministry of Public Works, in the preparation of a guide for environmental impact studies in water resource projects.

Guatemala

With the Secretariat of Water Resources, in the drafting of a water law.

Peru

With the Ministry of Agriculture, in the drafting of the Water Code of Peru.

iv) Training and fellowships

Classes on procedures for the development and management of hydrographic basins were given in the Course-Workshop on the Orientation of Management Processes for Development in Latin American Hydrographic Basins and Micro-Regions, organized by the National Planning Department through its Division of Environmental Policy, and by the National University through its Centre for Development Research (CID) (Bogotá, Colombia, 19-22 May 1992).

Classes on sound management of hazardous wastes were given in the international "Hazardous Waste Management for Environmentally Sustainable Development" Course (Santiago, Chile, 30 June-10 July 1992), organized by the Environment and Human Settlements Division of ECLAC and the ILPES Training Programme.

Post graduate Course on Integrated Management of Water Resources, organized jointly with the Centre for Water Resource Economics, Legislation and Management (CELA), for 35 participants from Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru and Venezuela (Mendoza, Argentina, 28 September-23 October 1992).

Course on Integrated Management of Water Resources and Course on Water Resource Legislation, organized jointly with the Regional School of Sanitary Engineering of the University of San Carlos, Guatemala (Guatemala City, 15-25 March and 24-28 May 1993, respectively).

Classes on the management of hydrographic basins were given in the Course on Management Procedures for Sustainable Development, organized by the National Institute for Agricultural Development and La Frontera University (Temuco, Chile, 7-12 May 1993).

Classes on the management of hydrographic basins were given for the Doctoral Programme in Environmental Sciences of the University of Concepción-EULA Project (European/Latin American Centre for Research and Training in the Environmental Sciences) (Concepción, Chile, 28 May 1993).

Classes on sound management of hazardous wastes were given in the Third International Course on Policies for the Environmentally Sound Management of Urban and Industrial Wastes, organized by the Environment and Human Settlements Division of ECLAC (Santiago, Chile, 2-13 August 1993).

Workshop on Water Resources Management, for company directors and staff of ministries, organized jointly by ECLAC and the Graduate School of Business Administration (Lima, 6-7 August 1993).

Classes on Natural Resources Management were given in the Course on Detection and Control of Desertification, organized by FAO and UNEP (Mendoza, Argentina, 22 November-15 December 1993).

SUBPROGRAMME 7: ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

The activities of this subprogramme are the responsibility of the Environment and Human Settlements Division, which includes the Joint ECLAC/UNEP Development and Environment Unit and the Joint ECLAC/UNCHS Unit on Human Settlements; during the biennium under consideration, activities were mainly focused on responding to requests from the countries of the region for the development of new instruments for encouraging economic growth in a context of environmental sustainability and promoting policies to improve the quality of life in human settlements. During this period, activities related to the improvement of information and statistics on the urban environment were also initiated.

The Division's priority tasks were to prepare for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development at the regional level and to fulfil United Nations mandates on the implementation of Agenda 21 in Latin America and the Caribbean, in which ECLAC is assigned the role of regional coordination body. One of the most important activities under Agenda 21 was the preparation of a regional seminar for the application of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (Santiago, Chile, 15-19 November 1993).

The subprogramme also collaborated with ECLAC in technical aspects of the organization of the Regional Meeting of Ministers and Senior Authorities of the Housing and Urban Development Sector in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in March 1992, and of a second meeting of the same name, held on 29 November-2 December 1993.

The Joint ECLAC/UNEP Development and Environment Unit executed two projects: one on technical cooperation for environmental planning and management in Latin America and the Caribbean and the other on guidelines and consultancy services on controlled environmentally sound waste management.

As a result of the first joint project with UNEP, progress was made in the search for effective ways to incorporate the environmental dimension in development management, both rural and urban, for the purpose of reducing or eliminating factors of unsustainability. With respect to the agricultural sector, activities were conducted in Mexico, in the mountainous region of the State of Guerrero (in collaboration with the State government, the Ministry of Urban Development and Ecology (SEDUE) and the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM); in Peru, in the Qhochoq river basin, Cusco (in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture) and in Chile, in the municipalities of La Estrella, Litueche and Navidad, Fourth Region (in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture). The studies on industrial development were conducted in two cities, Buenos Aires and Cartagena, Colombia. In both cases, the focus was on the contribution to municipal plans for waste management, with special emphasis on hazardous wastes. These studies contributed to enriching the reserve of knowledge about the environmental management of cities and, in the Argentine case, it was also possible to make contributions to the debate on the Hazardous Wastes Act, now in effect. The results and outputs in the area of both agricultural and industrial development, were basic inputs for a seminar and an international course on environmentally sustainable agricultural development and the management of hazardous wastes for sustainable development, respectively, in which 70 officials and experts from the region were trained.

The second Project executed by the Unit, "Guidelines and Consultancy Services on Controlled Environmentally Sound Waste Management", was aimed at complementing and enriching the project described above by establishing the bases for the elaboration and implementation of urban waste management policies. Activities were conducted in Argentina, in collaboration with the Municipality of Córdoba; in Colombia, under the Joint ECLAC/UNEP Project on Technical Cooperation for Environmental Planning and Management in Latin America and the Caribbean, with the Municipality of Cartagena, Colombia; in Brazil, with the municipalities of Limeira and Campinas; and, in Chile, with the Special Commission on Pollution Control in the Santiago Metropolitan Area. Moreover, preliminary activities were conducted in Ecuador, with the support of the Municipality of Quito, and in Costa Rica, with the Ministry of Planning. The project allowed for deeper examination of relevant issues, such as the analysis of the "polluter pays principle", and for addressing pertinent questions in the juridical, institutional and technological policy areas.

These two projects strengthened the work of the Joint ECLAC/UNEP Development and Environment Unit considerably, in the sense of providing practical responses to the challenges of sustainable development in the context of an appropriate conceptualization of the complementarities and conflicts of the relationship between development and the environment.

The Joint ECLAC/UNCHS Unit on Human Settlements, besides contributing significantly to the organization of the Meeting of Ministers and High-level Authorities of the Housing and Urban Development Sector mentioned above, based its work on the project on urban management in selected medium-sized cities of Latin America, financed by the Government of the Netherlands. Activity was focused on improving urban development planning in areas of interest to the cities involved. Management tools were refined, and appropriate forms of citizen participation were examined; the issues of the institutionality of municipalities and the prerequisites for incorporating the environmental dimension were constantly present in the development of the activities, which were conducted in San Pedro Sula (Honduras), Córdoba (Argentina), Ibagué (Colombia) and Temuco (Chile).

Activities involving the study of the environmental information needed for development management in the human settlements of the region continued.

During the biennium, numerous requests for technical cooperation from the countries of the region were answered in areas such as environmentally sustainable agricultural development, integral development of predominantly agricultural valleys, natural heritage accounting, specially at the local level, advances in the implementation of Agenda 21, at the level of both public institutions and non-governmental organizations, the management of urban and industrial wastes, urban management in medium-sized cities, municipal management, the incorporation of the environmental dimension into university activity, the preparation of a research agenda and topics related to human settlements.

i) Documents

Informe del Seminario-ZOPP sobre políticas para el control y fiscalización de la contaminación urbana e industrial en el área metropolitana de Buenos Aires (Mar del Plata, Argentina, 12-15 June 1991) (LC/G.1690).

Tlatelolco Platform on Environment and Development (LC/G.1712).

Provisión de vivienda en el área metropolitana de Buenos Aires (LC/L.677).

Administración, control y gestión de la tierra urbana en el área metropolitana de Buenos Aires (LC/L.678).

El suelo urbano en el área metropolitana de Santa Fe de Bogotá (LC/L.679).

La vivienda en el área metropolitana de Caracas (LC/L.680).

Provisión de vivienda en la metrópoli de Lima (LC/L.681).

La administración de la tierra en el área metropolitana de Lima (LC/L.682).

Gestão da terra metropolitana na América Latina: o caso de São Paulo, Brasil (LC/L.683).

La provisión de vivienda en Bogotá (LC/L.687).

Gestão de metrópoles latino americanas. Habitação: o caso de São Paulo, Brasil (LC/L.689).

La vivienda y la tierra en las grandes ciudades de América Latina (LC/L.691).

Report on the Workshop on incorporation of environmental criteria into development planning in the Montaña region of the state of Guerrero, Mexico (LC/L.695).

Report of the Seminar on environmental criteria in strategies for changing production patterns in the ecosystems of the Montaña region of the state of Guerrero, Mexico (LC/L.696).

Ciudades medianas y gestión urbana en América Latina (LC/L.747).

Lista de publicaciones producidas por la Unidad Conjunta CEPAL/PNUMA de Desarrollo y Medio Ambiente (LC/R.902/Rev.1).

Housing and equity (LC/R.1123).

Restoration and repopulation of deteriorated city centres: the international experience (LC/R.1124).

International financing for housing: international financing agencies (LC/R.1125).

A policy for the present moment: the Global Strategy for Shelter (LC/R.1126).

Restoration and repopulation of deteriorated central areas of cities: experience in the region (LC/R.1128).

International financing for housing: regional experience in lending to governments and the private sector (LC/R.1129).

Vivienda popular: principios de planeación e implementación para proyectos de cooperación en materia de la vivienda popular (LC/R.1130).

Instrumentos económicos para la política ambiental: documentos seleccionados (LC/R.1138).

Informe del Seminario-ZOPP sobre la formulación de un plan de acción para la educación ambiental en Chile (Santiago de Chile, 16 al 20 de marzo de 1992) (LC/R.1142).

Los factores críticos de la sustentabilidad ambiental (LC/R.1147).

Estructura conceptual de un plan de desarrollo agrícola ambientalmente sustentable para el secano de la VI Región de Chile (LC/R.1148).

Zonas homogéneas según aptitud productiva: comunas de La Estrella, Litueche y Navidad de la VI Región de Chile (LC/R.1149).

Diagnóstico agroecológico: metodología del Centro de Información sobre Recursos Naturales (CIREN) y su aplicación al secano de la VI Región de Chile (LC/R.1150).

Contribución a la reglamentación y aplicación de la nueva ley de manejo de residuos peligrosos en la República Argentina (LC/R.1153).

La Cordillera de la Costa (LC/R.1154).

Informe del seminario de planificación participativa por objetivos: Programa de políticas para el control y la fiscalización de la contaminación urbana e industrial de la ciudad de Cartagena de Indias, Colombia (LC/R.1157).

Antecedentes y propuestas para un plan de manejo de residuos peligrosos, con énfasis en los tóxicos, para el área metropolitana de Buenos Aires (LC/R.1160).

Gestión urbana en San Pedro Sula, Honduras: la perspectiva del municipio (LC/R.1161).

El caso de San Pedro Sula, Honduras: reflexiones metodológicas y conceptuales de investigación (LC/R.1162).

Ciudad y municipio de San Pedro Sula, Honduras: síntesis del informe final del estudio de caso (LC/R.1163).

Gestión urbana en Trujillo, Perú: la perspectiva del municipio (LC/R.1164).

El caso de Ibagué, Colombia: reflexiones metodológicas y conceptuales de investigación (LC/R.1165).

Ciudad y municipio de Ibagué, Colombia: síntesis del informe final del estudio de caso (LC/R.1166).

El caso de Temuco, Chile: reflexiones metodológicas y conceptuales de investigación (LC/R.1167).

Ciudad y municipio de Temuco, Chile: síntesis del informe final del estudio de caso (LC/R.1168).

Gestión urbana en Ibagué, Colombia: la perspectiva del municipio (LC/R.1169).

El caso de Córdoba, Argentina: reflexiones metodológicas y conceptuales de investigación (LC/R.1170).

Ciudad y municipio de Córdoba, Argentina: síntesis del informe final del estudio de caso (LC/R.1171).

Gestión urbana en Temuco, Chile: la perspectiva del municipio (LC/R.1172).

Gestión urbana en Córdoba, Argentina: la perspectiva del municipio (LC/R.1173).

Basic plan for the environmental management of the district of Cartagena, Colombia (LC/R.1175).

Incorporación de criterios ambientales a la planeación de la región de la montaña del Estado de Guerrero, México (LC/R.1186).

Proyectos para un desarrollo ambientalmente sustentable de la región de la montaña del Estado de Guerrero, México (LC/R.1187).

Report of the Seminar/Workshop on environmentally sound waste management for sustainable development in Cartagena, Colombia (LC/R.1191).

Report on the National seminar on waste management for sustainable development: analysis of experiences and case study of the city of Cartagena, Colombia (LC/R.1200).

Directorio de instituciones y profesionales en América Latina y el Caribe vinculados a la gestión del desarrollo agrícola ambientalmente sustentable en áreas de altura (LC/R.1230).

Directorio de instituciones y profesionales en América Latina y el Caribe vinculados a la gestión de los residuos peligrosos (LC/R.1231).

Informe del seminario nacional sobre gestión del desarrollo agrícola sustentable en áreas marginales de Chile (Santiago de Chile, 22 al 24 de junio de 1992) (LC/R.1245).

Transformación productiva ambientalmente sustentable en pequeñas empresas: el caso de dos fundiciones y una planta de tratamiento térmico en la Región Metropolitana (Chile) (LC/R.1250).

La microplanificación: un método de planificación local con participación comunitaria (LC/R.1272).

Plan de desarrollo agrícola sustentable para el secano de la VI Región de Chile (Comunas La Estrella, Litueche y Navidad) (LC/R.1273).

El sello de reconocimiento ambiental en Chile (LC/R.1286).

Ciudad y municipio de Trujillo, Perú: síntesis del estudio de caso (LC/R.1289).

Análisis de la legislación chilena sobre residuos industriales sólidos (LC/R.1301).

Hazardous products and wastes: impact of transboundary movement towards the Latin American and Caribbean region and possibilities for preventing and controlling it. Part I: Illegal traffic and institutional machinery for preventing it (LC/R.1303).

Vigilancia epidemiológica de la contaminación química del ambiente (LC/R.1310).

Comments to Chapter 21 of Agenda 21 "Environmentally sound management of solid wastes and sewage-related issues" (LC/R.1318).

Las relaciones entre organizaciones no gubernamentales y los municipios: potenciales y limitaciones actuales (LC/R.1319).

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

Organized by the subprogramme

ZOPP Seminar on Project Planning by Objectives in the Formulation of an Action Plan for Environmental Education in Chile (Santiago, Chile, 16-20 March 1992).

Seminar on the Management of Hazardous Wastes in the Republic of Argentina (Buenos Aires, 21-22 April 1992).

Regional Meeting on Selected Medium-Sized Cities of Latin America (Santiago, Chile, 11-15 May 1992).

National Seminar on the Management of Sustainable Agricultural Development in Marginal Areas of Chile (Santiago, Chile, 22-24 June 1992).

Seminar-Workshop on the Environmentally Sound Management of Wastes for the Sustainable Development of Cartagena (Cartagena, Colombia, 3-4 September 1992).

National Seminar on the Environmentally Sound Management of Wastes for Sustainable Development. Analysis of Experiences and Case Study of the city of Cartagena (Cartagena, Colombia, 7-8 September 1992).

ZOPP Seminar on Policies for the Environmentally Sound Management of Wastes for the city of Córdoba, organized jointly with the Municipality of Córdoba (Córdoba, Argentina, 9-12 June 1993).

National Seminar on Environmental Law. Juridical Aspects of the Environmentally Sound Management of Wastes, organized jointly with the Friedrich Ebert Foundation office in Santiago (Santiago, Chile, 7 October 1993).

Joint ECLAC/UNEP Regional Meeting on the Environmentally Sound Management of Hazardous Wastes in Latin America and the Caribbean and the Implementation of the Basel Convention, organized jointly with the Secretariat of the Basel Convention and the Government of Switzerland (Santiago, Chile, 15-19 November 1993).

Meeting of the Regional Expert Group on Deep Sea Fishing (Santiago, Chile, 25-26 November 1993).

Participation in other meetings and conferences

Meeting on Capacity Building and Sustainable Development Study: Latin American Regional Report, organized by UNDP (New York, 23 January 1992).

Meeting of Experts to Review the Preparatory Process for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development among Latin American and Caribbean countries, organized by the Latin American Economic System (SELA) (Caracas, 30-31 January 1992).

EE2000 Steering Committee Meeting and Ad Hoc Meeting on Global Energy Efficiency 21, organized by the Economic Commission for Europe (Geneva, 3-6 March 1992).

ZOPP Seminar on the Formulation of an Action Plan for Environmental Education in Chile, organized by the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ) and the Ministry of Education (MINEDUC) (Santiago, Chile, 16-20 March 1992).

Fourth session of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (New York, 20-28 March 1992).

Course-Workshop on Urban Development, Social Problems and Quality of Life in Latin American cities, organized by the University of the Americas (Valencia, Spain, 6-10 April 1992).

Seminar on the Environmental Seal in Chile, organized by the Chilean Institute for Environmental Awareness (ICRA) (Santiago, Chile, 27-28 April 1992).

Seminar on Development and the Environment, organized by the ATIS Foundation for the Promotion of Environmental Awareness, Office of the Secretary for Water Policies and the Environment (Salamanca, Spain, 6-8 May 1992).

Meeting of Government Environmental Sanitation Technology Bodies of the Metropolitan Areas of Latin America, organized by LAIA, the Environmental Sanitation Technologies Company (CETESB), the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) and the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC) (São Paulo, Brazil, 27-29 May 1992).

United Nations Conference on Environment and Development organized by the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992).

Second Seminar on Metropolitan Management: Transportation and the Urban Environment, organized by the United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD) and the Faculty of Architecture and Urban Development of the University of São Paulo (São Paulo, Brazil, 16-19 June 1992).

Seminar on Environment and Modernization: A Regional Challenge, organized by the Friedrich Naumann Foundation and the Office of the Intendant of the Third Region (La Serena, Chile, 27-29 August 1992).

Seminar on Sustainable Agriculture in Latin America, organized by the Inter-American Development Bank (Washington, D.C., 9-10 September 1992).

International Seminar on Municipal Modernization; Local Organization, Participative Planning and Community Mobilization, organized by the Latin American Centre for Local Government Training and Development of the Latin American chapter of the International Union of Local Authorities (Quito, 21-23 September 1992).

International Seminar on Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises and the Environment, organized by the Corporation for Socio-economic and Technological Research of Colombia (CINSET), the Colombian Association of Manufacturers (ACOPI) and the National Apprenticeship Service (SENA) (Bucaramanga, Colombia, 1-2 October 1992).

Seminar on "The Rio Conference: Towards a New Model of Development?, organized by the Governors' Board of Andalucía, the Environmental Agency and the International University Menéndez Pelayo (Seville, Spain, 19-23 October 1992).

Ibero-American Congress on Environmental Education, organized by the University of Guadalajara, the Office of the Secretary for Urban Development and Ecology, the State Ecology Commission and the Mexican Conservationist Federation (Guadalajara, Mexico, 22-28 October 1992).

Fourth Antarctic Environmental Symposium organized by the Foundation for the Development of the Region of Magallanes (FIDE XII) (Punta Arenas, Chile, 26-30 October 1992).

Ministerial Meeting and Second Senior Level Seminar on Cleaner Production, organized by UNEP and the Industry and Environment Programme Activity Centre (Paris, 27-29 October 1992).

International Course on Hazardous Waste Management for Environmentally Sustainable Development, organized by the Environmental Sanitation Technologies Company (CETESB) and the Municipality of Campinas (Campinas, Brazil, 9-20 November 1992).

International Course on Hazardous Waste Management for Environmentally Sustainable Development, organized by the Environmental Sanitation Technologies Company (CETESB) and the Municipality of Limeira (Limeira, Brazil, 9 November-4 December 1992).

Seminar on Firms and the Environment, organized by the University of Palermo and the Ministry for Natural Resources and Human Environment of the Office of the President of the Argentine Republic (Buenos Aires, 25-27 November 1992).

International Conference "¿Hacia dónde vas, humanidad?" organized by the Foundation for Democracy and the Environment (Berlin, 2-5 December 1992).

Seminar on the Transport of Hazardous Materials and Wastes, organized by the Pan American Centre of Sanitary Engineering and Environmental Sciences (CEPIS) of Peru, under the auspices of the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ) and the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC) (São Paulo, Brazil, 7-10 December 1992).

Fourth National Economics Congress on Economic Development and the Environment and the First Meeting of Ibero-American and European Economists on America and Europe After 1992, organized by the General Council of the Schools of Economists of Spain (Seville, Spain, 9-11 December 1992).

Symposium on Agriculture and Sustainable Rural Development, organized by the German Foundation for International Development, the German "Trees for People" Institute and the Corporation for Research on Alternative Agriculture (CIAT) of Chile (Santiago, Chile, 6 January 1993).

Final Meeting on the Project on Urban Research in the Developing World, organized by the Ford Foundation, the Centre for Urban and Community Studies, the University of Toronto and the American University at Cairo (Cairo, 14-18 February 1993).

Workshop on Geographic Information Systems for Environmental Management, organized by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)/Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne and the University of Chile (Frutillar, Chile, 1-19 March 1993).

Organizational Meeting of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), organized by the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS) (New York, 3-5 March 1993).

Meeting of High-level Government-Designated Experts on the Environment in Latin America and the Caribbean, organized by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Government of Chile (Santiago, Chile, 12-13 March 1993).

Eighth Ministerial Meeting on the Environment in Latin America and the Caribbean, organized by UNEP and the Government of Chile (Santiago, Chile, 15 March 1993).

Fourth Latin American and Caribbean Congress of Agricultural Economy: Economic Openness, Modernization and Sustainability in Agriculture, organized by the Latin American and Caribbean Association of Agricultural Economists (ALACEA) (Viña del Mar, Chile, 21-23 April 1993).

Second Space Conference of the Americas, organized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Chile (Santiago, Chile, 26-30 April 1993).

Fourteenth session of the Commission on Human Settlements, organized by the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS-HABITAT) (Nairobi, 26 April-5 May 1993).

Course on the Applications of SPOT (remote image detection system) in Urban Planning, organized by the Space Agency of France, the Group for the Development of Aero-Space Remote Detection and the Programme of Remote Sensing and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) of the Catholic University of Chile (Santiago, Chile, 3-7 May 1993).

Seventeenth session of the Governing Council of UNEP (Nairobi, 10-21 May 1993).

Seminar on the Implementation of Sustainable Development in Latin America, organized by the MAPFRE Foundation and the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED Latin America) (Buenos Aires, 17-19 May 1993).

First Seminar-Workshop on Environmental First Aid, organized by the Institute of Political Ecology (Santiago, Chile, 19 May 1993).

Thirty-first Inter-American Housing Conference, organized by the Inter-American Union for Housing (San José, 24-27 May 1993).

Seminar-Workshop on the University of Buenos Aires and the Environment: Elements for the Formulation of Policies, organized by the University of Buenos Aires and the Centre for Advanced Research (Buenos Aires, 26-28 May 1993).

Seminar on the Management of Urban and Industrial Solid Wastes, organized by the Chilean chapter of the Inter-American Association of Sanitary and Environmental Engineering (AIDIS) (Santiago, Chile, 27-28 May 1993).

Seminar "Earth Summit: One Year Later", organized by the Institute of Political Ecology and the Latin American Ecological Action Pact (Santiago, Chile, 3-4 June 1993).

First Conference of Cities for the Twenty-first Century, organized by the Office of the Prefect of the City of Rio de Janeiro (Rio de Janeiro, 3-5 June 1993).

Seminar on Strategic Urban Management, organized by the Lincoln Institute of Land Policy and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (Santiago, Chile, 16-17 June 1993).

International Conference on the Economics of the Environment, organized by the Economics Institute of the Catholic University of Chile (Santiago, Chile, 22-24 June 1993).

Seminar on the Ventanas Environmental Project: Diagnosis and Perspectives, organized by the Ministry of Mining and the Technical University Federico Santa María (Valparaíso, Chile, 16 July 1993).

Regional Workshop on Research Needs and Priorities in Forestry and Agro-Forestry Policies for Latin America, organized by the International Centre for Forestry Research, the International Food Policy Research Institute and the Inter-American Institute for Co-operation on Agriculture (IICA) (San José, 19-23 July 1993).

Meeting of the National Environmental Development Programme (PRODAM), organized by the Centre for Pedagogical Development, Experimentation and Research (Santiago, Chile, 26-30 July 1993).

Course on Training in the Future: The Need for Commitment to Sustainable Development, organized by the Ibero-American Programme of Science and Technology for Development of the Complutense University of Madrid (Madrid, 23-27 August 1993).

Workshop on Governability, in a National Consultation on Urban Development Policy, organized by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (Santiago, Chile, 1 September 1993).

Seminar "One Year After Rio", organized by the Playa Ancha University of Educational Sciences and the Research Centre for Appropriate Technologies for Latin America (CETAL) (Valparaíso, 9-10 September 1993).

Workshop on the City as a Productive Artefact, in a National Consultation on Urban Development Policy, organized by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (Santiago, Chile, 10 September 1993).

Symposium on the Legal Framework of Indigenous Forests organized by the Schools of Law and of Commercial Engineering of La República University (Santiago, Chile, 23 September 1993).

First International Seminar on the Chilean Experience in Housing Finance, organized by the Social Security Research Corporation (CIEDESS) (Santiago, Chile, 28 September-1 October 1993).

iii) Technical cooperation

Argentina

With the Municipality of Buenos Aires, in elaborating a plan for environmental management, with special emphasis on the management of toxic and hazardous wastes.

With the Natural Resources and Environment Committee of the Senate of the Republic, in promoting legislative initiatives on the management of wastes.

With the National University of San Juan, in the analysis of a project on the management of sustainable development in the Tulum Valley.

With the Inter-Disciplinary Centre of the Law School of the University of Buenos Aires, in collaborating in the formulation of integrated policies for environmental research and teaching, and in promoting the University's contacts with public and private organizations responsible for the formulation and implementation of environmental policies.

With the Municipality of Córdoba, in preparing urban management models and systems, specifically in the area of planning, decision making, citizen participation in management, urban zoning and information for management; also, in formulating a work programme for environmentally sound waste management.

Bolivia

With the Office of the Under-Secretary for Environmental Policy, in the incorporation of the environmental dimension into development strategies.

Brazil

With the municipalities of Limeira and Campinas, in elaborating a municipal waste management plan.

Colombia

With the National Institute for Renewable Resources and the Environment (INDERENA), through its office in Cartagena, in formulating a plan for urban waste management, with special emphasis on toxic and hazardous wastes.

With the Municipality of Cartagena, in designing a proposal for an environmental action plan.

With the Municipality of Ibagué, in preparing urban management models and systems, specifically in the area of planning, and information for management.

With the Office of the Under-Secretary for Urban Development, Housing and Drinking Water, in carrying out a study on financing for urban infrastructure and services.

Costa Rica

With the Ministry of National Planning and Economic Policy, in analysing and implementing a plan for the management of wastes and in preparing a proposal to reform public institutions.

Chile

With the Regional Environmental Commission of Magallanes, in the area of natural heritage inventories and accounting.

With the Office of the Under-Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to a case study of environmentally sustainable agricultural development.

With the Ministry of National Assets, in regard to sustainable development strategies.

With the National Commission on the Environment and the Special Commission on Pollution Control in the Santiago Metropolitan Area in order to help elaborate policies to combat atmospheric pollution, as well as to improve the management of industrial wastes in the Metropolitan Area.

With the University of Valparaíso, in tasks related to the formulation of sustainable development strategies.

Ecuador

With the Municipality of Quito, in elaborating a plan for industrial and urban waste management.

Honduras

With the Municipality of San Pedro Sula, in designing improved systems and models of urban management, and in implementing municipal development plans in the area of environmental management.

Mexico

With the Government of the State of Guerrero and the Ministry of Urban Development and Ecology, in incorporating the environmental dimension in plans, programmes and projects of small-scale farm development in the mountainous region of the State of Guerrero.

Peru

With the Office of the Under-Secretary of Agriculture and with the National Basin Management and Soil Conservation Programme (PRONAMACCS), in formulating a plan for environmentally sustainable agricultural development for the Qhochoq river basin.

With the Office of the Under-Secretary of Housing and Construction, in preparing a study on the promotion and exchange of Technologies for human settlements in Latin America and the Caribbean.

With the Ministry of Transport, Communications, Housing and Construction, the Office of the Under-Secretary of Housing and Construction, in preparing the Second Regional Meeting of Ministers and Senior Authorities of the Housing and Urban Development Sector in Latin America and the Caribbean.

iv) Training and fellowships

International Course on the Management of Hazardous Wastes for Environmentally Sustainable Development (Santiago, Chile, 30 June-10 July 1992), for 21 participants from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba and Ecuador.

Second International Course on Policies for the Environmentally Sound Management of Urban and Industrial Wastes, organized by ECLAC, GTZ, INDERENA, the Metropolitan Municipality of Cartagena, Colombia and CETESB (Brazil) (Cartagena, Colombia, 19-30 July 1993), for 33 participants from Colombia, Costa Rica and Ecuador.

Third International Course on Policies for the Environmentally Sound Management of Urban and Industrial Wastes, organized by ECLAC, GTZ, the Institute of Technology and Modelling (ITEMA) of the Polytechnic University of Cataluña (Santiago, Chile, 2-13 August 1993), for 71 participants from Argentina, Chile and Ecuador.

SUBPROGRAMME 8: POPULATION

The Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) is the institution within ECLAC in charge of Latin America and Caribbean population programmes. It carries out its activities pursuant to the mandates of the Governments of the region and respond to the needs and conditions of the countries in the area of population studies.

During the 1992-1993 biennium, CELADE carried out its activities in the framework of four closely interrelated areas: applied research, technical cooperation, training and dissemination of demographic data. These activity areas were shaped by the integrated perspective of changing production patterns with social equity.

The research programme sought to provide methodologies for using demographic inputs in formulating, implementing, monitoring and evaluating public policies, programmes and projects at the national, regional and local levels.

In the field of technical cooperation, CELADE staff members carried out some 80 missions to 19 countries of the region to provide advisory services in the following areas: the elderly, use of the computer-based system REDATAM-Plus (retrieval of data for small areas by microcomputer, with a multidisciplinary database and interface with geographic and demographic information systems), census processing, demographic analysis, maternal and infant mortality, applications of the preceding birth computer program, population and the environment, population projections, spatial distribution, demographic dynamics of poverty, population policies, population documentation distributed on CD-ROM (Compact Disk/Read Only Memory) and computerized bibliographical searches.

With respect to training, the second and third nine-month ECLAC/CELADE Postgraduate Course on Population and Development were given at Santiago headquarters, as part of the Global Programme of Training in Population and Development of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). Also, the fifteenth and sixteenth Intensive Regional Courses on Demographic Analysis for Development were given in August and December in each of the two years in San José, Costa Rica and Santiago, Chile, respectively. Besides these activities, which constitute the two main training programmes of CELADE, two intensive national courses on population and development were offered in Colombia and El Salvador. Numerous short training activities were carried out to strengthen the capacity of national institutions in specific areas, such as REDATAM-Plus applications, inputs and models for population policies and population projections.

In the area of dissemination of demographic knowledge among the Governments of Latin America and the Caribbean, CELADE participated actively during this biennium in preparatory activities for the International Conference on Population and Development, which will be held in Egypt in 1994. In this context, CELADE joined with the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in organizing the Meeting of Government Experts on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, which took place in Saint Lucia, 6-9 October 1992, and the Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Conference on Population and Development, held in Mexico City, 29 April-4 May 1993. The purpose of this latter meeting was to find areas of intergovernmental agreement about the regional population and development situation, with a view to eventually adopting resolutions and recommendations. As a contribution to the discussion, ECLAC and CELADE produced a book entitled Population, Social Equity and Changing Production

Patterns, and provided delegates with seven studies of specific areas that were examined at the meeting in Saint Lucia, in an updated version incorporating the results of that analysis.

CELADE received financial support during the biennium from the regular budget of the United Nations, UNFPA, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), the Governments of the Netherlands and France, the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).

As in previous bienniums, CELADE carried out an extensive programme of publications of studies and research and published several issues of DOCPAL: Latin American Population Abstracts, Notas de Población and Demographic Bulletin.

i) Documents

REDATAM-Plus: user's manual (LC/DEM/G.90).

Notas de población, No. 51-52 (LC/DEM/G.114).

DOCPAL. Resúmenes sobre población en América Latina/DOCPAL: Latin American Population Abstracts, vol. 15, No. 2 (LC/DEM/G.115).

Desplegando resultados de REDATAM-Plus en sistemas de información geográfica (LC/DEM/G.116).

Notas de población, No. 53 (LC/DEM/G.117).

Latin America: economically active population, period 1970-2000, Demographic Bulletin series, No. 49 (LC/DEM/G.118).

Redatam informa, vol. 2, No. 2 (LC/DEM/G.119), June 1992.

DOCPAL. Resúmenes sobre población en América Latina/DOCPAL: Latin American Population Abstracts, vol. 16, No. 1 (LC/DEM/G.120).

Notas de población, No. 54 (LC/DEM/G.121).

El procedimiento del hijo previo para estimar la mortalidad en la niñez (LC/DEM/G.122).

Procedimiento del hijo previo, versión 1.0 (LC/DEM/G.123).

Notas de población, No. 55 (LC/DEM/G.124 and Corr.1).

Latin America: censal information about indigenous people, Demographic Bulletin series, No. 50 (LC/DEM/G.125).

La migración de mano de obra calificada dentro de América Latina (LC/DEM/G.126).

Tercera y cuarta edad en el Uruguay del año 2050. ¿Cuántos más? (LC/DEM/G.127).

Latin America: population projections 1950-2025, Demographic Bulletin series, No. 51 (LC/DEM/G.128).

DOCPAL, Resúmenes sobre población en América Latina/DOCPAL: Latin American Population Abstracts, vol. 16, No. 2 (LC/DEM/G.129).

Notas de población, No. 56 (LC/DEM/G.132).

Notas de población, No. 57 (LC/DEM/G.133).

Latin America: fertility rates by age, 1950-2025, Demographic Bulletin series, No. 52 (LC/DEM/G.135).

Population policy: a perspective from Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/DEM/R.111).

Guía para la instalación de MicroIsis versión 2.3 y Sistema de Información Bibliográfica de la Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (SIB/CEPAL) para la Red IPALCA (LC/DEM/R.115/Rev.1).

Características demográficas, de empleo y de composición familiar en Puerto Rico (LC/R.1083; LC/DEM/R.138).[****]

La situación de la familia en Chile (LC/R.1077; LC/DEM/R.139).[*]

La familia en una época de crisis y transformaciones de la sociedad venezolana (LC/R.1074; LC/DEM/R.140).[*]

Bolivia en el marco de las políticas de ajuste estructural (LC/R.1076; LC/DEM/R.141).[*]

La perdurabilidad de los lazos de parentesco en la reproducción social (Ecuador) (LC/R.1072; LC/DEM/R.142).[*]

Transformaciones recientes de la familia uruguaya: cambios coyunturales y estructurales (LC/R.1078; LC/DEM/R.143).[*]

Contexto social de la familia guatemalteca (LC/R.1073; LC/DEM/R.144).[*]

Tendencias de la formación y la disolución marital frente a la crisis económica en México (LC/R.1081; LC/DEM/R.145).[*]

El cambio social en Colombia y su impacto sobre la familia (LC/R.1080; LC/DEM/R.146).[*]

Família brasileira em transição: evolução e perspectivas futuras (LC/R.1224; LC/DEM/R.147).[*]

[****] These documents were presented at the Workshop on Family, Development and Population Dynamics in Latin America and the Caribbean, organized by the Social Development Division and CELADE (Santiago de Chile, 27 al 29 de noviembre de 1991).

Las familias peruanas en el corto, mediano y largo plazo (LC/R.1082; LC/DEM/R.148).*

Menores en circunsta[illegible] especialmente difíciles en República Dominicana: un estudio sobre la relación menor, familia y po[illegible]C/R.1079; LC/DEM/R.149).*

Estrategias familiares de vida en época de crisis: el caso de México (LC/R.1225; LC/DEM/R.150).*

¿Por qué los hombres son tan irresponsables? (LC/R.1071/Corr.1; LC/DEM/R.151/Corr.1).*

Organización familiar y equidad (LC/R.1095; LC/DEM/R.152).*

Hacia un perfil de la familia actual en Latinoamérica y el Caribe (LC/R.1208; LC/DEM/R.153).*

La familia expulsora (LC/R.1226; LC/DEM/R.154).*

La familia cubana: principales rasgos sociodemográficos que han caracterizado su desarrollo y dinámica (LC/R.1141; LC/DEM/R.155).*

Familia, trabajo y política de ingresos: escenarios emergentes (LC/R.1227; LC/DEM/R.156).*

Ajuste estructural, mujer y estrategias de sobrevivencia (LC/R.1228; LC/DEM/R.157).*

Socio-economic determinants of internal migration with special reference to Latin America and the Caribbean region (LC/DEM/R.159).

Las sociedades altamente urbanizadas de América Latina y el Caribe: algunas dimensiones y observaciones (LC/DEM/R.160).

Introducción al análisis de la migración (apuntes de clase) (LC/DEM/R.164).

Recursos humanos en salud: Bolivia y Ecuador (LC/DEM/R.165).

A influência da migração nos mercados de trabalho urbano das capitais do centro-oeste brasileiro, 1980 (LC/DEM/R.166).

Instrucciones para vaciar búsquedas desde el CD-ROM (Base de Datos DOCPAL) a disquete, 13 de enero de 1992 (LC/DEM/R.167).

Guía para consultar base de datos autor en el CD-ROM que contiene las bases de datos del Sistema de Información Bibliográfica de la CEPAL (SIB/C) (LC/DEM/R.168).

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* These documents were presented at the Workshop on Family, Development and Population Dynamics in Latin America and the Caribbean, organized by the Social Development Division and CELADE (Santiago de Chile, 27 al 29 de noviembre de 1991).

Informe del Taller de trabajo Familia, Desarrollo y Dinámica de Población en América Latina y el Caribe (Santiago de Chile, 27 al 29 de noviembre de 1991) (LC/R.1135 and Rev.1; LC/DEM/R.169 and Rev.1).*

Informe sobre el Seminario Participación de unidades de información sobre población de América Latina y el Caribe en el CD-ROM de la Red de Información sobre Población para América Latina y el Caribe (IPALCA) (Santiago de Chile, 2 al 4 de junio de 1992) (LC/DEM/R.171).

Honduras: diagnóstico sociodemográfico y proyecciones de la población pobre y no pobre según distintas metas, 1990-2010 (LC/DEM/R.172).

Interrelaciones entre pobreza y dinámica demográfica (LC/DEM/R.173).

América Latina: análisis de la dinámica de la población orientado al sector salud. Período 1950-2000 (LC/DEM/R.174).

La movilidad de profesionales y técnicos latinoamericanos y del Caribe (LC/DEM/R.175).

Base de datos sobre mortalidad en la niñez. El caso de América Latina (LC/DEM/R.176).

La ronda de los censos de los años 90 en América Latina y el Caribe: posibilidades y limitaciones para su utilización en el establecimiento de las metas para la infancia en los años 90 (LC/DEM/R.177).

Demographic consequences of structural adjustment in Chile (LC/DEM/R.178).

Guía para enviar al CELADE bases de datos bibliográficos sobre población para el CD-ROM de la Red IPALCA (LC/DEM/R.179).

Guía para usar el Programa Cambio Global (GLB.PAS y GLB.PCD) del MicroIsis (LC/DEM/R.180).

La población del Istmo Centroamericano en el umbral del siglo XXI: dimensiones, desafíos y potencialidades (LC/DEM/R.183).

América del Sur: situación demográfica y sus repercusiones (1990-2025) (LC/DEM/R.184).

Virtudes y limitaciones del uso de indicadores sociodemográficos para las políticas sociales (LC/DEM/R.186).

La singularidad de las políticas de población en América Latina y el Caribe en las postrimerías del siglo XX (LC/DEM/R.187).

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* These documents were presented at the Workshop on Family, Development and Population Dynamics in Latin America and the Caribbean, organized by the Social Development Division and CELADE (Santiago de Chile, 27 al 29 de noviembre de 1991).

Mortalidad en la niñez: una base de datos desde 1960, Costa Rica (LC/DEM/R.189/Add.1); Colombia (LC/DEM/R.189/Add.2); Chile (LC/DEM/R.189/Add.3); Ecuador (LC/DEM/R.189/Add.4); Guatemala (LC/DEM/R.189/Add.5); México (LC/DEM/R.189/Add.6); Nicaragua (LC/DEM/R.189/Add.7); Panamá (LC/DEM/R.189/Add.8); Paraguay (LC/DEM/R.189/Add.9); República Dominicana (LC/DEM/R.189/Add.10); Argentina (LC/DEM/R.189/Add.11); Bolivia (LC/DEM/R.189/Add.12); Brasil (LC/DEM/R.189/Add.13); Cuba (LC/DEM/R.189/Add.14); Haití (LC/DEM/R.189/Add.15); Honduras (LC/DEM/R.189/Add.16); Perú (LC/DEM/R.189/Add.17); Uruguay (LC/DEM/R.189/Add.18); Venezuela (LC/DEM/R.189/Add.19); El Salvador (LC/DEM/R.189/Add.20); América Latina (LC/DEM/R.189/Add.21).

Factores de riesgo para la salud materno-infantil. Colombia, 1990 (LC/DEM/R.190).

Estudio del papel de las variables intermedias en el descenso de la fecundidad peruana (LC/DEM/R.191).

Hacia un conocimiento ampliado de la planificación familiar en Bolivia (LC/DEM/R.192).

República Dominicana: la esterilización como la opción única. ¿Una solución? (LC/DEM/R.193).

La necesidad insatisfecha y la demanda total de planificación familiar en Colombia, 1990 (LC/DEM/R.194).

República Dominicana. Necesidades insatisfechas y demanda total de métodos de planificación familiar: situación actual y perspectivas futuras (LC/DEM/R.195).

Uso y demanda de métodos anticonceptivos en el Perú (LC/DEM/R.196).

Necessidade insatisfeita e demanda total de anticoncepção no nordeste do Brasil, 1986-1991 (LC/DEM/R.197).

Dinámica de la población de las grandes ciudades en América Latina y el Caribe (LC/DEM/R.198).

Cambios demográficos y sistemas de pensiones (LC/DEM/R.199).

REDATAM-Plus: user's manual, version 2.01 (LC/DEM/G.90).

Joint publications

Chile, tablas abreviadas de mortalidad por sexo: provincias 1980-1985, fascículo F/CHI.9, Santiago, Chile, July 1993. Joint publication of the National Institute of Statistics and CELADE.

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

Organized by the subprogramme

Regional Workshop on In-depth Analysis of Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) (Santiago, Chile, 27 February-27 March 1992), with the participation of 10 professionals from Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Guatemala and Peru.

Seminar on the Participation of Population Information Units of Latin America and the Caribbean in the CD-ROM of the Latin America and the Caribbean Population Information Network (IPALCA) (Santiago, Chile, 2-4 June 1992).

Scientific Advisory Committee Meeting (Santiago, Chile, 20-21 October 1992), to evaluate the ECLAC/CELADE Postgraduate Course on Population and Development of the UNFPA Global Programme of Training in Population and Development.

Workshop on Policies for Caring for the Elderly (Santiago, Chile, 2-6 November 1992), organized by CELADE, PAHO, and the International Centre on Ageing.

Information-oriented meeting on the Bio-demographic Project on Indigenous Reservations, organized jointly with the Universidad de la Frontera and the Programme for Support and Extension in Maternal and Health Care (PAESMI) (Temuco, Chile, 15-16 January 1993).

Fourth Latin American Conference on Population: Demographic Transition in Latin America and the Caribbean, organized in conjunction with the Brazilian Association for Population Studies (ABEP), International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP), Latin American Programme of Population Activities (PROLAP) and the Mexican Demographic Society (SOMEDE) (Mexico City, 23-26 March 1993).

Seminar-Workshop on Contemporary Socio-demographic Research on Indigenous Peoples, organized jointly with the Indigenous Confederation of Eastern Bolivia (CIDOB), National Institute of Statistics (INE), International Centre for Development Training (CIFD) and UNFPA (Santa Cruz, Bolivia, 18-22 October 1993).

Seminar on New International Migration Patterns and Trends in the Context of Integration, organized jointly with the Universidad de la República, Latin American Institute for Social Research (ILDIS) and the French Regional Programme for Scientific and Technological Cooperation (Montevideo, 27-29 October 1993).

Latin America and the Caribbean Population Information Network Seminar, organized jointly with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Latin American Programme of Population Activities (PROLAP) (Santiago, Chile, 17-19 November 1993).

Participation in other meetings and conferences

United Nations Expert Group Meeting on Population, Environment and Development, organized by UNFPA (New York, 20-24 January 1992).

Meeting on Training Capacity on Environmental Issues in Latin America and the Caribbean, organized by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) (Montevideo, 27-29 January 1992).

Technical meeting on establishing guidelines and monitoring targets for the World Summit for Children, organized by UNICEF (Santiago, Chile, 24-27 March 1992).

Meeting to Programme Environmental Policies, in the framework of cooperation between the Regional Secretariat of the Ministry of Education for the Fifth Region of Chile and CELADE (Valparaíso, Chile, 31 March 1992).

Workshop on Child Mortality, organized by the Data Analysis System of the State of São Paulo (SEADE) (Maceió, Brazil, 2-5 April 1992).

Expert Group Meeting on Population Policies and Programmes, organized by the United Nations Population Division (Cairo, 12-16 April 1992).

Seminar on the Aged and Social Services, organized by the Regional Population Centre (Santa Fe de Bogotá, 19-24 April 1992).

Annual conference of the Population Association of America (PAA) (Denver, Colorado, United States, 27 April-2 May 1992).

Third Informal Inter-Agency Meeting on Integrated Social Policies and Economic Adjustment in Latin America and the Caribbean, organized by the Latin American Economic System (SELA) and the UNESCO Regional Office for Education in Latin America and the Caribbean (Caracas, 7-8 May 1992).

Conference on Settlement of the Americas, organized by the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) and the Government of Mexico (Veracruz, Mexico, 18-23 May 1992).

Seminar on Premature Adult Mortality in Developed Countries: From Description to Explanation, organized by the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) (Taormina, Italy, 1-5 June 1992).

Inter-Agency Meeting of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) (New York, 18-19 June 1992).

Meeting of the Inter-agency Group on Demographic Estimates and Projections, organized by the United Nations Population Division (Rome, 23-25 June 1992).

Working meetings in the framework of the agreement between the Government of France and CELADE on population mobility and the application of remote sensing techniques, with the French Institute of Scientific Research for Development, in cooperation with the Office for Scientific and Technical Research Overseas (ORSTOM) and the National Institute of Demographic Studies (Paris, 15 June-6 July 1992).

Seminar on International Migration, organized by the Universidad Complutense of Madrid (Madrid, 7-15 July 1992)

Seminar on Care for the Elderly, organized by the Inter-American Center for Social Security Studies (CIESS) (Mexico City, 27-31 July 1992).

Seminar "Large Cities: The Problem of Central Areas", organized by the Municipality of Santiago (Santiago, Chile, 28 August-1 September 1992).

Eighteenth Latin American Seminar on Maternal and Child Health and Management of Maternal and Child Programmes, organized by the School of Public Health of the University of Chile (Santiago, Chile, 4-5 September 1992).

Expert Group Meeting on the Demographic Consequences of Structural Adjustment in Latin America, organized by the Centre for Regional Development and Planning (CEDEPLAR) and the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) (Belo Horizonte, Brazil, 29 September-2 October 1992).

Seminar on Usage of Optical Technology for the Development of Population Databases, organized by the Central Statistical Office of Hungary (Budapest, 30 September-3 October 1992).

Working meetings in the framework of the agreement between the Government of France and CELADE with the French Institute of Scientific Research for Development, French Centre for Population and Development and the Office for Scientific and Technical Research Overseas (ORSTOM) (Paris, 16 October-7 November 1992).

Seventh National Conference on Population Studies, organized by the Brazilian Association for Population Studies (Brasilia, 26 October 1992).

Expert Group Meeting on Family Planning, Health and Family Well-Being, organized by the United Nations Population Division, in consultation with UNFPA (Bangalore, India, 26-30 October 1992).

First Meeting of the Software Consultative Committee, organized by the United Nations Statistical Division and UNFPA (New York, 29-30 October 1992).

Expert Group Meeting on Population Growth and Demographic Structure, organized by the United Nations Population Division, in consultation with UNFPA (Paris, 16-22 November 1992).

International Meeting on Experiences with the Preceding Birth Technique in Latin America, organized by the Data Analysis System of the State of São Paulo (SEADE) (São Paulo, Brazil, 23-26 November 1992).

Workshop on New Patterns of Mobility among Urban Populations, organized by ORSTOM (Santa Fe de Bogotá, 30 November-4 December 1992).

Meetings to collaborate with the Latin American Programme of Population Activities (PROLAP) in preparation for the Conference on Demographic Transition in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Mexico in March 1993 (Mexico City, 30 November-6 December 1992).

Meeting of Experts on Population Distribution and Migration, in preparation for the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development, organized by the United Nations Population Division in consultation with UNFPA (Santa Cruz, Bolivia, 18-22 January 1993).

Working meetings of the Binational Committee for the Buenos Aires-Colonia Bridge (Montevideo, 11-18 March 1993).

Second session of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Population and Development, organized by the United Nations Population Division (New York, 10-21 May 1993).

Fifth Meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of the Major Project of Education in Latin America and the Caribbean, organized by UNESCO (Santiago, Chile, 7-11 June 1993).

Seminar on Health and Mortality Trends Among Elderly Populations: Determinants and Implications, organized by the United Nations, International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP), World Health Organization (WHO), the Municipality of Sendai and the Japanese Centre for Research on Ageing (Sendai, Japan, 20-25 June 1993).

Seminar on Population Problems in Latin America, organized by the Centre for Advanced Studies, National University of Córdoba (Córdoba, Argentina, 5-8 July 1993).

Regional Seminar on Population Education, organized by the UNFPA Support Team, Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (Santiago, Chile, 26-30 July 1993).

Second Argentine Conference on Population Studies, organized by the Argentine Association of Population Studies (AEPA) (Buenos Aires, 4-6 August 1993).

General Assembly of the Committee for International Cooperation in National Research in Demography (CICRED) (Montreal, Canada, 27 August 1993).

Twenty-second International Population Conference, organized by the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) (Montreal, Canada, 24 August-1 September 1993).

Nineteenth Latin American Maternal and Child Health Seminar on Health-Related Population Dynamics in Latin America, organized by the School of Public Health of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Chile (Santiago, Chile, 22-24 September 1993).

Conference on International Migration in Latin America, organized by Georgetown University, United States (Santa Fe de Bogotá, 21-23 October 1993).

Second International Conference on Economic Research, organized by the Economics Department of the University of Camagüey (Camagüey, Cuba, 22-23 November 1993).

iii) Technical cooperation

Latin America and the Caribbean

For purposes of information, 228 CD-ROMs containing the database of the Latin American Population Documentation System (DOCPAL) were distributed. The following computer programs with their manuals were also distributed: 11 copies of the Package for Demographic Analysis by Microcomputer (PANDEM); 22 copies of PREVIO (preceding birth technique for estimating child mortality); 17 copies of national- and subnational-level demographic projections (PRODEM); 72 copies of REDATAM-Plus (retrieval of data for small areas by microcomputer); 200 demonstration diskettes of the REDATAM-Plus system and seven of the Long-Range Planning Model for Microcomputers (LRPM/PC).

Argentina, Bolivia, Ecuador, Mexico and Venezuela

With the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INDEC) of Argentina, National Institute of Statistics (INE) of Bolivia, National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INEC) of Ecuador, National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Informatics (INEGI) of Mexico, and the Central Statistics and Informatics Office (OCEI) of Venezuela, in connection with population projections.

Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia and Vietnam

With the government of the Province of Buenos Aires (Fund for Social Programmes for the Suburbs of Buenos Aires), Interdisciplinary Educational Research Programme (PIIE) of Chile, municipalities in the northern part of Santiago, Chile (Huechuraba, Conchalí, Recoleta), Municipality of Escazú, Costa Rica, National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Informatics (INEGI) of Mexico, Ministry of Education and Worship, Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare and the Department of Statistics, Surveys and Censuses of Paraguay, National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI) of Peru, Ministry of Planning, Government Statistical Office and Ministry of Trade, Industry and Tourism of Saint Lucia, and the General Statistical Office, Hanoi, Vietnam, in connection with applications of REDATAM-Plus and Geographic Information Systems (GIS).

Argentina

With the Centre for Population Studies (CENEP) and the National Institute of Social Services for Retirees and Pensioners, on issues related to social services for the elderly.

With CENEP, in processing the 1960 census.

With the Municipality of the City of Buenos Aires, Office for the Elderly, in conducting studies on the elderly.

With the National Council of Scientific and Technical Research (CONICET), Advisory Commission on Sociology and Demography, in evaluating two studies on migration by the National University of Cuyo, Mendoza.

Bolivia

With the National Institute of Statistics (INE), in processing 1992 census data and in using Geographic Information Systems for analysing census data and REDATAM-Plus for studying maternal mortality.

With the UNFPA Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, through the Universidad Mayor de San Simón and the Regional Development Corporation of Santa Cruz, in evaluating migration projects in Cochabamba and Santa Cruz, respectively.

Brazil

With Data Analysis System of the State of São Paulo (SEADE), in collaboration with the project on "Infant mortality data for policy monitoring in the Brazilian North-East", to evaluate the quality of data of a study done in the North-East of Brazil, and in connection with experiences in applying the preceding birth technique.

With the Centre for Regional Development and Planning (CEDEPLAR), in applying the preceding birth technique for measuring infant mortality and installing the corresponding computer program developed by CELADE.

Colombia

With the National Bureau of Statistics (DANE), in formulating a project for institutional reinforcement and training for the sixteenth national population census and fifth housing census.

With the University of Los Andes and the French Institute of Scientific Research for Development (ORSTOM), to develop studies on migration in Colombia.

Costa Rica

With the Costa Rican Social Security Fund (CCSS), participating in working meetings dealing with research under way on the elderly.

With the Ministry of National Planning and Political Economy (MIDEPLAN), in using the preceding birth technique to measure infant mortality and the corresponding computer programme created by CELADE.

Cuba

With the Centre for Demographic Studies (CEDEM), for a study on population and the environment.

Chile

With the National Institute of Statistics (INE), in preparing a population census carried out in April 1992.

With the Intendancy of the Eighth Region, in formulating a REDATAM-Plus database for the four local governments of the region and for five municipalities, under the SUBDERE/ILPES/CELADE project "Identifying pockets of poverty".

With the Municipality of Conchalí, in installing the Geographical Information System, training in its use and in creating a REDATAM-Plus database with the municipal data provided by the Second Social Action Committee.

Ecuador

With the National Population Council (CONAPO), in evaluating the 1990 census.

With the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INEC), in disseminating census data through the REDATAM-Plus program.

With the National Development Council (CONADE), in analysing human resources for health care (technical cooperation provided in Santiago, Chile).

El Salvador

With the Ministry of Planning and Coordination of Economic and Social Development, in preparing a proposal for research on the population dynamics of poverty.

With the Ministry of Planning and Coordination of Economic and Social Development and the Ministry of Public Health and Welfare, in coordinating studies on infant mortality and the territorial distribution of the population.

With the Department of Population and Territorial Development and the Department of Statistics and Censuses, in researching infant mortality using the PREVIO program.

United States of America

With the Carolina Population Center, in evaluating family planning programmes.

With the International Statistical Programs Center, Bureau of the Census, in connection with the REDATAM-Plus system.

Guatemala

Mission to review the programme and elaborate the strategy of UNFPA, through the National Institute of Statistics (INE) and the Population Division of the General Secretariat of the National Council for Economic Planning, to take charge of data collection, demographic analysis and research, and collaborate in population and development planning.

Honduras

With the Population Unit of the Ministry of Planning, Coordination and the Budget, to evaluate the project HON/90/P03, "Population, poverty and employment policies", financed by UNFPA.

With the Department of Health of the Ministry of Public Health and Social Security and the Honduran Family Planning Association (ASHONPLAFA), to participate in analysing the results of the National Survey on Epidemiology and Family Health 1991/1992, in connection with fertility and infant mortality issues.

With the Research and Social Statistics Unit of the Municipality of San Pedro Sula, in designing a demographic analysis programme.

Mexico

With the National Population Council (CONAPO) and the National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Informatics (INEGI), in designing a study on migration to urban areas.

Nicaragua

With the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INEC), Ministry of Planning and the Budget and the Centre for Health Research and Studies (CIES), to collaborate with initial studies on infant mortality.

Panama

With the Statistics Division, in analysing the 1990 census and revising projections for 1950-2050 (technical cooperation provided in Santiago, Chile).

Paraguay

With the Ministry of Education and Worship, Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare and the Department of Statistics, Surveys and Censuses (DGEEC), under a IDB-CELADE agreement, support was given to the programme of reforms and investments in the health sector and the programme to improve primary education.

With the Department of Statistics, Surveys and Censuses (DGEEC), to revise the project to analyse the 1992 census.

Peru

With the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI), in preparing the questionnaire and processing the 1993 population census data.

Dominican Republic

With the National Population and Family Council (CONAPOFA), in studies on infant mortality and family planning, and in using the PREVIO program.

Uruguay

With the Department of Statistics and Censuses (DGEC), to collaborate in analysing the demographic situation in Uruguay based on 1985 census data.

iv) Training and fellowships

Postgraduate programmes

Second Postgraduate Course on Population and Development, of the UNFPA Global Programme of Training in Population and Development (Santiago, Chile, 3 March-3 December 1992), with 22 participants from Argentina, Bolivia (2), Brazil, Colombia (2), Costa Rica, Cuba, Chile (2), Dominican Republic (2), Ecuador (2), Mexico (2), Panama, Paraguay, Peru (2), Uruguay and Venezuela.

Third Postgraduate Course on Population and Development 1993, sponsored by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and offered by ECLAC/CELADE (Santiago, Chile, 15 March-15 December 1993), with the participation of 23 professionals from 18 countries (Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guinea-Bissau, Equatorial Guinea, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Sao Tome and Principe and Venezuela).

Intensive regional and national courses

Fifteenth Intensive Regional Course on Demographic Analysis for Development, offered by CELADE Subcentre in San José (Costa Rica, 3 August-4 December 1992), with 22 participants from 15 countries (Angola, Belize, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru and Sao Tome and Principe).

Intensive National Course on Population and Development, organized by the National Planning Department of Colombia, UNFPA, CELADE and the United Nations Department for Development Support and Management Services (Santa Fe de Bogotá, Colombia, 1 March-28 May 1993), with 14 participants from Colombia.

Sixteenth Intensive Regional Course on Demographic Analysis for Development (Santiago, Chile, 17 August-17 December 1993), with the participation of 21 fellowship-holders from 15 countries (Angola, Cape Verde, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru and Venezuela).

Third Intensive National Course on Population and Development, Department of Population and Territorial Development (El Salvador, 1 October 1993 to late June 1994), with 25 participants from El Salvador.

Training courses and seminar/workshops in specific fields

Workshop on subnational population projections, with the participation of six professors from the Universidad Austral (Valdivia, Chile, 6-8 January 1992).

Workshop on REDATAM-Plus, organized jointly with the Department of Statistics and Censuses (DGEC) and the Ministry of National Planning and Political Economy (MIDEPLAN) of Costa Rica (San José, 3-14 February 1992).

Classes were offered in a workshop on REDATAM-Plus, organized by the Central Statistics and Informatics Office (OCEI), with 19 participants from Venezuela and one from Bolivia (Caracas, April-May 1992).

Seminar/Workshop on REDATAM-Plus Applications for Analysing Census Data, with nine participants from Caribbean countries (Saint Lucia, 1-15 October 1992).

Seminar/Workshop on the Use of Demographic Economic Models in Formulating Population and Development Policies and Programmes, organized by the Population Policies Unit of the Ministry of Planning and Coordination of Economic and Social Development, in the framework of the project ELS/90/P01 "Implementation of the national plan of action for population issues", with 15 participants from El Salvador (San Salvador, 9-17 November 1992).

Seminar/Workshop on REDATAM-Plus Applications for Analysing Census Data, with nine participants from Caribbean countries (Curaçao, 20-28 November 1992).

Seminar/Workshop on Using REDATAM-Plus for the Socio-demographic Analysis of Census Data, organized by the National Institute of Statistics (INE) and the Universidad Mayor de San Simón, with 21 participants from Bolivia (Cochabamba, Bolivia, 30 November-11 December 1992).

Database Construction on REDATAM-Plus, Eighth Region in Chile (Concepción, 4-8 January 1993), with 27 participants from Chile.

Installation of the Geographic Information System (GIS) and instruction in its use with REDATAM-Plus, municipalities of the northern zone of Santiago (Huechuraba, Conchalí, Recoleta) (11-15 January 1993), with 14 participants from Chile.

Seminar/Workshop on REDATAM-Plus Applications for Analysing Census Data, organized by CELADE with the Demographic Teaching and Research Unit of the University of Guagajubu (Burkina Faso) (January 1993), with 12 participants from Burkina Faso.

Workshop on REDATAM-Plus, organized by the Population Department, Department of Statistics and Censuses and CELADE (El Salvador, 8-19 March 1993), with 16 participants (13 from El Salvador, one from Nicaragua, one from Guatemala and one from Belize).

Workshop on Population Projections, for seven officials of the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INDEC) (Buenos Aires, 18-19 August 1993).

Workshop on REDATAM-Plus and GIS (IDB-CELADE agreement), for 20 technical and professional staff members of the Department of Statistics, Surveys and Censuses, Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare and the Ministry of Education and Worship of Paraguay (Asunción, 4-15 October 1993).

Workshop on REDATAM-Plus (for its application to the 1990 census), for 20 staff members of the Central Statistics and Informatics Office (OCEI) of Venezuela (Caracas, 22-26 November 1993).

Support for national university programmes and collaboration in the area of teaching with other institutions

With the University of the Academy of Christian Humanism, for the preparation of a textbook on demography for social sciences (Santiago, Chile, March-June 1992).

Three staff members of the Communal Planning and Coordination Secretariat of the Municipality of Conchalí were trained in the use of REDATAM-Plus in the 1982 census and the 1991 Social Action Committee survey for detecting pockets of poverty (Santiago, Chile, April 1992).

Four staff members of the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INEC) of Ecuador were trained to analyse aspects of 1990 census data distribution using the REDATAM-Plus system (Quito, May 1992).

Staff members of the National Planning Department (DNP) of Colombia were trained in the use of operative instruments for incorporating demographic inputs in economic and social development policies and programmes (Santa Fe de Bogotá, June 1992).

Support was given to the Universidad de la Frontera for preparing a final report on child mortality on indigenous reservations (Santiago and Temuco, Chile, July-November 1992).

Support was given to the University of Costa Rica for establishing the Central American Population Programme, for substantive areas and infrastructure (moving the library and microcomputers from the CELADE Subcentre in San José) (April 1993).

Support was given to the master's degree programme on social demography, Social Sciences Department of the University of Buenos Aires, Argentina, for courses on socio-demographic analysis, mortality tables and population projections (March-October 1993).

Support was provided for the master's degree programme on biostatistics, School of Public Health of the Faculty of Medicine, University of Chile, in conferences on "Population Information Systems for Latin America and the Caribbean", "Health-Related Population Dynamics in Latin America", and in explaining and demonstrating the Package for Demographic Analysis by Microcomputer (PANDEM), PRODEM and PREVIO (18 August and 21-23 September 1993).

Support was provided to the Programme for Support and Extension in Maternal and Chile Health (PAESMI), in carrying out a workshop on Integrated Education for Life (Osorno, Chile, 17 August 1993).

Support was given to the Social Sciences Department of the Universidad de la República, Uruguay, in programming a workshop on international migration (October 1993).

Support was provided to the Institute of Public Health of the University of Veracruz, Mexico, for distributing CELADE publications, during the 1992-1993 biennium.

Collaboration with the University of the Academy of Christian Humanism, Chile, in preparing socio-demographic teaching materials, during the 1992-1993 biennium.

Research fellowship programme and training of public officials

One Netherlands fellow received training in connection with her master's thesis for the State University of Groningen (Santiago, Chile, 6 May-6 November 1992).

One Canadian professional received training in connection with beginning his doctoral dissertation for the University of Waterloo (Santiago, Chile, 11 August-2 September 1992).

Two graduates of the Sociology Department of the University of the Academy of Christian Humanism received practical training (Santiago, Chile, 15 March-30 May 1993).

Two students of the Sociology Department of the Universidad de la República received practical training (Santiago, Chile, 7 July-7 October 1993).

SUBPROGRAMME 9: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Over the past few years, the Governments of the region have attached increasing importance to studying the characteristics and trends of poverty and to policies for overcoming it. One example of this concern has been the consolidation of an intergovernmental mechanism for regional cooperation, the Regional Conference on Poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean, as a high-level forum for discussing issues and exchanging national experiences in combating poverty. ECLAC, as the permanent secretariat of the Conference, is in charge of substantive and organizational tasks.

Accordingly, the Social Development Division concentrated its efforts on the holding of the Third Regional Conference on Poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Santiago, Chile, on 23-25 November 1992. As part of its activities, the Division was involved in preparing the substantive documentation presented at the Conference, which dealt with current successes in the region in the area of targeted social policies and of programmes for enhancing productivity among the urban and rural poor. The Division also helped Governments prepare their respective reports.

In the same subject area, the Division participated in the Conference on Social Development and Poverty, held in Oaxaca, Mexico, on 8-11 September 1993. This global conference was organized by the Government of Mexico, with the support of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Bank. The Division's participation focused on policies for social participation and community organization and, more specifically, institutional coordination in applying public social policies.

Another important area of work is the family. The Division played a key role in preparations for the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Meeting Preparatory to the International Year of the Family. Its activities included preparing a discussion paper on the situation of the family in the region (LC/L.758(Conf.84/3)) and a compendium of governments' replies to the survey on the family (LC/L.756(Conf.84/4)), and publishing a book on the changes that have affected families in the region over the past three decades (LC/G.1761-P).

At the same time, work continued on the preparation and publication of the 1993 edition of the Panorama social de América Latina. This study describes the main characteristics of recent social trends in the region, based on information from household surveys. Some aspects dealt with in greater detail in this edition include employment trends, an evaluation of the ways in which risk factors operate under conditions of poverty, the impact of those factors on youth, and the effect of family organization on children's educational performance. Preparing this publication has become a high priority, as a result of mandates emanating from the Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and Government, held in Salvador da Bahia in July 1993, on the need to carry out studies so that the countries of the region will have the necessary, relevant social indicators at their disposal as soon as possible.

The Division also performed various tasks in its capacity as regional focal point for youth and social policy activities in the United Nations system.

In the area of social policy, a basic document was prepared for the Third Informal Inter-agency Meeting on Integrated Social Policies and Economic Adjustment in Latin America and the Caribbean (Caracas, 7-8 May 1992); a new series of publications on social policies was launched, which will serve as a channel for the exchange and dissemination of studies and experiences in the region in this area. The ECLAC book Políticas sociales en tiempos de crisis, comprising three studies on this issue, is also being prepared for publication. Two seminars were held: one on postgraduate training in social policies, in which universities from several countries of the region participated (Santiago, Chile, 13-14 December 1993), and the other on the management and evaluation of social policies and projects, an area on which the Division will concentrate a significant part of its future efforts (Santiago, Chile, 14-16 December 1993). Lastly, a Workshop on Citizen Participation and Social Movements in Latin American Capital Cities was held jointly with the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation (AECI) and the Office of the Under-Secretary for Regional and Administrative Development of the Ministry of the Interior of Chile (Santiago, 13 December 1993).

During this period, progress was made in research on youth and in strengthening inter-agency action for youth. Emphasis was placed on preparing documents for the Seminar of Experts on Rural Youth, Modernity and Democracy in Latin America, held at ECLAC headquarters in Santiago, Chile, on 26-28 October 1993. A Seminar on Global Youth Policies was also held jointly with the Ibero-American Youth Organization (OIJ) in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, on 22-25 November 1993.

Another significant area of work was the execution of specific technical cooperation projects. Activities began in 1992 on a project, supported by the Government of the Netherlands, on the elaboration of social indicators with a view to formulating more appropriate social policies for enhancing the situation of the most disadvantaged population groups. The Social Development Division and the Division of Production, Productivity and Management are carrying out another project, in conjunction with the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), for developing an inter-agency proposal on health in the process of changing production patterns with social equity. This project involves preparing a position paper calling for certain studies to be conducted as inputs for the proposal, which is to be examined by the Governments of the region in the main intergovernmental forums of both institutions. Under a cooperation project with the Organization of American States (OAS), the Joint Programme on Social Policies for Latin America (PROPOSAL) is being carried out to support the social development efforts of Governments of the region through technical assistance and training in the formulation and evaluation of social projects.

i) Documents

Joint declaration of United Nations bodies and other intergovernmental organizations on policies relating to youth in Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/G.1730/Rev.1).

Cambios en el perfil de las familias: la experiencia regional (LC/G.1761-P), Libros de la CEPAL series, N° 36. United Nations publication, Sales No. S.93.II.G.7.

Report of the Third Regional Conference on Poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean (Santiago de Chile, 23 al 25 de noviembre de 1992) (LC/G.1766(Conf.82/8)).

Panorama social de América Latina. Edición 1993 (LC/G.1768).

Support for the productivity of the rural poor: new experiences in Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.711(Conf.82/2)).

O programa brasileiro de microbacias hidrográficas: o caso do Paraná (LC/L.711(Conf.82/2)/Add.1).

Los impactos del Programa de Desarrollo Rural Integrado (DRI) sobre la productividad y el nivel de vida de los pequeños productores rurales en Colombia (LC/L.711(Conf.82/2)/Add.2).

Current experience in increasing the productivity level among the poor sector in rural areas of Dominica: the case of Petite Savanne (LC/L.711(Conf.82/2)/Add.3).

El combate a la pobreza rural a través del apoyo a la producción en México (LC/L.711(Conf.82/2)/Add.4).

Manejo de cuencas y productividad campesina: el caso del Cusco (LC/L.711(Conf.82/2)/Add.5).

Anti-poverty activities of the governments of Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.713(Conf.82/5)). Respuesta del Gobierno de Argentina (LC/L.713(Conf.82/5)/Add.1); Respuesta del Gobierno de Bolivia (LC/L.713(Conf.82/5)/Add.2); Respuesta del Gobierno de Brasil (LC/L.713(Conf.82/5)/Add.3); Respuesta del Gobierno de Chile (LC/L.713(Conf.82/5)/Add.4); Respuesta del Gobierno de Costa Rica (LC/L.713(Conf.82/5)/Add.5); Respuesta del Gobierno de Ecuador (LC/L.713(Conf.82/5)/Add.6); Respuesta del Gobierno de El Salvador (LC/L.713(Conf.82/5)/Add.7); Respuesta del Gobierno de Guatemala (LC/L.713(Conf.82/5)/Add.8); Respuesta del Gobierno de Nicaragua (LC/L.713(Conf.82/5)/Add.9); Respuesta del Gobierno de Panamá (LC/L.713(Conf.82/5)/Add.10); Respuesta del Gobierno de Paraguay (LC/L.713 (Conf.82/5)/Add.11); Respuesta del Gobierno de Venezuela (LC/L.713(Conf.82/5)/Add.12); Response of the Government of Belize (LC/L.713(Conf.82/5)/Add.13); Respuesta del Gobierno de México (LC/L.713(Conf.82/5)/Add.14); Response of the Government of Guyana (LC/L.713 (Conf.82/5)/Add.15); Respuesta del Gobierno de Cuba (LC/L.713(Conf.82/5)/Add.16); Respuesta del Gobierno de Perú (LC/L.713(Conf.82/5)/Add.17).

Targeting and poverty: new trends in social policy (LC/L.714(Conf.82/3)).

Fondo Social de Emergencia (FSE) y Fondo de Inversión Social (FIS): dos experiencias de focalización en Bolivia (LC/L.714(Conf.82/3)/Add.1).

Un instrumento para la evaluación del impacto de los programas sociales. Encuesta de caracterización socio-económica nacional (LC/L.714(Conf.82/3)/Add.2).

Red comunitaria de atención infantil en Ecuador: logros, problemas y perspectivas (LC/L.714(Conf.82/3)/Add.3).

Social programmes for poverty alleviation in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago (LC/L.714(Conf.82/3)/Add.4).

Focalización de programas masivos: el caso venezolano de la beca alimentaria (LC/L.714(Conf.82/3)/Add.5).

Costa Rica: focalización y seguimiento de programas sociales en gran escala (LC/L.714(Conf.82/3)/Add.6).

Urban poor and productivity: keys to action (LC/L.715(Conf.82/4)).

El programa de atención a la microempresa del Servicio Nacional de Aprendizaje (SENA) de Colombia: experiencias, evaluaciones, conclusiones y aportes (LC/L.715(Conf.82/4)/Add.1).

Capacitación para el empleo en la juventud popular urbana. Aporte y potencial de la oferta pública en Chile (LC/L.715(Conf.82/4)/Add.2).

Programas de capacitación para microempresarios urbanos: El Salvador (LC/L.715 (Conf.82/4)/Add.3).

Manos del Uruguay: una experiencia de apoyo a la productividad de mujeres de bajos ingresos (LC/L.715(Conf.82/4)/Add.4).

Public programmes aimed at raising productivity of poor sectors in urban areas of Jamaica (LC/L.715(Conf.82/4)/Add.5).

Compendium of replies to the survey of governments on matters related to the family (LC/L.756(Conf.84/4)).

Situation and prospects of the family in Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.758(Conf.84/3)).

La postcrisis: ¿una coyuntura favorable para la vivienda de los pobres?, Políticas sociales series, N° 1 (LC/L.777).

Tendencias actuales y perspectivas de los jóvenes en América Latina y el Caribe (LC/R.1088).

Las dimensiones sociales de la transformación productiva con equidad (LC/R.1090).

El contenido social del desarrollo económico en América Latina: 1960 y 1980 (LC/R.1092).

La equidad política: marco conceptual, nudos críticos y líneas de acción (LC/R.1093).

La generación de los noventa: ocho tesis erradas sobre juventud, educación y empleo en América Latina y sus implicancias para políticas de equidad (LC/R.1094).

La equidad en el sistema educativo (LC/R.1096).

Venezuela: gasto público social y políticas presupuestarias en la década 1977-1986 (LC/R.1127).

O novo padrão de desenvolvimento para o Brasil: interrelação do desenvolvimento industrial e agrícola com o meio ambiente (LC/R.1131).

Río-92 y la realidad latinoamericana: una mirada a la crisis ambiental desde el Sur (LC/R.1140).

Algunas hipótesis sobre los cambios recientes de la familia en la Argentina (LC/R.1155; LC/DEM/R.126)

La investigación social: juventud y la propuesta de transformación productiva con equidad; documento de apoyo (LC/R.1181(Sem.68/2)).

Informe de trabajo: taller investigación de juventud de los 90 (LC/R.1182(Sem.68/3)).

La investigación de la familia en los censos y encuestas de hogares de América Latina (LC/R.1196).

Informe de la Cuarta Reunión Interagencial Informal sobre Juventud en América Latina y el Caribe (Sevilla, España, 14 de septiembre de 1992) (LC/R.1206(Sem.69/2)).

Draft report of the Technical Meeting on Poverty in the Caribbean (LC/R.1210).

La equidad en los sistemas de seguridad social (LC/R.1233).

La equidad en los servicios de salud (LC/R.1234).

Gasto social y equidad en América Latina (LC/R.1235).

Cambios en la estratificación social y estilos de desarrollo. Algunas hipótesis de trabajo (LC/R.1239).

Comportamiento económico y desigualdad social (LC/R.1249).

Deuda externa y desarrollo sustentable en América Latina: una perspectiva sociopolítica (LC/R.1252).

Cultura, conocimiento y modernidad: pueblos indígenas, actores sociales (LC/R.1257).

Report on Methodological Workshop on Analysis of the Family in Latin America and the Caribbean (Aguascalientes, Mexico, 27-30 October 1992) (LC/R.1264/Rev.1).

La investigación social en jóvenes: síntesis de una reflexión colectiva (LC/R.1287(Sem.68/4)).

Encuentro sobre Posibilidades y Requerimientos de la Investigación de Juventud en el Chile de los 90: informe de relatoría (Santiago de Chile, 8 de septiembre de 1992) (LC/R.1288(Sem.68/5)).

Recursos humanos y equidad rural-urbana: estrategias personales y políticas rurales en América Latina (LC/R.1302).

Estrategias de vida de los jóvenes rurales en América Latina. Obstáculos, condicionantes y políticas (LC/R.1307(Sem.73/3).

The Social Summit: a view from Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/R.1308).

Coordinación de políticas sociales (LC/R.1309).

Las condicionantes políticas para la estabilidad y el crecimiento económico (LC/R.1320).

Reforma del Estado y nuevas orientaciones de las políticas sociales en los noventa (LC/R.1328).

Actualización de indicadores de ingresos y condiciones de vida de la población que recibe jubilaciones y pensiones en el Uruguay (LC/MVD/R.69).

Identificación de la reproducción de la pobreza socio-cultural en familias de escolares de bajo rendimiento académico (LC/MVD/R.70 y Corr.1).

Los jóvenes de Uruguay: esos desconocidos. Análisis de la Encuesta Nacional de Juventud de la Dirección de Estadística y Censos (LC/MVD/R.72).

El trabajo y los jóvenes uruguayos: la búsqueda y el encuentro (LC/MVD/R.75).

¿Aprenden los estudiantes en el ciclo básico de educación media? (LC/MVD/R.78).

Perfil ocupacional de la población económicamente activa de Montevideo (LC/MVD/R.79).

La estructura ocupacional y los jóvenes en Uruguay (LC/MVD/R.80).

Propuesta de identificación de la reproducción de la pobreza sociocultural. Estudio de las escuelas urbanas del interior (LC/MVD/R.81).

Prestaciones de la seguridad social a los activos: seguros sociales por enfermedad (LC/MVD/R.97).

Procesos de inserción y movilidad ocupacional de los jóvenes de Uruguay (LC/MVD/R.98).

La situación de la juventud en América Latina (LC/MVD/R.99).

Las inversiones en capital humano (LC/MVD/R.100).

Los cambios recientes en el mercado de trabajo del Uruguay (LC/MVD/R.101).

Análisis de la evolución de la matrícula del segundo ciclo de enseñanza secundaria en el período 1985-1992 (LC/MVD/R.104).

La calidad de la educación básica en Uruguay: aspectos metodológicos de la investigación de la CEPAL (LC/MVD/R.105).

Escuelas productoras de conocimientos en los contextos socioculturales más desfavorables (LC/MVD/R.106).

Estudio de seguimiento en reversa de los jóvenes uruguayos formados en la Universidad del Trabajo del Uruguay (LC/MVD/R.107).

Perfil educativo y formativo de los trabajadores de la industria exportadora uruguaya en las ramas lana, textiles, cuero, vestimenta y química (LC/MVD/R.108).

Perfiles ocupacionales en base a las encuestas de hogares de Montevideo e interior urbano (LC/MVD/R.109).

Juventud y estructura productiva: ¿una difícil alianza? (LC/MVD/R.110).

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

Organized by the subprogramme

Discussion Meeting on the Methodology of the Project on Grass-roots Participation and Organization, organized jointly with the University of Zaragoza, the Complutense University of Madrid and the University of Salamanca (Santiago, Chile, 9 June 1992).

Conference on Youth Research Possibilities and Needs in the Chile of the 1990s, organized jointly with the National Youth Institute, the Society for Education and Communications and the Solidarity and Social Investment Fund (FOSIS) (Santiago, Chile, 8 September 1992).

Fourth Informal Inter-agency Meeting on Youth in Latin America and the Caribbean (Seville, Spain, 14 September 1992).

Presentation on "Adjustment, Restructuring and Social Security in Latin America and the Caribbean" (Santiago, Chile, 21 October 1992).

Methodological Workshop on Analysis of the Family in Latin America, organized jointly with the Latin American Programme of Population Activities (PROLAP) and the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) (Aguascalientes, Mexico, 27-30 October 1992).

Workshop under the project "Health in the process of changing production patterns with social equity", organized jointly with the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) (Washington, D.C., 5-6 February 1993).

ECLAC/PAHO Technical Meeting under the project "Health in the process of changing production patterns with social equity", organized jointly with PAHO (Santiago, Chile, 29-30 April 1993).

ECLAC/PAHO Rockville Technical Meeting to discuss the programme of work, under the project "Health in the process of changing production patterns with social equity" (Washington, D.C., 5-9 July 1993).

ECLAC/PAHO Technical Meeting and Internal Seminar under the project "Health in the process of changing production patterns with social equity" (Washington, D.C., 20-22 September 1993).

ECLAC/PAHO Technical Meeting under the project "Health in the process of changing production patterns with social equity" (Washington, D.C., 25-28 October 1993).

Seminar of Experts on Rural Youth, Modernity and Democracy in Latin America (Santiago, Chile, 26-28 October 1993).

International Meeting of Youth Experts, organized jointly with the Ibero-American Youth Organization (Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, 22-25 November 1993).

Workshop on Citizen Participation and Social Movements in Latin American Capital Cities, organized jointly with the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation (AECI) and the Office of the Under-Secretary for Regional and Administrative Development of the Ministry of the Interior of Chile, with the support of the Chilean International Cooperation Agency (Santiago, Chile, 13 December 1993).

Seminar on Postgraduate Training in Social Policies (Santiago, Chile, 13-14 December 1993).

Seminar on Management and Evaluation of Social Policies and Projects: Lessons for Training, organized jointly with OAS (Santiago, Chile, 14-16 December 1993).

Meeting of Experts on Indicators in Family Policy Issues, organized jointly with the National Juvenile and Family Council of Argentina (Mar del Plata, 16-17 December 1993).

Participation in other meetings and conferences

Second Seminar for Journalists on Population, Environment and Development, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), organized by the International Organization of Journalists (IOJ), the National Federation of Journalists and the Association of Environmental Journalists of Paraná (Curitiba, Brazil, 18-22 February 1992).

ECOSUR-92, International Conference on MERCOSUR, Environment and Transboundary Aspects, organized by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), UNDP, OAS, the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ) and the Council for the Development of the South of Brazil (Foz do Iguaçu, Brazil, 23-27 March 1992).

Meeting of Latin American Parliamentarians Preparatory to ECO-92 organized by the Latin American Parliament and UNDP (São Paulo, Brazil, 27-29 April 1992).

Technical Meeting on the Social Distribution of Responsibilities and Roles in the Future Development of Education, organized by the Organization of Ibero-American States for Education, Science and Culture (OEI) (Santiago, Chile, 5-8 May 1992).

Subregional Workshop on Health and Anti-Poverty Policies and Programmes, organized by OAS (Montevideo, 5-10 May 1992).

Third Informal Inter-agency Meeting on Integrated Social Policies and Economic Adjustment in Latin America and the Caribbean, organized by the Latin American Economic System (SELA) (Caracas, 7-8 May 1993).

Second Congress of Social and Socio-medical Researchers on Chilean Youth, organized by the Chilean Mental Health Society and the Social Sciences Department of the University of Chile (Santiago, Chile, 13-16 May 1992).

Meetings on Rural Development and Peasant Agriculture, organized by the Institute for Agricultural Development of the Sixth Region (Rancagua, Chile, 18-19 May 1992).

Seminar on Environment and Indigenous Peoples, organized by the United Nations Centre for Human Rights in collaboration with the Special Commission on Indigenous Peoples of the Government of Chile (Santiago, Chile, 18-22 May 1992).

"RIO CIENCIA 92" Meeting of Universities, Scientific Societies and Research Institutes on Environment and Development organized by the Brazilian Society for the Advancement of Science and the Forum on Science and Culture of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 25-29 May 1992).

"ECOTECH" International Symposium on Environmental Technologies, organized by the Secretariat for Industry, Commerce, Science and Technology of the state of Rio de Janeiro and the Secretariat for the Environment of the Municipality of Rio de Janeiro (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 29 May-6 June 1992).

Informal Consultative Meeting of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, organized by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) (Quito, 1-3 June, 1992).

Consultative and Coordinating Meeting of the Working Group on Baseline Study No. 2: Reformulation of the Relationship between Education, Work and Employment, organized by the Organization of Ibero-American States for Education, Science and Culture (Buenos Aires, 3-5 June 1992).

International Meeting of Non-governmental Organizations and Social Movements, organized by the '92 Global Forum, the International Cooperation Committee and the Forum of Brazilian Non-governmental Organizations (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 3-14 June 1992).

ECO-92 International Forum on the New World Order and the Environment, organized by the Secretariat for the Environment of the state of São Paulo (São Paulo, Brazil, 8-10 June 1992).

International Seminar on Social Sciences and Post-Modernism, organized by the Central University of Venezuela (Mérida, Colombia, 11-14 June 1992).

Technical Meeting on the Preparation of the Second Issue of The World's Women 1970-1990: Trends and Statistics, organized by the United Nations Statistical Division (New York, 15-21 June 1992).

Third International Symposium on Trade Unionisms, the Political System and the State in the Face of Crisis and Structural Change: European and Latin American Experiences, organized by the Latin American Social Sciences Council (CLACSO) (São Paulo, Brazil, 24-27 August 1992).

Sixth Ibero-American Youth Conference, organized by the Government of Spain (Seville, Spain, 14-19 September 1992).

Second Workshop for the Exchange of Experiences in Combating Poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean, organized by OAS and the Ministry of Planning and Cooperation of Chile (La Serena, Chile, 19-23 October 1992).

Symposium "Five hundred years on: The integration of the South Andean region", organized by the Bartolomé de las Casas Centre for Rural Adean Studies, the Catholic University of the North and the Andean Studies Workshop (San Pedro de Atacama, Chile, 26-31 October 1992).

Technical Meeting for the ECLAC/PAHO project "Health in the process of changing production patterns with social equity", organized by PAHO (Washington, D.C., 4-6 November 1992).

Meeting on Social Policies and Workers' Movements, organized by the Latin American Centre for Development Administration (CLAD) (Cuernavaca, Mexico, 16-20 November 1992).

Forum on Development Problems. Second Session: Nation, Tribe, Citizenship: The Crisis of the State in Contemporary Society, organized by the February '74 Research and Documentation Centre (Rome, 2-4 December 1992).

Seminar on the Mapuche People and National Development, organized jointly by FAO and the Special Commission on Indigenous Peoples (CEPI) (Angol, Chile, 14 January 1993).

Workshop on Health and Living Conditions, organized by PAHO (Salvador da Bahia, Brazil, 8-12 March 1993).

Third Ad Hoc Inter-agency Meeting on the International Year of the Family (IYF), organized by the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (CSDHA) (Vienna, 10-12 March 1993).

Seminar on Reform of the State, organized by the Peruvian Social Studies Centre (Lima, 23-25 March 1993).

Seminar on the Mapuche People and Regional Development, organized by the Special Commission on Indigenous Peoples (CEPI), the Centre for Research and Development Advisory Services and Planning (CAPIDE), the Agrarian Action Institute (INPROA) and FAO (Temuco, Chile, 22-24 April 1993).

Seminar "Project Chile: modernity and cultural values", organized by the Ministry of Planning and Cooperation (MIDEPLAN) (Santiago, 29-30 April 1993).

Seminar "The return of the subject", organized by the Centre for Sociological Analysis and Intervention (CADIS) (Paris, 27 May-3 June 1993).

Regional Seminar on Modernization of the State and Social Policy Management, organized by the Central American Institute of Public Administration (ICAP) (Tegucigalpa, 15-16 July 1993).

First National Conference on Education, Work and Local Development, organized by the Ministry of Culture and Education (Córdoba, Argentina, 11-14 August 1993).

Conference on Social Development and Poverty, organized by the National Solidarity Programme of Mexico, the World Bank and UNDP (Oaxaca, Mexico, 8-11 September 1993).

International Forum on Culture and Sustainable Development, organized by the Institute for Far Eastern Studies of Kyungnam University (Seoul, Korea, 20-22 September 1993).

Third Workshop for the Exchange of Experiences in Combating Poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean, organized by the Coeducational Institute for Social Aid (IMAS) (Puntarenas, Costa Rica, 15-19 November 1993).

iii) Technical cooperation

Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela

With government institutions, in preparing surveys on anti-poverty policies, in the framework of the Third Regional Conference on Poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Uruguay and Venezuela

With government institutions, on matters related to the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Meeting Preparatory to the International Year of the Family and the preparation of the Panorama social de América Latina.

Bolivia

With the Government, in organizing an inter-agency mission on social policies.

With the Government, by providing technical assistance to the new authorities in the social sector, especially the Ministry of Human Development.

Brazil

In the area of the environment, with the Brazilian Academy of Sciences, the Forum of Brazilian Non-governmental Organizations and the Latin American Parliament, in preparing the regional position paper for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED).

With the Secretariat of Planning, in helping prepare the Seminar on Strategies for Confronting Poverty.

With the Ministry of Welfare and Social Assistance, in the area of pension and social security systems.

Chile

With national authorities, on matters relating to the development of indigenous peoples.

Guatemala

With the Ministry of Agriculture, under the project "Development of small-scale farming in the departments of Zacapa and Chuquimula" (GUA/89/F01), on social and cultural aspects of the peasant economy.

Mexico

With the Government, in preparing the Methodological Workshop on Analysis of the Family and the Seminar on Rural Youth.

Paraguay

With the Technical Secretariat for Economic and Social Development Planning, in preparing guidelines for a social development strategy.

Uruguay

With the Government, in the area of social investment.

With the National Public Education Administration (ANEP) in the following activities: i) analysis of elementary education; ii) diagnostic analysis of the second cycle of secondary education and evaluation of language and mathematics teaching in high school graduating classes through field work (surveys and testing in language and mathematics for approximately 1,700 students); iii) classification of the schools in which the tests were given.

With the Office and Planning and the Budget in the following fields: i) study of employment and manpower retraining in industrial enterprises in the agricultural and food and mechanical engineering sectors, by conducting the survey of human resources policies in Uruguayan industrial firms in approximately 100 such enterprises; ii) study of the socio-demographic conditions of health insurance beneficiaries; and iii) situation of youth in Uruguay.

With the Government in evaluating social programmes and training technical experts to evaluate such programmes.

iv) Training and fellowships

Classes were taught on social planning and project evaluation in the course for social planners organized by the South Centre for Social Studies and Education (Santiago, Chile, March-July 1993).

Classes on youth policies were taught in the Latin American Course on Youth Policy Management, organized by the School of Social Management Foundation (Caracas, 26 April-8 May 1993).

Classes on development cooperation were taught in the Master's Course on Development Cooperation for organized by the Complutense University of Madrid (Madrid, 7-27 May 1993).

Classes on rationalizing social policy were taught in the Course on Modernization of the State organized by the Central American Institute of Public Administration (ICAP) (Tegucigalpa, July 1993).

Participation in the UNFPA/ECLAC/CELADE Postgraduate Course on Population and Development, on the subject of the population dimension of development strategies. A presentation was given on "The ECLAC Position on social equity".

Participation in the Political Science Graduate Programme of the Universidad Mayor de San Simón, on the subject "Modernization of the State and political and cultural dimensions of changing production patterns with social equity" (Cochabamba, Bolivia, 12-18 September 1993).

Classes on Social policy and governability in Latin America were taught at the Autonomous University of Madrid and the University of Salamanca (Madrid, 22-29 September 1993).

Classes were taught on the evaluation of social projects in the areas of health and the situation of youth in the region and a workshop was held on social policies, in the ILPES Course on the Formulation and Appraisal of Social Policies and Projects (Santiago, Chile, 1 October-5 November 1993).

Classes on the evaluation of social projects were taught in the Inter-American Course on Social Policies organized by the Inter-American Centre for Integrated Social Development (CIDES) (Buenos Aires, 22-26 November 1993).

INTEGRATION OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

Activities carried out during the biennium 1992-1993 in the area of the integration of women in development focused especially on preparations for the Regional Conference on this subject, to be held in 1994, and on the drafting of the Regional Programme of Action for the Women of Latin America and the Caribbean, to be considered at the Conference. At the same time, various studies were prepared and published, numerous intergovernmental, inter-agency and expert meetings were held and technical cooperation activities were carried out.

In the first of these areas, considerable effort was devoted to the preparation of analytical documents on the situation of women in Latin America and the Caribbean, as inputs for the evaluation to be made at the 1994 Regional Conference, in coordination with the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system. On employment and education issues, cooperation was received from the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), respectively, while in the health area, inputs were received from the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO). Other issues dealt with in the studies were: new theoretical approaches to an understanding of women's status in society; the gender perspective and its links with development issues, especially in the context of changing production patterns with social equity; women's participation in decision-making; and women and violence. Studies conducted by numerous academic centres and universities in the region were important inputs for this effort, and the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) and the Statistics and Economic Projections Division collaborated on statistical information aspects. The final document will be produced in the second half of 1994.

Progress was made in drafting the Regional Programme of Action for the Women of Latin America and the Caribbean, 1995-2001, in accordance with the mandates and recommendations of the fifth session of the Regional Conference, subsequent meetings of the Presiding Officers of the Conference and the meeting of experts on the subject. A number of basic documents, as well as the preliminary version of the Programme of Action, which is strategic in orientation, are already complete and will be distributed to the countries of the region in early 1994. The consolidated version of the Programme of Action will be discussed at the sixth session of the Regional Conference, to be held at Mar del Plata, Argentina. The Programme supplements existing instruments —both the Regional Plan of Action (Havana, 1977) and the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies.

During the biennium, the Women and Development Unit prepared various studies on the integration of women in economic and social development. The main subject areas covered were: women in the informal sector, domestic violence against women, women and culture, and teenage pregnancy. The Unit also collaborated in the preparatory activities for the International Conference on Population and Development, mainly by contributing studies on women's new leadership role in population issues.

The Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women held four meetings (Curaçao, June 1992; Mexico City, October 1992; Caracas, May 1993; Santiago, December 1993) at which guidelines were suggested for the Unit's work; three inter-agency meetings of specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system were also held on the issue (Santiago, September 1992; Caracas, May 1993; Santiago, December 1993), and a meeting of experts was held to discuss a new Regional Programme of Action for the Women of Latin America and the Caribbean (Mexico, October 1992).

Under project HOL/90/534, which is being executed in Colombia, Ecuador, Honduras and Paraguay, comparative studies were made of the legislation in force, analyses were made of government agencies and non-governmental organizations, and technical meetings were held on improving the legal and institutional framework for the incorporation of women into development.

Lastly, work began on several documents dealing with priority issues related to women, in response to mandates emanating from the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and the Regional Conference.

i) Documents

Priority activities and issues for women sponsored by the United Nations and by Latin American and Caribbean Intergovernmental organizations (1975-1995) (LC/G.1790)

Integration of the femenine into Latin American culture: in search of a new social paradigm, Mujer y desarrollo series, N° 9 (LC/L.674).

Informe del Taller sobre mejoramiento del marco legal e institucional para la incorporación de la mujer en el desarrollo en países seleccionados de América Latina (Asunción, Paraguay, 26 y 27 de agosto de 1991) (LC/L.688).

Domestic violence against women in Latin America and the Caribbean: proposals for discussion, Mujer y desarrollo series, N° 10 (LC/L.690).

Report of the Fourteenth Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.699(MDM.14/4)).

Informe de la Reunión Técnica sobre Mejoramiento del Marco Legal e Institucional para la Incorporación de la Mujer en el Desarrollo en Países Seleccionados de América Latina (El Zamorano, Honduras, 13 y 14 de febrero de 1992) (LC/L.703).

Report of the Meeting of Specialized Agencies and other Bodies of the United Nations System on Future Activities to Promote the Integration of Women into Latin American and Caribbean Development (Santiago, Chile, 3-4 September 1992) (LC/L.712).

Regional Programme of Action for the Women of Latin America and the Caribbean; a contribution to its elaboration (LC/L.728(MDM.16/5)).

Feminization of the informal sector in Latin America and the Caribbean?, Mujer y desarrollo series, N° 11 (LC/L.731).

Report of the Fifteenth Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.735(MDM.15/2)).

Report of the Meeting of the Group of Experts for the Elaboration of a Regional Programme of Action for the Women of Latin America and the Caribbean, 1995-2001 (Mexico City, 26-28 October 1992) (LC/L.736).

Preparation of a new regional programme of action for the women of Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.737(MDM.16/4)).

Women in Latin America and the Caribbean: potential leadership in the area of population, Mujer y desarrollo series, N° 12 (LC/L.738).

Activities of the ECLAC secretariat from 1 June 1992 to 1 April 1993 relating to the integration of women into the economic and social development of Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.752(MDM.16/3)).

Proposed programme of action for the women of Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.754(MDM.16/6)).

Report of the Second Meeting of Specialized Agencies and other Bodies of the United Nations System on Future Activities to Promote the Integration of Women into Latin American and Caribbean Development, in preparation for the World Conference on Women (Caracas, Venezuela, 26 May 1993) (LC/L.766).

Desarrollo y equidad de género: una tarea pendiente, Mujer y desarrollo series, N° 13 (LC/L.767).

Report of the Sixteenth Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/L.776(MDM.16/7)).

Estudio comparado de las legislaciones vigentes en materia civil, penal y laboral en países seleccionados de América Latina (LC/R.1040/Rev.1).

La mujer colombiana en el contexto de la apertura económica (LC/R.1091).

Diagnóstico de las organizaciones no gubernamentales, centros académicos, organizaciones de mujeres y su papel en la promoción de la participación de la mujer en la sociedad paraguaya (LC/R.1099).

Diagnóstico institucional del tema de la mujer en el aparato gubernamental del Paraguay (LC/R.1100).

Embarazo en la adolescencia: aspectos psicosociales y familiares (LC/R.1122).

Formulación de propuestas para eliminar eventuales factores discriminatorios contra la mujer (LC/R.1133/Rev.1).

La situación de la mujer en el sistema jurídico ecuatoriano (LC/R.1134).

Proyecto de informe de la reunión técnica mejoramiento del marco legal e institucional para la incorporación de la mujer al desarrollo (LC/R.1144).

¿Feminización del sector informal en América Latina y el Caribe? (LC/R.1146).

Proyecto de informe de la mujer en el sistema jurídico ecuatoriano: logros y desafíos (LC/R.1176).

Outline for discussion of ECLAC Programme of Action for Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, 1995-2015 (LC/R.1178).

In search of social equity: women as social partners in Caribbean development (LC/R.1190).

Mujeres y relaciones de género en América Latina. Una propuesta para la discusión (LC/R.1270).

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

Organized by the Women and Development Unit

Technical Meeting on Improvement of the Legal and Institutional Framework for the Incorporation of Women into Development in Selected Countries of Latin America, organized with support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (Tegucigalpa, 13-14 February 1992).

Working Meeting on Women and Violence (Santiago, 29 April 1992).

Seminar on "Women in the Ecuadorian legal system: achievements and challenges", organized jointly with the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO-Ecuador) (Quito, 4-5 May 1992).

Workshop on Improvement of the Legal and Institutional Framework for the Incorporation of Women into Development in Selected Municipalities in Paraguay (Asunción, 1-2 August 1992).

Seminar on "Public and private: one world to share", organized jointly with Marie Claire magazine (Santiago, 18-19 August 1992).

Meeting of Specialized Agencies and Other Bodies of the United Nations System on Future Activities to Promote the Integration of Women into Latin American and Caribbean Development, in preparation for the 1995 World Conference on Women (Santiago, 3-4 September 1992).

Regional Workshop on Improvement of the Legal and Institutional Framework for the Incorporation of Women into Development in Latin America (Santiago, 14-16 October 1992).

Meeting of the Group of Experts for the Elaboration of a Regional Programme of Action for the Women of Latin America and the Caribbean, 1995-2001 (Mexico City, 26-28 October 1992).

Meeting on Teenage Pregnancy and Women Heads of Household, organized jointly with the National Women's Service (SERNAM) (Santiago, 2 March 1993).

Second Meeting of Specialized Agencies and Other Bodies of the United Nations System on Future Activities to Promote the Integration of Women into Latin American and Caribbean Development, in preparation for the 1995 World Conference on Women (Caracas, 26 May 1993).

Meeting on "Women leaders, necessary balance", sponsored by ECLAC and organized by the Chilean Committee of Women Leaders (Santiago, 4-5 June 1993).

Seminar on "Culture, modernity and gender" (Santiago, 1-3 December 1993).

Third Meeting of Specialized Agencies and Other Bodies of the United Nations System on Future Activities to Promote the Integration of Women into Latin American and Caribbean Development, in preparation for the 1995 World Conference on Women (Santiago, 6-7 December 1993).

Participation in other conferences and meetings

Twelfth session of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) (Santo Domingo, 16-21 February 1992).

Ad Hoc Inter-agency Meeting on Women, organized by the Division for the Advancement of Women (Vienna, 9-11 March 1992).

Thirty-sixth session of the Commission on the Status of Women (Vienna, 11-20 March 1992).

Seminar on "Women, housing and quality of life", organized by SERNAM and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (Santiago, 25-26 March 1992).

Seminar on "The environmental crisis: a gender perspective", organized by La Morada Women's House and the Support Fund for Ecological Action in Chile (ECOFONDO) (Santiago, 5 June 1992).

Meeting on Women and Mental Health, organized by SERNAM and other Chilean national institutions (Santiago, 11-13 June 1992).

Meeting of Experts on Women and Population, organized by the United Nations Population Division in consultation with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) (Gaborone, Botswana, 22-26 June 1992). The Unit presented the paper "The impact of change on women in Latin America and the Caribbean: education, knowledge and population trends".

Meeting on Women's Leadership in the Twenty-first Century (Southern Cone and Bolivarian region), organized by PARTICIPA (Santiago, 2-4 August 1992). The Unit presented the paper "Some Latin American issues and the challenge of the new millennium".

International Forum on Women, Political Power and Development, organized by the Institute for Women's Studies of the Ministry of Social Affairs of Spain (Seville, Spain, 8-11 September 1992).

Thirteenth session of INSTRAW (Santo Domingo, 15-19 February 1993).

Regional Seminar on the Repercussions of Productive Restructuring and Technological Change for Women's Employment and Working Conditions in Latin America, organized jointly by ILO and SERNAM (Santiago, 8-12 March 1993).

Ad Hoc Inter-agency Meeting on Women, organized by the Division for the Advancement of Women (Vienna, 15-16 March 1993).

Thirty-seventh session of the Commission on the Status of Women (Vienna, 17-26 March 1993).

Workshop on the Pilot Plan for Assisting Low-income Women Heads of Household, organized by SERNAM (Santiago, 11 June 1993).

Fourth Latin American Congress of Municipal Lawmakers, organized by the Association of Municipal Councils of Paraguay (Asunción, 11-13 June 1993).

Workshop on a Governmental Strategy for Dealing with Domestic Violence, organized by SERNAM (Santiago, 12 July 1993).

Workshop on Employment and Working Women, organized by SERNAM (Santiago, 10 August 1993).

Seminar on "The Gender Earnings Gap related to Development and International Perspective", organized by the Economic Research Corporation for Latin America (CIEPLAN) (Santiago, 9 September 1993).

Seventh Latin American Conference of Working Women, organized by the Latin American Commission of Working Women (CLAMT). Participation in the topic: "The human, labour, economic, social and political rights of working women" (São Paulo, Brazil, 12-17 September 1993).

Second National Meeting of the Chilean Network against Domestic and Sexual Violence, organized by the Chilean Network against Domestic and Sexual Violence. Participation in the topic "The situation of women in Latin America and the Caribbean" (Santiago, 13-15 October 1993).

National Seminar on "Equality of opportunities: a challenge for the modernization of the State", organized by SERNAM (Santiago, 20-22 October 1993).

Seminar on "The elimination of all forms of discrimination against women: reality or utopia?", organized by the Movement for the Emancipation of Chilean Women (MEMCH) (Santiago, 3-4 November 1993).

Information and Analysis Seminar on the Tenth Latin American Congress of the Latin American Central of Workers (CLAT), organized by the Workers' Coordinating Council of Chile (Santiago, 15 November 1993).

iii) Technical cooperation

Colombia, Ecuador, Honduras and Paraguay

With Governments, under the project "Improvement of the legal and institutional framework for the incorporation of women into development in selected countries of Latin America" (HOL/90/S34).

Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago

With government authorities, non-governmental organizations and United Nations bodies, to determine the new roles and needs of women in the Caribbean subregion.

Brazil and Guatemala

With Governments, in activities related to research, the compilation and exchange of information and the establishment of institutional links, under the programme of work of the Women and Development Unit.

Paraguay

With municipal authorities, on local development issues.

iv) Training and fellowships

Classes were taught on the topic "Gender policies (women)" in the third Postgraduate Course on Population and Development 1993, organized by UNFPA/ECLAC/CELADE (Santiago, 15 March-15 December 1993).

Classes were taught on the topic "Social policies and gender" in the Course on the Formulation and Appraisal of Social Policies and Projects, organized by the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) (Santiago, 4 October-6 November 1993).

SUBPROGRAMME 10: STATISTICS AND ECONOMIC PROJECTIONS

During the period covered by this report, the Statistics and Economic Projections Division carried out activities under this subprogramme in the following areas: i) enlargement and improvement of the regional framework of statistical information; ii) statistical development and quantitative analysis; iii) regional cooperation and dissemination of statistics; iv) prospective medium- and long-term studies on Latin American and Caribbean development; and v) analysis of the region's position in the global economic environment.

In relation to the regional framework of statistical information, work has begun on the first phase of setting up the Short-term Indicators Database, which has been of special interest to the Commission's member Governments. Moreover, new international statistical classifications have been incorporated into the External Trade Data Bank for Latin America and the Caribbean (BADECEL), including the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC, Rev. 3), the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC, Rev. 3) and the Classification by Broad Economic Categories (CBEC, Rev. 2), which are closely related to the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS). Three other activities have been launched in this area: preliminary work for the set-up of a database on the foreign debt situation of the countries of the region, which includes disaggregated series and indicators that cover the period from 1970 up to the last year for which information is available; the preparatory phase of the process of replacing the base year for national accounts (1980) with a more recent year, to be chosen according to the results of a prior study; and incorporation of the results of new surveys into the Household Survey Data Bank, thus improving and enlarging the database of social statistics for the countries of the region.

In the area of statistical development and quantitative analysis, a technical meeting of the United Nations Working Group on the Implementation of the System of National Accounts, Rev. 4 (SNA, 1993) was held in the region (Santiago, Chile, 26-30 July 1993). A regional seminar was held on the same topic and attended by 45 experts from 22 countries members of ECLAC and 10 representatives of six international agencies (Santiago, Chile, 22-26 November 1993); the prime objective of this seminar was to discuss some basic methodological issues and define the stages of application of the SNA (1993). In addition, special emphasis has been placed on improving methods of updating sampling frames and sample designs; developing household survey databases to facilitate the use of more advanced methods of measuring poverty; and studying computerized systems for use in the countries of the region. The Social Development Division and Economic Development Division have cooperated in analysing and defining the indicators that should be included in the annual Panorama social de América Latina, and in preparing the 1993 edition of that publication.

With respect to regional cooperation, two seminars on the revision of sampling frames and sample designs were organized jointly with the United Nations Statistical Division (UNSTAT). Also, a Meeting of Directors of Statistics of the Americas was held at Madrid from 11 to 13 November 1992 and attended by 47 representatives from 22 countries members of ECLAC and from seven international agencies; the Commission contributed 15 documents to this meeting and the participants contributed 33. The Division also helped organize and hold an international workshop on poverty and a colloquium on measuring and analysing poverty, both in Mexico (Aguascalientes, 20 March to 3 April 1993 and 21-22 October 1993, respectively), and a seminar on external trade statistics for Central America, held in Guatemala under the aegis of the National Statistical Institute of Spain (Guatemala City, 7-11 September 1992). Moreover, support was provided to the countries in matters relating to the formation of statistical databases, poverty measurement, improvement of national accounts and implementation of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS).

Under the project "Indicators for social policy formulation in Latin America and the Caribbean" (HOL/92/S08), technical assistance was provided to Brazil and Mexico; specifically, government officials were trained in the management of social indicators and materials were prepared for a workshop to be held in the first half of 1994, at which methodologies for elaborating social indicators and their use in socio-economic analyses will be presented and discussed with 20 officials from the Governments of 10 countries in the region.

In collaboration with the United Nations Statistical Division (UNSTAT), information was prepared on the situation of women in the region, based on household surveys, with the ultimate aim of incorporating it into the next edition of The World's Women: Trends and Statistics.

In the field of economic projections, future prospects for the region's economic and social development were studied. The analysis focused on the external factors that influence the evolution of Latin America and the Caribbean, and on updating medium- and long-term socio-economic projections for the countries of the region.

Lastly, with respect to the analysis of the region's position in the global economic environment, particular importance was attached to the study of the situation and trends of the global economy, with a view to predicting their potential influence on the region's development process. Also, macroeconomic projections were elaborated for the countries, in accordance with their various contexts, and based on updated information and the new elements of the policies being applied by the region's Governments. Likewise, the characteristics of Latin America's integration into the world economy were analysed, and ties with Project Link, currently being conducted by the Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis (DESIPA), were strengthened through participation in its meetings and contributions to its activities.

i) Documents

América Latina y el Caribe: dirección del comercio exterior de alimentos y productos agrícolas (LC/G.1593).

Comercio intrazonal de los países de la Asociación Latinoamericana de Integración, según capítulos de la Clasificación Uniforme para el Comercio Internacional, Rev. 2 (LC/G.1697-P), Cuadernos estadísticos de la CEPAL series, No. 17. United Nations publication, Sales No. S.92.II.G.3.

Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean, 1991 Edition (LC/G.1698-P). United Nations publication, Sales No. E/S.92.II.G.1.

Clasificaciones estadísticas internacionales incorporadas en el Banco de Datos del Comercio Exterior de América Latina y el Caribe de la CEPAL (LC/G.1744-P), Cuadernos estadísticos de la CEPAL series, No. 18. United Nations publication, Sales No. S.93.II.G.6.

Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean, 1992 Edition (LC/G.1747-P). United Nations publication, Sales No. E/S.93.II.G.1.

Preliminary Overview of the Latin American and Caribbean Economy, 1992 (LC/G.1751).

Final report of the Meeting of Directors of Statistics of the Americas (Madrid, 11-13 November 1992) (LC/G.1753).

América Latina: comercio exterior según la Clasificación Industrial Internacional Uniforme de Todas las Actividades Económicas (CIIU) - volumen I - Exportaciones (LC/G.1754-P), Cuadernos estadísticos de la CEPAL series, No. 19. United Nations publication, Sales No. S.93.II.G.10.

América Latina: comercio exterior según la Clasificación Industrial Internacional Uniforme de Todas las Actividades Económicas (CIIU) - volumen II - Importaciones (LC/G.1754/Add.1-P), Cuadernos estadísticos de la CEPAL series, No. 19. United Nations publication, Sales No. S.93.II.G.10.

América Latina: comercio exterior según la Clasificación Industrial Internacional Uniforme de todas las actividades económicas (CIIU), volumen II, importaciones 1985-1991 (LC/G.1754).

América Latina: índices de precios al consumidor, 1970-1991 (LC/G.1755).

Antecedentes estadísticos de la distribución del ingreso en los años ochenta: Argentina, Bolivia y Brasil (LC/G.1760), Distribución del ingreso series, No. 10.

Antecedentes estadísticos de la distribución del ingreso en los años ochenta: Colombia (LC/G.1763), Distribución del ingreso series, No. 11.

Antecedentes estadísticos de la distribución del ingreso en los años ochenta: Costa Rica (LC/G.1764), Distribución del ingreso series, No. 12.

Antecedentes estadísticos de la distribución del ingreso en los años ochenta: Chile y México (LC/G.1772), Distribución del ingreso series, No. 15.

Antecedentes estadísticos de la distribución del ingreso en los años ochenta: Panamá y Paraguay (LC/G.1773), Distribución del ingreso series, No. 16.

Antecedentes estadísticos de la distribución del ingreso en los años ochenta: Guatemala (LC/G.1779), Distribución del ingreso series, No. 13.

Antecedentes estadísticos de la distribución del ingreso en los años ochenta: Honduras (LC/G.1780), Distribución del ingreso series, No. 14.

Antecedentes estadísticos de la distribución del ingreso en los años ochenta: Uruguay y Venezuela (LC/G.1782), Distribución del ingreso series, No. 17.

Desarrollo y ejecución de marcos muestrales y diseños de muestreo para programas de encuestas de hogares en América Latina: resultados de dos talleres (LC/L.663).

Report of the Workshop on Development and Application of Sampling Frames and Sample Designs for Integrated Household Survey Programmes in the Caribbean (LC/L.665).

América Latina: importaciones por grandes categorías económicas (LC/L.669).

América Latina y el Caribe: series estadísticas e indicadores de la deuda externa, 1970-1990 (LC/L.702).

Latin American poverty profiles for the early 1990s (LC/L.716(Conf.82/6)).

Cuenta de ingresos y gastos de los hogares: años 1980-1985. Antecedentes y resultados de estimaciones para 12 países de América Latina (LC/R.1089).

Intraindustry trade: a comparison between Latin America and some industrial countries (LC/R.1101).

Propuesta de terminología de cuentas nacionales en español (LC/R.1116).

Quantum indexes of manufacturing production: 1970-1990 (LC/R.1117).

Proyecto de informe de la Reunión Técnica sobre Pobreza en el Caribe/Draft report of the Technical Meeting on Poverty in the Caribbean (LC/R.1210).

Países industrializados: resumen de las proyecciones económicas para 1992-1993 (LC/R.1232).

Vocabulario básico para traducir la terminología de uso frecuente en el sistema de cuentas nacionales (SCN) (LC/R.1255).

Glosario de términos de Cuentas Nacionales en español (LC/R.1256).

Informes de los seminarios realizados en apoyo al diseño y preparación de la ronda de censos de los años noventa (LC/R.1284).

Report of the Meeting of the Working Group on the Implementation of the System of National Accounts (SNA), 1993 (LC/R.1304).

Clasificaciones y cuentas del sistema de cuentas nacionales 1993 (anexo V del SCN 1993) (LC/R.1311).

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

Organized by the subprogramme

Seminar on External Trade Statistics for Central America, organized jointly with the National Statistical Institute of Spain (Guatemala City, 7-11 September 1992).

Seminar on Support for the Revision of Sampling Frames and Sample Designs, organized jointly with the Central Statistics and Informatics Office of Venezuela under project RLA/89/P17, "Development and application of sampling frames and sample designs for household survey programmes" (Caracas, 22-24 September 1992).

Workshop on Support for the Revision of Sampling Frames and Sample Designs, as part of project RLA/89/P17 (Port of Spain, 29 September-1 October 1992).

Meeting of Directors of Statistics of the Americas (Madrid, 11-13 November 1992).

International Workshop on Poverty, organized jointly with the National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Informatics of Mexico (Aguascalientes, Mexico, 20 March-3 April 1993).

Meeting of the Working Group on the Implementation of the System of National Accounts, 1993 (SNA 1993) (Santiago, Chile, 26-30 July 1993).

Colloquium on Poverty Measurement and Analysis, organized jointly with the National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Informatics of Mexico (Aguascalientes, Mexico, 21-22 October 1993).

Regional Seminar on the Implementation of the United Nations System of National Accounts, 1993 (SNA 1993) (Santiago, Chile, 22-26 November 1993).

Participation in other meetings and conferences

Ninth Meeting of the Technical Working Group on Statistical Data Bases of the Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities of the United Nations Administrative Committee on Coordination (Geneva, 29 April-1 May 1992).

Inter-Agency Workshop on Estimating Trade Data and Adjustment Methodologies, organized by the World Bank, the United Nations Statistical Division (UNSTAT) and GATT (Washington, D.C., 1-5 June 1992).

Fifteenth session of the Working Group on International Statistical Programmes and Coordination (New York, 29 June-1 July 1992).

Latin American Seminar on Social Indicators, organized by the European Training Centre for Economic Statisticians of Developing Countries (CESD-Madrid), held jointly with the National Statistical Institute of Spain (Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, 5-10 July 1992).

International Workshop on Poverty (definitions, concepts and methodologies for its measurement), organized by the National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Informatics of Mexico (Aguascalientes, Mexico, 13-24 July 1992).

Fourth Colloquium on Support for the Process of Hemispheric Trade Liberalization, organized by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) (Washington, D.C., 25-30 July 1992).

International Meeting on the Inclusion of the Informal Sector in National Accounts, organized by the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics of Peru (Lima, 26-28 August 1992).

Meeting of Project Link, organized by the Statistical Institute of Turkey (Ankara, 14-18 September 1992).

Seminar on Statistics on Services, organized by the National Statistical Institute of Spain (Montevideo, 21-25 September 1992).

Meeting of Working Group I of the United Nations Committee for Development Planning on prospects for the world economy (Geneva, 23 September-2 October 1992).

Sixth Meeting of the Group of Experts on Coordination of the System of National Accounts, and interregional seminar on the revision of that system, sponsored by the Inter-Secretariat Working Group on National Accounts (Aguascalientes, Mexico, 1-10 October 1992).

Seminar on the Southern Common Market, sponsored by the Instituto Torcuato di Tella (Buenos Aires, 9-10 November 1992).

Seminar on Global Trends in Foreign Direct Investment and Strategies Used by Transnational Corporations in Brazil, sponsored by the Transnational Corporations and Management Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Development (Campinas, 3-6 November 1992).

Twenty-seventh session of the United Nations Statistical Commission (New York, 22 February-3 March 1993).

Meeting of Project Link, organized by the United Nations (New York, 10-13 March 1993).

Seminar on External Trade Statistics for Central America, organized by the European Training Centre for Economic Statisticians of Developing Countries (CESD-Madrid) (San José, 12-16 July 1993).

Meeting of the United Nations Economic and Social Information System, organized by the Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis (DESIPA) and the regional commissions (New York, 15-17 July 1993).

Meeting of the Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities of the United Nations Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) (Geneva, 6-10 September 1993).

Meeting of Project Link, organized by the Link Project Research Centre (Beijing, China, 13-18 September 1993).

iii) Technical cooperation

With the countries of the Southern Common Market, in organizing a data bank for the subregion.

Latin American Integration Association (LAIA)

With LAIA, in setting up a statistical database.

Central America

With the statistical offices of the Central American countries, with respect to the adoption of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS).

Argentina and Uruguay

With the Governments, in organizing computer systems for statistical data.

Colombia, El Salvador, Panama and Venezuela

With the Governments, in relation to household surveys, poverty measurement and data compilation.

Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua

With these countries' national statistical offices, central banks and customs services, in elaborating statistics on external trade.

Brazil

With the Institute of Economic and Social Planning (IPEA), in carrying out a study on poverty measurement and analysis.

With the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in analysing topics related to Latin American integration and in revising Brazil's trade policy in the context of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Brazil and Mexico

With the Governments, in training government officials in the management of social indicators, under project HOL/92/S08.

Ecuador

With the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses, in updating sampling frames and sample designs.

Honduras

With the Central Bank, in modernizing and improving national accounts.

Mexico

With the National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Informatics, in organizing a seminar on poverty.

Panama

With the Statistics and Census Office, in improving national accounts and producing basic statistics.

Peru

With the Government, in relation to the Short-term Indicators Database.

Dominican Republic

With the Government, in relation to poverty.

Uruguay

With the National Statistical Institute, in the area of household surveys, under the ECLAC/IDB/Uruguay project on improving socio-economic information systems in Uruguay.

SUBPROGRAMME 11: TRANSPORT

The Transport Unit, which is in charge of this subprogramme, carried out many activities, mostly under technical cooperation projects, in the biennium 1992-1993.

The project "Technical cooperation among the countries of Latin America concerning the transport, distribution, commercialization and competitiveness of their exports", financed by the Government of the Netherlands, was completed in 1992 with the preparation of a document entitled "Canales, cadenas, corredores y competitividad: un enfoque sistémico y su aplicación a seis productos latinoamericanos de exportación" (Cuadernos de la CEPAL series, No. 70 (LC/G.1732-P)). The document summarizes the results of the studies done under this project and describes a methodology for the comprehensive review of international trade corridors.

In the field of urban transport, a document was published on "The impacts of subsidies, regulation, and different forms of ownership on the service quality and operational efficiency of urban bus systems in Latin America" (LC/L.675), containing a summary of the studies carried out under the project "The impacts of subsidies and different systems of control and organizations on urban public transport systems in Latin America", financed by the Government of Germany. This project also sponsored technical cooperation activities in urban transport with municipalities in Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador and Guatemala.

Under a third project, "Technical cooperation among the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean in the field of road maintenance", also financed by the Government of Germany, a book was published entitled Roads: A New Approach for Road Network Management and Conservation (LC/L.693), which has been widely distributed in Latin America and has been used as a basis for more than 30 seminars and technical meetings in practically all the countries of the region.

Of special importance was the publication of the study "The restructuring of public-sector enterprises: the case of Latin American and Caribbean ports" (Cuadernos de la CEPAL series, No. 68 (LC/G.1691-P)), which formed the basis for technical cooperation missions to study how to rationalize port management in 14 countries of the region. This publication has also aroused a great deal of interest outside the region, especially in Africa.

Support was provided to Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela in their efforts to establish and institutionalize the Conference of South American Ministers of Transport, Communications and Public Works, a forum whose primary aim is to help integrate and harmonize the separate proposals put forward by the meetings of ministers of transport, communications and public works of the Andean Group and the ministers of public works and transport of the Southern Cone countries.

As part of the Eighteenth Regular General Assembly of the Latin American Railways Association, and with the financial support of the Government of Germany, a symposium was held on the restructuring and privatizing of railways in Latin America (Santiago, Chile, 17-19 November 1992), which was attended by government and railroad authorities from the region and outstanding world specialists on the subject. To disseminate the ideas presented at the symposium more widely, the document "Reestructuración y privatización de los ferrocarriles: resultados de un simposio" (LC/L.727) was published and distributed extensively throughout the region.

A seminar on multimodal transport in Latin America, organized jointly with the Latin American Integration Association (LAIA), was held in Montevideo on 21-23 June 1993.

Lastly, the Bulletin on the facilitation of trade and transport in Latin America and the Caribbean (Boletín FAL) continued to be published during the biennium 1992-1993.

i) Documents

Boletín FAL. Boletín sobre facilitación del comercio y el transporte en América Latina y el Caribe, Nos. 93-100, 1992.

Boletín FAL. Boletín sobre facilitación del comercio y el transporte en América Latina y el Caribe, Nos. 101-108, 1993.

The Restructuring of Public-sector Enterprises: The Case of Latin American and Caribbean Ports, Cuadernos de la CEPAL series, No. 68 (LC/G.1691-P). United Nations publication, Sales No. E.92.II.G.9.

Canales, cadenas, corredores y competitividad: un enfoque sistémico y su aplicación a seis productos latinoamericanos de exportación, Cuadernos de la CEPAL series, No. 70 (LC/G.1732-P). United Nations publication, Sales No. S.92.II.G.14.

Report of the meeting of experts on the creation of intra-port competition in the Caribbean (Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 5 December 1991) (LC/G.1735).

Informe del Seminario regional sobre aspectos institucionales del transporte colectivo en las ciudades latinoamericanas (Santiago de Chile, 13 al 15 de noviembre de 1991) (LC/L.671).

The impact of subsidies, regulation and different forms of ownership on the service quality and operational efficiency of urban bus systems in Latin America (LC/L.675).

La cadena de distribución y la competitividad de las exportaciones latinoamericanas: las exportaciones de confecciones textiles de Colombia (LC/L.676).

Roads: a new approach for road network management and conservation (LC/L.693).

Reestructuración y privatización de los ferrocarriles: resultados de un simposio (LC/L.727).

Sistemas de información geográfica, cartografía automatizada y diseño asistido por computadora (LC/R.1121).

The transport systems of Latin American cities: how they might better serve the needs of the poor (LC/R.1174).

La Conferencia de Ministros de Transportes, Comunicaciones y Obras Públicas de América del Sur: antecedentes de su creación (LC/R.1202).

La desreglamentación del transporte autobusero urbano e interurbano: cómo funciona y cómo podría funcionar mejor (LC/R.1300/Rev.1).

Seminario regional sobre la normativa del transporte multimodal: Síntesis y conclusiones (LC/R.1324).

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

Organized by the subprogramme

Regional seminars on road network conservation and management (Santiago, Chile, 27-28 April 1992; Mexico City, 18-19 May 1992).

Seminar on Institutional Aspects of Collective Urban Transport (Lima, 19-22 May 1992).

Special Meeting of the Conference of South American Ministers of Transport, Communications and Public Works, organized jointly with the Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications of Chile (Santiago, Chile, 27-29 May 1992).

National seminars in 1992 on road network conservation and management in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador and Uruguay (Cochabamba, 11-12 June; Curitiba, 24 August; Brasilia, 26 August; San Salvador, 28 August; Santa Fe de Bogotá, 14-15 September; Córdoba, 19-20 October; Buenos Aires, 21-22 October; Montevideo, 26-27 October; San José, 23-24 November; Viña del Mar, 3 December 1992).

Symposium on the Restructuring and Privatization of Railways in Latin America, organized jointly with the Latin American Railways Association (ALAF) and Chilean State Railways (Santiago, Chile, 17-19 November 1992).

National seminars in 1993 on road network conservation and management in Argentina, Brazil, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico and Venezuela (Tegucigalpa, 26 January; Caracas, 29 January; Lima, 24-25 February; Managua, 18 March; Quito, 25 March; Guatemala City, 30 March; San Salvador, 1 April; Asunción, 14 April; Tucumán, 6 May; Panama City, 11 May; Santo Domingo, 13 May; Rio de Janeiro, 28 July; San Juan, Puerto Rico, 23-24 August; Recife, 1 September; Brasilia, 2 September 1993).

Seminar on Multimodal Transport in Latin America, organized jointly with LAIA (Montevideo, 21-23 June 1993).

First Meeting on Maritime Trade, organized jointly with the Chilean Maritime League (Santiago, Chile, 10-11 November 1993).

Participation in other meetings and conferences

Paper on "Changes in the structure of port systems in Latin America and their international trade implications", presented at the Seminar on Modernization and Efficiency, organized by the National Bank for Economic and Social Development of Brazil and the Port of Santos (Santos, Brazil, 3-5 February 1992).

Meeting of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Expert Group on Multimodal Transport (Geneva, 9-13 March 1992).

Eleventh Congress of the Latin American and Caribbean Federation of National Associations of Cargo Agents (ALACAT) (Cartagena, Colombia, 12-15 May 1992).

Meeting on the Road Transport Programme of the World Bank, organized by the World Bank (Washington, D.C., 8-12 June 1992).

Paper on "The transport systems of Latin American cities: how they might better serve the needs of the poor" (LC/R.1174), presented at the Technical Consultative Meeting on Transport, Infrastructure and Urban Services, organized by the United Nations Centre for Regional Development and the University of São Paulo (São Paulo, Brazil, 15-18 June 1992).

Paper on "Marketing of exports and competitiveness", presented at a workshop organized by the University of the Americas (Santiago, Chile, 14 July 1992).

Thirteenth Meeting of National Customs Directors of Latin America, Spain and Portugal (Santo Domingo, 20-22 October 1992).

Seventh Meeting of Ministers of Transport, Communications and Public Works of the Andean Group (Caracas, 22-24 October 1992).

Symposium on Maritime Transport Policies in the Andean Group and the European Community, organized by the Board of the Cartagena Agreement and the European Economic Community (Caracas, 27-29 October 1992).

Paper on multimodal transport, presented at the Seminar "A los cinco siglos del descubrimiento de América: Chile y la era del Pacífico", organized by the Chilean Maritime League (Valparaíso, Chile, 29-30 October 1992).

Paper on multimodal transport, presented at the Seminar on Transport as an Essential Element of Trade, organized by LAIA and the Municipality of the City of Buenos Aires (Buenos Aires, 3-4 November 1992).

Sixth Meeting of the Operational Network of Regional Cooperation among Maritime Authorities in South America, Mexico and Panama (ROCRAM) (Viña del Mar, Chile, 4 November 1992).

Nineteenth Meeting of Ministers of Public Works and Transport of the Southern Cone Countries and First Regular Meeting of the Conference of South American Ministers of Transport, Communications and Public Works (Punta del Este, Uruguay, 9-14 November 1992).

Seminar on the Port of Arica: International Trade Prospects, organized by the Office of the Intendant of the First Region of Chile (Arica, Chile, 9-12 December 1992).

Argentine Congress on Highways and Traffic (Buenos Aires, 10-11 December 1992).

Talks on road network conservation and management at the following events:

Panel Forum on Road Conservation, organized by the Ministry of Public Works of Chile (Santiago, Chile, 10 November 1992).

International Conference on Road Infrastructure for Central America, organized by the Road Maintenance Training Programme (PRO VIAL) of the World Bank (San Pedro Sula, Honduras, 18-19 November 1992).

Annual Meeting of Brazilian State Highway Departments (Recife, Brazil, 25 November 1992).

International Seminar "Twenty-five Years of Secondary Roads in Mexico" (Zacatecas, Mexico, 25-26 November 1992).

International Conference on Road Infrastructure for the English-speaking Caribbean, organized by the PRO VIAL programme of the World Bank (Kingston, 30 November-1 December 1992).

Seminar on Policies for the Liberalization of Transport, organized by Universidad Inca Garcilaso de la Vega (Lima, 14-15 April 1993).

Seminar on Air Transport Regulation Policies, organized by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) (Quito, 19-23 April 1993).

Twenty-first Biennial International Conference of the International Cargo Handling Coordination Association (ICHCA) (Miami, 3-7 May 1993).

Twelfth Congress of the Latin American and Caribbean Federation of National Associations of Cargo Agents (ALACAT) (Santiago, Chile, 23-26 May 1993).

Seminar "The Challenge of the Third-Generation Port", organized by UNCTAD (Buenos Aires, 19-21 July 1993).

Seminar "Chile's Presence in the Pacific", organized by the Centre for Strategic Studies of the Chilean Navy (Valparaíso, Chile, 29 July 1993).

National Meeting of Carriers' Associations of Chile (Santiago, Chile, 7 April 1993).

National Seminar on Road Conservation, organized by the National Highway Service of Bolivia and the Bolivian Carriers' Confederation (La Paz, 14 April 1993).

National Conference of Public Attorneys of Argentina (Córdoba, 4 June 1993).

National conferences on road infrastructure, organized by the PRO VIAL programme of the World Bank (Tegucigalpa, 23-25 June 1993; San José, 4-6 August 1993; Lima, 17-19 November 1993).

International conferences on road infrastructure, organized by the PRO VIAL programme of the World Bank (São Paulo, Brazil, 27 July 1993; Popayán, Colombia, 9-13 August 1993).

Eighteenth National Congress on Transport, organized by the Carriers' Association of Colombia (Cali, Colombia, 20 August 1993).

Annual Meeting of the Pan American Institute of Highways (Santiago, Chile, 22 September 1993).

Seminar on Infrastructure Management, organized by the Catholic University of Chile (Santiago, Chile, 29-30 September 1993).

iii) Technical cooperation

Integration bodies

With LAIA, on sectoral transport policies.

With the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA), on the organization of collective urban transport firms.

Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama

With the Governments of these countries, on port privatization and restructuring.

Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile and Peru

With municipal and regional authorities, on physical integration.

Argentina and Chile

With the ministries of foreign affairs, on aspects of transport that affect physical integration.

Bolivia and Chile

With national railway bodies, on a cargo monitoring information system.

Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Uruguay

With the Governments of these countries, on institutional requirements for supporting private-sector participation in providing port services.

Argentina

With the Government, on private-sector participation in port restructuring and the role of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Public Works and Services in a deregulated, privatized transport sector, and on information systems to help port authorities monitor vessels.

With the government of the Province of Neuquén, in bus passenger transport restructuring.

Bolivia

With the Government, on institutional requirements for supporting private-sector participation in providing port services, under the UNDP project on inter-oceanic foreign trade corridors for Bolivia, and on multimodal transport.

Brazil

With the government of the state of Paraná, in analysing a draft contract for road network conservation.

With intra- and inter-municipal transport firms, on institutional aspects of passenger transport.

With legal experts, on constitutional and legal reforms required in order to establish a road conservation fund.

Colombia

With the municipality of Ibagué and the Colombian Planning Society, on institutional aspects of collective urban transport.

Costa Rica

With the Government, on institutional aspects of collective urban transport.

Chile

With the private port sector, on port privatization and restructuring.

With the municipality of Temuco, on bus passenger transport restructuring.

With the University of Valparaíso, on privatizing State-owned transport firms.

Ecuador

With the municipality of Quito, on institutional aspects of collective urban transport.

Guatemala

With the municipality of Guatemala City, on regulatory aspects of collective urban transport.

Peru

With the Government, on the organization of an expert meeting preparatory to the Nineteenth Meeting of Ministers of Public Works and Transport of the Southern Cone Countries.

Uruguay

With the Government, on transport and its effects on the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR) and the use of information technology to improve the monitoring of vessels by the National Naval Prefecture.

Venezuela

With the Government, under UNDP project VEN/91/012, "Programme on preinvestment in transport", and on institutional requirements for supporting private-sector participation in providing port services.

SUBPROGRAMME 12: SUBREGIONAL ACTIVITIES IN MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA

This subprogramme, which is implemented by the ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico, comprises the activities carried out in Central America, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Mexico. One of the subprogramme's priority objectives is to consolidate the process of economic integration among the Central American countries and to support the efforts of their Governments to revive and modernize their economies, through the formulation of new approaches to development in the subregion, with special emphasis on changing production patterns with greater social equity. This effort calls for timely, comprehensive and systematic information on economic, social and environmental trends, as well as studies on the effects of world-wide changes in trade, industrial restructuring and globalization on the subregion's economies.

During the period covered by this report, a significant share of the subprogramme's efforts were devoted to analysing economic developments in the subregion's 10 countries during 1991. A process of reflection was begun on Central America's development options in the 1990s, involving an exhaustive study of the stabilization and structural adjustment policies implemented in the subregion in the 1980s; the ideas that emerged from this analysis were presented at meetings of experts. With regard to the progress of Central American integration, not only did specific monitoring activities continue, but studies were also made of the many agreements reached and of Central America's strategic options in its trade negotiations; these analyses were presented at two meetings of the economic cabinets of the Central American Governments.

As a contribution to the modernization of the manufacturing sector, project profiles and studies on capital formation in some Central American countries were prepared, with financial support from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI). Moreover, the financing of micro-enterprises through non-governmental organizations was analysed, and new investment initiatives for reviving the industrial sector were identified. Also, the subprogramme contributed to the study and formulation of methodologies for evaluating the international economic situation and its influence on the subregion.

Under a project sponsored by the Government of Italy to strengthen international cooperation in the subregion, an investment and technical cooperation project bank was set up for the Central American countries.

At the request of the Nicaraguan Government, the subprogramme collaborated with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in evaluating the damage caused by the eruption of the Cerro Negro volcano and, subsequently, by the tsunami that struck the country.

On the instructions of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the financial implications of the El Salvador peace agreements and their effects on the economic stabilization programme were analysed.

In view of the priority interest of the subregion's Governments in economic relations between Mexico and Central America, studies were conducted on the topic and cooperation was provided to the countries in their negotiations to strengthen trade relations, inter alia, in the form of support for the Meeting of Vice-Ministers of Economic Affairs of Central America and Mexico. Also, seminars were held on the implications of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) for Central America. Advisory services on free trade agreements were provided to the Government of Cuba.

Under a UNDP project implemented jointly with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), studies and seminars were conducted on the trade negotiations of the Central American countries in the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

In response to the Governments' concern about the drop in international prices for some traditional exports, reports were prepared on recent trends in the trade in these products and their economic consequences for Central America.

Under a project receiving financial support from Germany, the possibility of growing medicinal plants and of industrializing that activity in the region was analysed.

Studies were made of various aspects of Mexican agriculture, under a technical cooperation project with Mexico's Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources (SARH). In addition to evaluating the impact of trade liberalization on agriculture, the studies analysed alternative scenarios for the organization of production and the application of differentiated public policies.

In the field of social development, the subregional headquarters gave priority to studying the incorporation of women into the process of changing production patterns, particularly in Mexico; it also conducted research on the health situation and health policies in Central America.

Support for the electrical integration of the Central American countries was a top priority during the period. Documents were prepared on the energy crisis, ways of saving energy and electrical interconnection. A frame of reference was formulated for an electrical interconnection project between Guatemala and Mexico, and work was completed on designing a load shedding plan for the interconnected systems of El Salvador and Guatemala. In Acapulco, Mexico, a panel was organized on electrical integration. In conjunction with the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE), alternatives for the supply of hydrocarbons were formulated. In all of these areas, technical cooperation was provided to the Central American countries. The subprogramme also collaborated with Mexico in organizing a panel for the exchange of experiences in saving and efficiently using energy, with the participation of Central American public officials. Under a joint project with the World Bank and with the support of UNDP, project profiles and studies were prepared on electrical interconnection. The subregional headquarters continued to act as secretariat of the Central American Regional Electrical Interconnection Group (GRIE). Another priority issue was the supply of hydrocarbons for electricity generation; the possibility of privatizing some services in the electricity subsector and of standardizing specifications for petroleum by-products was examined. With the collaboration of the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ), a study was made of the liberalization of the hydrocarbons trade, which served as background for the debates in a seminar-workshop held at Tegucigalpa, Honduras. Technical cooperation activities included support to electricity companies in connection with a simulator of the coordinated operation of electrical systems in Central America.

The subregional headquarters worked with IDB in preparing a study on the problems of Central America's electricity subsector; it also designed viable proposals and regional project profiles to solve the energy supply problems that stand in the way of the region's economic development.

The following is a description of the outputs produced and the activities carried out under this subprogramme, grouped by sphere of action: economic development, social development, international trade, food and agriculture, industrial development and energy.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

i) Documents

México: situación económica de 1990 (LC/MEX/L.178).

México: diagnóstico económico del Estado de Hidalgo (LC/MEX/L.194); Anexo estadístico (LC/MEX/L.194/Add.1).

Evolución económica durante 1991: Centroamérica (LC/MEX/L.193); República Dominicana (LC/MEX/L.195); Nicaragua (LC/MEX/L.196); Costa Rica (LC/MEX/L.197); Panamá (LC/MEX/L.198); Guatemala (LC/MEX/L.199); El Salvador (LC/MEX/L.200); México (LC/MEX/L.202); Honduras (LC/MEX/L.206); Haití (LC/MEX/R.359/Rev.1); Cuba (LC/MEX/R.360/Rev.2).

Criterios para la asignación de recursos de inversión en Centroamérica (LC/MEX/L.203).[1] [*]

Elementos para seleccionar y jerarquizar proyectos de inversión en Centroamérica (LC/MEX/L.204).[1]

México: panorama económico, 1992 (LC/MEX/L.208).

Centroamérica: evolución económica desde la posguerra hasta fines de los años setenta (LC/MEX/L.211).

Notas sobre el trasfondo histórico del desarrollo centroamericano (LC/MEX/L.212).

Centroamérica: el camino de los noventa (LC/MEX/L.223).

Evolución económica durante 1992: Centroamérica (LC/MEX/L.228); México (LC/MEX/L.231); República Dominicana (LC/MEX/L.234); Honduras (LC/MEX/L.235); Guatemala (LC/MEX/L.237); Panamá (LC/MEX/L.238); Nicaragua (LC/MEX/L.239); El Salvador (LC/MEX/L.240); Costa Rica (LC/MEX/L.241); Cuba (LC/MEX/R.415); Haití (LC/MEX/R.416).

Informe del seminario de expertos ad hoc sobre la estrategia de desarrollo de Centroamérica en los años noventa (Ciudad de México, 12 y 13 de septiembre de 1991) (LC/MEX/R.339(SEM.47/4)).

Istmo Centroamericano: el carácter de la crisis económica, los desafíos que plantea y la solidaridad internacional que demanda (LC/MEX/R.371).

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[*] The numbers refer to the projects listed at the end of this report.

La crisis en Centroamérica: orígenes, alcances y consecuencias (LC/MEX/R.372).

Centroamérica: las políticas de estabilización y ajuste estructural en los ochenta (LC/MEX/R.383).

Centroamérica: el camino de los noventa (Resumen) (LC/MEX/R.388).

Centroamérica: la política fiscal en el marco de la transformación productiva con equidad (LC/MEX/R.396).

Directorio de organizaciones no gubernamentales que financian la microempresa centroamericana (LC/MEX/R.406).[1]

La economía salvadoreña en el proceso de consolidación de la paz (LC/MEX/R.414/Rev.1).

Coordinación de políticas macroeconómicas en Centroamérica (LC/MEX/R.419).

Alternativas de financiamiento a la microempresa por medio de organizaciones no gubernamentales (LC/MEX/R.423).[1]

Programa de cooperación Italia-Nicaragua (LC/MEX/R.426).

Nicaragua: un análisis sectorial. Principales políticas y programas. Perspectivas de cooperación (LC/MEX/R.427).

Guatemala: programas sectoriales de inversión (LC/MEX/R.428).

Análisis de programa de inversiones de Guatemala (LC/MEX/R.429).

Informe del seminario sobre situación y perspectivas de la economía centroamericana (LC/MEX/R.432(SEM.53/3)).

Programa de cooperación Italia-Nicaragua. Propuesta preliminar 1992-1994 (LC/MEX/R.435).

Perspectivas económicas de Centroamérica en el corto plazo (LC/MEX/R.444).

Los servicios en los esquemas de integración: algunas consideraciones y opciones para Centroamérica (LC/MEX/R.448(SEM.61/2)).

El contenido de los acuerdos de integración centroamericana y del protocolo de Guatemala suscrito por los presidentes en 1993 (LC/MEX/R.449).

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

Organized by the subprogramme

Meeting of Central American Citrus Fruit Producers and Entrepreneurs (San José, 7-8 May 1992).[1]

Seminar on the Situation and Prospects of the Central American Economy (Guatemala City, 22-23 February 1993).

Seminar-Workshop on the Central American Economic Environment (Tegucigalpa, 18 June 1993).[1]

Seminar on the Economic Situation in Central America (Tegucigalpa, 22-23 July 1993).[1]

Participation in other meetings and conferences

Discussion Workshop on Intra-industry and Intra-firm Trade between Mexico and the United States, organized by the Institute of Developing Economies (Tokyo, 2 February-3 March 1992).[1]

Workshop on Developing the Private Sector in Central America, organized by the Federation of Central American and Panamanian Private Entities (FEDEPRICAP) (San José, 24 March 1992).[1]

Third Congress of the Wilburg Jiménez Castro College of Economic Sciences Professionals (San José, 25 March 1992).[1]

Meeting on the Modernization of the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI) (Tegucigalpa, 28 March 1992).[1]

Annual Convention of the International Studies Association (Atlanta, United States, 3 April 1992).[1]

Working Meeting to Prepare the Report on the Industrial Sector in Central America, organized by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) (Guatemala City, 22 April 1992).[1]

Meeting on National Accounts and Methodologies for Calculating the Capital Stock, Central American Monetary Council (Tegucigalpa, 20 May 1992).

Seminar on the Use of Macroeconomic Information to Improve Business Administration and Management (Guatemala City, 13-15 July 1992).

Seminar on National Accounting, organized by the National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Informatics (Aguascalientes, Mexico, 2-15 August 1992).

Working Meeting to prepare the Sectoral Report on the Modernization of Production Sectors (Guatemala City, 20-21 August 1992).

Meeting of the Group of Ten (G-10)** on Information Systems in Support of Trade, Investment and Documentary Research (Guatemala City, 30 September 1992).

First Latin American Seminar of Non-governmental Organizations (Acapulco, Mexico, 4 November 1992).

Seventh Central American Congress of Economic Sciences Professionals, organized by El Salvador's College of Economic Sciences Professionals (San Salvador, 13 November 1992).

South Commission Meeting on External Debt, organized by the South Center (Jakarta, Indonesia, 27 November-6 December 1992).[1]

Seminar on Comparative Analysis of the Development Models of the Countries of Latin America and Europe (Montevideo, 30 November-5 December 1992).

Seminar-Workshop "Towards sustainable, equitable development in Central America: economic and social modernization and the role of institutional reforms", organized by the General Secretariat of the National Council for Economic Planning (Guatemala City, 13-14 January 1993).

Masters Programme in Urban Development, organized by El Colegio de México (Mexico City, 26 January 1993).

Meeting of Economic Cabinets of Central America, organized by the Central Bank of Honduras (Roatán, Honduras, 5-6 February 1993).

Seminar on Procedures, Operating Characteristics and Mobilization of Resources of International Agencies for Central America, organized by the Central American Institute of Public Administration (ICAP) (Managua, 11 February 1993).

Second Meeting of the Group of Experts on Debt, organized by the South Center and the Government of Indonesia (Jakarta, Indonesia, 16-17 February 1993).[1]

International Seminar on Medium-sized, Small and Micro-enterprises and the Globalization Process, organized by Nacional Financiera, the National Autonomous University of Mexico, IDB, the Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior and the Latin American Association of Development Financing Institutions (ALIDE) (Mexico City, 1-5 March 1993).[1]

** Consists of the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI), the Action Committee for the Economic and Social Development of Central America (CADESCA), the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the Regional Agricultural Cooperation Council of Central America, Mexico, Panama and the Dominican Republic (CORECA) and its coordinating secretariat, the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), the Federation of Central American Chambers of Commerce (FECAICA), the Federation of Central American and Panamanian Private Entities (FEDEPRICAP), the Central American Institute of Public Administration (ICAP), the Central American Research Institute for Industry (ICAITI), the Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama (INCAP) and the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA).

Second Plenary Meeting of the Commission for the Coordination of Central American Development (Guatemala City, 5 March 1993).

Fifth Meeting of Economic Cabinets of Central America (San José, 23-24 April 1993).

Seminar on Coordination and Macroeconomic Convergence and Integration of Financial Systems, organized by the Central American Monetary Council and IDB (San José, 20-21 May 1993).

Conference on Trade Liberalization in the Western Hemisphere, organized by IDB (Santiago, Chile, 24-25 May 1993).

Seminar on Integration and Regionalism in Central America, organized by the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO) (San Salvador, 25 May 1993).

Seminar on Consumer Protection and Market Economies, organized by the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Industry and Commerce of Costa Rica (San José, 1-2 July 1993).

International Seminar on the Economic Complementation Agreement between Mexico and Central America, organized by FLACSO (San Salvador, 5-6 July 1993).[1]

Seminar on the Revision of Government Policies in Latin America and, in particular, the Viability of an Alternative to Neo-liberalism, organized by France's Jean Jaurès Foundation and Uruguay's Institute of Economic and Social Studies (Montevideo, 18-20 July 1993).

Seminar on Redesigning the Role of the State for Changes in Economic and Social Development, organized by the National Institute of Administrative Sciences (Toluca, Mexico, 28-29 July 1993).

Fourth Meeting of the Multilateral Administrative Committee of the Regional Consultative Group for Central America, organized by IDB (San Salvador, 23 July 1993).

Forum on Cooperation and Alternative Adjustment Measures at the Twelfth Meeting of the Regional Coordinating Body of the Central American Coalition of Development Agencies (San Salvador, 20 September 1993).

Regional Seminar on Central American Integration, organized by the Central American Institute of Public Administration (ICAP) (Tegucigalpa, 23-24 September 1993).

Internal Seminar on Economic Reforms, organized by the Government of Cuba and UNDP (Havana, 25-27 November 1993).

iii) Technical cooperation

Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA)

With SIECA and with the office of the UNDP representative in Guatemala, in formulating a project to support economic integration and regional development, in the context of Central American presidential summits and ministerial forums.

In preparing sectoral documents for the Regional Support Programme for Central American Development and Integration (PRADIC).

In preparing a study on the modernization of production sectors in Central America.

El Salvador

With the Government, in formulating the National Reconstruction Plan, through participation in the joint mission of agencies of the United Nations system.

With businessmen in the textile and garment-making sectors, in defining two investment profiles for the integration of production in the two subsectors.[1]

With the United Nations mission in the country, in preparing a document on the financial implications of the country's peace agreements and their effects on economic stabilization.

Guatemala

With the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the operational technical commission, in the area of economic relations between Mexico and Guatemala.

With the National Congress, in relation to Guatemala's social agenda.

Honduras

With the Association of *Maquiladores*, in considering a project to integrate the textile and garment-making sectors.[1]

With the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI), in training activities for the management of macroeconomic models.

Nicaragua

With the Ministry of External Cooperation, in preparing basic documentation for the new programme of cooperation between Italy and Nicaragua.[2]

With the Government, in preparing a study on Nicaragua's economy in transition.

Dominican Republic

With the Central Bank, in the area of macroeconomic policies.

With the technical secretariat of the President's office, in the area of national planning and development.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

i) Documents

Bases para la transformación productiva y generación de ingresos de la población pobre de los países del Istmo Centroamericano (LC/MEX/G.3/Rev.2).

Economic impacts of the eruption of the Cerro Negro Volcano in Nicaragua (LC/MEX/L.187; LC/L.686).

Indicadores sociales básicos de la subregión norte de América Latina y el Caribe, 1980-1990 (LC/MEX/L.190 and Corr.1).

The tsunami of September 1992 in Nicaragua and its effects on development (LC/MEX/L.209; LC/L.708).

Indicadores sociales básicos de la subregión norte de América Latina y el Caribe, 1950-1992 (LC/MEX/L.229).

Capacitación y educación como estrategia de reactivación económica del Istmo Centroamericano (LC/MEX/R.374).

El trabajo femenino en México en el marco de la transformación productiva con equidad (LC/MEX/R.407).

Salud, equidad y capital humano en el Istmo Centroamericano (LC/MEX/R.442).

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

Organized by the subprogramme

Meeting on Health, Social Equity and Human Capital in Central America (Mexico City, 25-26 November 1993).

Participation in other meetings and conferences

Inter-agency Round Table on Gender and Development, organized by UNDP (Mexico City, 11 and 24 March 1992).

Seminar on Female Heads of Household and Poverty, organized by the Population Council (United Nations), the Department of Growth and Development of the National Institute of Perinatal Studies and El Colegio de México (Mexico City, 26 March 1992).

Seminar on Women and Social Security, organized by the Inter-American Centre for Social Security Studies (CIESS) (Mexico City, 13 July 1992).

International Workshop on Poverty: Definitions, Concepts and Methodologies for Its Measurement, organized by the National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Informatics (INEGI) (Aguascalientes, Mexico, 22 July 1992).

Seminar on Government and Society: Regional Policies for Women (Central America and Mexico), organized by FLACSO (Mexico City, 31 July 1992).

Meeting of Focal Points for Women of Agencies of the United Nations System to Define the Programme of Activities for 1993 (Mexico City, 16 February 1993).

Second International Workshop on Poverty: Definitions, Concepts and Methodologies for Its Measurement, organized by the National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Informatics (INEGI) (Aguascalientes, Mexico, 29 March 1993).

Meeting on Technical Cooperation in the Field of Health and Development, organized by the World Health Organization (WHO) (San José, 14-15 June 1993).

Second Meeting of the Latin American and Caribbean Network of Government Offices for Women (Panama City, 19-22 July 1993).

iii) Technical cooperation

El Salvador

With the Ministry of Planning and Coordination of Economic and Social Development, in the use of household surveys.

Mexico

With the National Solidarity Programme, on the role of solidarity funds in an integrated approach to social equity and changing production patterns, with a view to an eventual joint project involving Uruguay and Bolivia.

Nicaragua

With the Government, along with the United Nations Headquarters mission, in evaluating the damage caused by the eruption of the Cerro Negro volcano and, subsequently, by the tsunami.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

i) Documents

Relaciones económicas entre Centroamérica y México: notas sobre el seguimiento de los acuerdos de Tuxtla (LC/MEX/L.175).

Relaciones económicas entre Centroamérica y México. Nota de la Secretaría (LC/MEX/L.176).

Evolución de las relaciones económicas entre Centroamérica y México. Información estadística (LC/MEX/L.177).

Informe de la vigésimosegunda reunión de la Comisión Interinstitucional para el Cumplimiento de las Decisiones del Comité de Cooperación Económica del Istmo Centroamericano (Guatemala, 28 de mayo de 1990) (LC/MEX/L.179).

Informe de la vigésimocuarta reunión de la Comisión Interinstitucional para el Cumplimiento de las Decisiones del Comité de Cooperación Económica del Istmo Centroamericano (Ciudad de México, 4 y 5 de noviembre de 1991) (LC/MEX/L.180).

Perfil de la integración centroamericana (LC/MEX/L.207).

Evolución de la integración centroamericana en 1991 (LC/MEX/L.214).

Evolución de la integración centroamericana en 1992 (LC/MEX/L.225).

Opciones para una estrategia de negociaciones comerciales externas de Centroamérica (LC/MEX/L.232).

La integración centroamericana frente a múltiples compromisos de negociación comercial (LC/MEX/L.233).

Informe del seminario sobre las relaciones económicas México-Centroamérica (LC/MEX/R.337(SEM.49/4)).

Evolución del proceso de integración centroamericano: balance preliminar, 1991 (LC/MEX/R.340).

Perfil de la integración centroamericana (LC/MEX/R.341).

Integración centroamericana: recopilación de documentos básicos y de las declaraciones presidenciales (LC/MEX/R.343).

Elementos para el avance en las negociaciones México-Centroamérica (LC/MEX/R.355).

La integración centroamericana frente a múltiples compromisos de negociación comercial (LC/MEX/R.377).

Evolución de la integración centroamericana en 1992. Estado de avance (LC/MEX/R.381).

Informe del seminario sobre implicaciones del Tratado de Libre Comercio de Norteamérica (TLC) para Centroamérica (LC/MEX/R.395).

Opciones para una estrategia de negociaciones comerciales externas de Centroamérica (LC/MEX/R.400).

Las opciones de Centroamérica en sus relaciones comerciales con los Estados Unidos: algunos elementos a ser considerados (LC/MEX/R.405).

Integración centroamericana: documentos básicos, 1934-1992 (LC/MEX/R.424).

Integración centroamericana: declaraciones presidenciales (Diálogo de Esquipulas 1986-1992) (LC/MEX/R.425).

Dinamismo de las exportaciones centroamericanas: la experiencia de la década de los ochenta (LC/MEX/R.445).

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

Organized by the subprogramme

Meeting of Central American Vice-Ministers of Economic Affairs on the trade liberalization programme of the economic complementation agreement with Mexico (Mexico City, 30 March 1992).

Seminar on the Implications of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) for Central America (Mexico City, 24-26 February 1993).[3]

Seminar on Trade Negotiations (Antigua, Guatemala, 28-29 June 1993).[3]

Seminar on Free Trade Agreements and Trends in International Trade (Havana, 28 June-2 July 1993).

Seminar on International Trade Negotiations: Challenges and Opportunities for Central American Negotiators (Antigua, Guatemala, 11-15 July 1993).[3]

Coordination Meeting of the Group of Negotiators, under project CAM/90/008 (Guatemala City, 16 September 1993).[3]

Meeting of Agricultural Technicians and GATT Negotiators (Guatemala City, 23-24 September 1993).[3]

Meeting of Experts to Evaluate the Central American Economic Integration Process (Guatemala City, 20 and 30 November and 1 December 1993).[3]

Participation in other meetings and conferences

Seminar on the Uruguay Round of GATT, organized by the Centre for Applied Studies in International Relations (Geneva, 7-22 March 1992).[3]

Meeting of the Group of Ten, convened by SIECA, to examine the programmes of activities of the Group's member institutions and coordination mechanisms for executing the Priority Agenda of the Central American Economic Community (Guatemala City, 29-30 April 1992).

Twelfth Summit Meeting of Central American Presidents (Managua, 4-5 June 1992).

Third Meeting of Vice-Ministers for Central American Economic Integration and Regional Development (Guatemala City, 18 June 1992).

Seminar on External Trade Statistics in Central America, organized by the European Training Centre for Economic Statisticians of Developing Countries (CESD) (Guatemala City, 8 September 1992).

Second International Congress of Students of International Trade in Mexico (Guanajuato, Mexico, 5 October 1992).

Thirteenth Summit Meeting of Central American Presidents (Panama City, 9-11 December 1992).

Seminar on the Macroeconomic Effects of Natural Disasters in Latin America and the Caribbean, organized by the Regional Science Association International (Houston, Texas, 12-13 November 1993).

iii) Technical cooperation

Central America

With Vice-Ministers of Economic Affairs, in the negotiations between Mexico and Central America.

Dominican Republic

With the Ministry of Economic Affairs with regard to integration with the Caribbean Community (CARICOM).

iv) Training and fellowships

The topic "Economic development in Latin America, economic crisis, health and social security" was taught in a course on the economics of health, organized by the Inter-American Centre for Social Security Studies and the National Public Health Institute of Mexico (Mexico City, 27 April-15 May 1992).

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

i) Documents

Tendencias recientes de los precios internacionales de los productos tradicionales de exportación de Centroamérica y principales repercusiones económicas (LC/MEX/L.186).

Centroamérica: productos tradicionales de exportación. Situación y perspectivas (LC/MEX/L.221).

Centroamérica: la producción de los recursos forestales y el medio ambiente con la modernización de actividades productivas (LC/MEX/L.224).

Informe del seminario sobre fomento de la producción de plantas medicinales y su industrialización en Centroamérica (LC/MEX/L.226(SEM.5/3)).[5]

Centroamérica: la producción de medicamentos fitoterapéuticos y de materias primas agrícolas para la industria farmacéutica (LC/MEX/L.227).[5]

Los granos básicos en Centroamérica durante los años ochenta: balance y perspectivas (LC/MEX/R.368).

Centroamérica: productos tradicionales de exportación. Situación y perspectivas (LC/MEX/R.373).

Centroamérica: transformación productiva de la actividad ganadera para la conservación de recursos forestales y el medio ambiente (LC/MEX/R.384).

Los subsidios vía precios de productos agrícolas (metodología del equivalente de subsidios al productor, ESP), 1988-1991 (LC/MEX/R.392).[6]

Informe del seminario sobre la situación de los productos agrícolas tradicionales de exportación (LC/MEX/R.401).

Centroamérica: fomento de la producción de plantas medicinales y su industrialización (LC/MEX/R.403(SEM.55/2)).[5]

Centroamérica: el fomento de las exportaciones de frutas, hortalizas y plantas ornamentales (LC/MEX/R.438).

Informe del seminario sobre fomento de las exportaciones de frutas, hortalizas y plantas ornamentales (Tegucigalpa, Honduras, 11 y 12 de noviembre de 1993) (LC/MEX/R.450(SEM.60/3)).[5]

Informe del taller sobre financiamiento para microempresas de productos fitoterapéuticos (Tegucigalpa, Honduras, 10 de noviembre de 1993) (LC/MEX/R.451(SEM.59/2)).[5]

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

Organized by the subprogramme

Seminar on the Production of Traditional Agricultural Exports in Central America (Mexico City, 10-11 December 1992).

Seminar on Promoting the Production of Medicinal Plants and Industrializing that Activity in Central America (Tegucigalpa, 13-14 May 1993).

Seminar to Study the Situation of Rural Mexico (Jurica, Querétaro, Mexico, 2-6 June 1993).[6]

Workshop on Financing for Micro-enterprises Producing Phytotherapeutic Products (Tegucigalpa, 10 November 1993).[5]

Seminar on Promoting Exports of Fruits, Vegetables and Ornamental Plants (Tegucigalpa, 11-12 November 1993).

Participation in other meetings and conferences

Forum on Agricultural Reform: Agents, Policies, Instruments, organized by the College of Economists, the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources (SARH), the government of the State of Campeche and the School of Economics of the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM) (Campeche, Mexico, 13-16 February 1992).[4]

Conference on the Stratification of Producers, held at the meeting of subdelegates for sectoral policy and coordination, organized by the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources (SARH) (Mexico City, 13 March 1992).[4]

Conference on Subsidy Policy and the Free Trade Agreement, at the SARH meeting of subdelegates (Morelos, Mexico, 14 March 1992).[4]

Seminar on the Right to Development and Human Rights, organized by the National Human Rights Commission (Mexico City, 20 May 1992).

Meeting on Reform of Agrarian Legislation, sponsored by the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) and the Chamber of Agriculture (Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, 22-27 May 1992).[4]

Meeting with leaders of the National Peasant Confederation (CNC) and representatives of agrarian organizations to present the results of the study on the typology of producers in Jurica (Querétaro, Mexico, 29 May 1992).[4]

Ninth Regular Meeting of the Action Committee for the Economic and Social Development of Central America (CADESCA) (Panama City, 25-26 June 1992).

Meeting of the American Agricultural Economics Association (Baltimore, Maryland, and State College, Pennsylvania, 8-16 August 1992).[4]

Seminar on Education and Integration, organized by the Inter-American Organization for Higher Education (IOHE) of Montevideo (Montevideo, 18-20 August 1992).[4]

Seminar on Prospects for Structural Change in Mexican Agriculture, organized by the Permanent Agrarian Congress (Taxco, Mexico, 24-26 August 1992).[4]

Seventeenth International Congress of the Latin American Studies Association (Los Angeles, California, 20-25 September 1992).[4]

Meeting on Typology of Producers (Mexican-American Studies Center, University of California) (San Diego, California, 22-28 September 1992).[4]

First Ibero-American and Ninth National Congress on Hog Raising (Cancún, Mexico, 1-3 October 1992).

International Cycle of Conferences on the History and Current Situation of Central America (Mexico City, October 1992).

Symposium on the Nutrition Challenge and Food (Mexico City, 19 October 1992).

Meeting on the Situation and Prospects of Rural Mexico, organized by the Konrad Adenauer Foundation (Cd. Obregón, Sonora, Mexico, 13 November 1992).[4]

Meeting on Changes in Mexican Agriculture: Opportunities, Dilemmas and Implications, organized by the University of California at Berkeley (California, United States, 3-4 December 1992).[4]

Meeting to Evaluate the Training and Study Programme on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development in Central America and the Dominican Republic (PRACA) and its implications for Mexico (Santo Domingo, 9-12 December 1992).[4]

iii) Technical cooperation

Nicaragua

With the National Agriculture and Livestock Union (UNAG), under a project to establish a cooperative bank.

Mexico

With the government of the State of Oaxaca, in relation to alternative agricultural financing systems.[4]

With coffee growers' organizations, on rural credit alternatives.[4]

With the Institute of Technology and Advanced Western Studies, Jalisco, in holding a course on self-sustaining agriculture, analysis of production systems and presentation of the study on typology of producers.[4]

iv) Training and fellowships

Course organized by the National Agricultural Training Institute (INCA) for the Union of Agricultural Producers. Lectures on macroeconomic indicators, recovery plan for rural Mexico and new forms of economic organization for rural modernization (San Luis Potosí, Mexico, 2-4 February 1992).[4]

Conference on Mexico's New Agrarian Policy and Its Implications in the Context of the North American Free Trade Agreement, at Simon Fraser University (Vancouver, Canada, 14 April 1992).

Conference on Mexico's New Agrarian Policies: Trade and Investment Opportunities and Challenges, at the Centre for North American Commercial Studies (Vancouver, Canada, 15 April 1992).

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

i) Documents

Centroamérica: la modernización del sector industrial (LC/MEX/R.365).

Centroamérica: algunas iniciativas de proyectos de inversión para la reactivación del sector industrial (LC/MEX/R.418).[1]

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

Participation in other meetings and conferences

Seminar on Small- and Medium-scale Industry, organized by the Friedrich Ebert Foundation (San José, 19 October 1992).

First Central American Congress on Medium-sized, Small and Micro-industry (San Pedro Sula, Honduras, 23-24 October 1992).

ENERGY

i) Documents

Decimoséptima reunión del Grupo Regional de Interconexión Eléctrica (GRIE) (Tegucigalpa, Honduras, 19 y 20 de febrero de 1992). Nota de la Secretaría (LC/MEX/L.181).

Istmo Centroamericano: compendio estadístico del sector energético. Datos actualizados a 1990 (LC/MEX/L.182).

Informe de la decimoséptima reunión del Grupo Regional de Interconexión Eléctrica (GRIE) (Tegucigalpa, Honduras, 19 y 20 de febrero de 1992) (LC/MEX/L.184).

Simulador de la Operación Coordinada de los Sistemas Eléctricos del Istmo Centroamericano (SOSEICA). Manuales del usuario, técnico y del programador (LC/MEX/L.185).[8]

Evolución, situación actual y perspectivas del sector energético en América Central (LC/MEX/L.189).

Manuales para la evaluación económica de proyectos del subsector eléctrico (LC/MEX/L.191).

Decimoctava reunión del Grupo Regional de Interconexión Eléctrica (GRIE) (Ciudad de Guatemala, 2 de julio de 1992). Nota de la Secretaría (LC/MEX/L.192).

Informe de la decimoctava reunión del Grupo Regional de Interconexión Eléctrica (GRIE) (Ciudad de Guatemala, 2 de julio de 1992) (LC/MEX/L.201).

Informe del seminario-taller sobre liberalización del comercio de hidrocarburos en el Istmo Centroamericano (LC/MEX/L.205).

Istmo Centroamericano: abastecimiento de hidrocarburos. Datos actualizados al primer semestre de 1992 (LC/MEX/L.213).[7]

Simulador de la Operación de los Sistemas Eléctricos del Istmo Centroamericano (SOSEICA). Manual del usuario, técnico y del programador: versión 3.3 (LC/MEX/L.215).

Nota de la Secretaría a la XIX reunión del Grupo Regional de Interconexión Eléctrica (GRIE) (LC/MEX/L.216).

Simulador interactivo de flujos de potencia (Manuales del usuario y técnico) (LC/MEX/L.217).

Informe de la XIX reunión del GRIE (LC/MEX/L.218).

Simulador interactivo de flujos de potencia (Manual del programador) (LC/MEX/L.219).

Informe de la cuarta reunión regional sobre el abastecimiento de hidrocarburos en el Istmo Centroamericano (Ciudad de Panamá, Panamá, 12 y 13 de noviembre de 1992) (LC/MEX/L.222).

Informe de la vigésima reunión del Grupo Regional de Interconexión Eléctrica (GRIE) (LC/MEX/L.230).

Istmo Centroamericano: abastecimiento de hidrocarburos. Datos actualizados al primer semestre de 1993 (LC/MEX/L.236/Rev.1).[7]

Informe de la quinta reunión regional sobre el abastecimiento de hidrocarburos en el Istmo Centroamericano (San José, Costa Rica, 1 de octubre de 1993) (LC/MEX/L.242).[7]

Istmo Centroamericano: síntesis de la evolución del subsector eléctrico en el período 1980-1991 (LC/MEX/R.342).

Estadísticas del abastecimiento de hidrocarburos en América Central. Datos actualizados a 1991 (LC/MEX/R.344).[7]

Panel sobre intercambio de experiencias en ahorro y uso eficiente de energía (LC/MEX/R.345).

La crisis energética en América Central (LC/MEX/R.346/Rev.1).

Istmo Centroamericano: Programa de actividades regionales en la planificación eléctrica (PARPE) (LC/MEX/R.356).[8]

Interconexión eléctrica Guatemala-México. Estudio preliminar (LC/MEX/R.357).

Istmo Centroamericano: estadísticas del abastecimiento petrolero, actualizados al segundo semestre de 1992 (LC/MEX/R.361/Rev.1).[7]

Estudio sobre la liberalización del abastecimiento de hidrocarburos en América Central (LC/MEX/R.364/Rev.1).[7]

Subsector eléctrico de Honduras: análisis de la expansión de la generación (LC/MEX/R.366).

Honduras: estudios de estabilidad dinámica del sistema eléctrico interconectado (LC/MEX/R.367).

Términos de referencia: estudio de factibilidad de la interconexión eléctrica Guatemala-México (LC/MEX/R.370).

Desarrollo tecnológico industrial en el subsector eléctrico. El caso de Costa Rica (LC/MEX/R.375).

Istmo Centroamericano: interrelación entre los hidrocarburos y la energía eléctrica (LC/MEX/R.376).

El subsector eléctrico del Istmo Centroamericano: diagnóstico, perspectivas y propuestas (LC/MEX/R.378).

Sistemas eléctricos interconectados de El Salvador y Guatemala: diseño del esquema de desconexión de carga por baja frecuencia (LC/MEX/R.380).

Aspectos básicos de las especificaciones de combustibles a utilizarse en máquinas diesel y plantas de vapor (LC/MEX/R.387).

Reflexiones sobre la privatización del subsector eléctrico en América Central. Versión preliminar (LC/MEX/R.389).

Istmo Centroamericano: Estadísticas del subsector eléctrico. Datos actualizados a 1991 (LC/MEX/R.394).

Resumen sobre la reestructuración del subsector eléctrico en Inglaterra y Gales (LC/MEX/R.397).

Estadísticas del abastecimiento de hidrocarburos en América Central. Datos actualizados a 1992 (LC/MEX/R.398).

Istmo Centroamericano: actividades regionales sobre energía y medio ambiente. Perfil de proyecto (LC/MEX/R.399/Rev.1).

Nota de la Secretaría (LC/MEX/R.421).

Istmo Centroamericano: propuesta para una nueva estrategia (LC/MEX/R.422).

Informe del seminario-taller sobre homogeneización de las especificaciones de productos derivados del petróleo en el Istmo Centroamericano (LC/MEX/R.436).[7]

Istmo Centroamericano: estudio sobre la armonización de las especificaciones de los productos derivados del petróleo (LC/MEX/R.437).[7]

Programa de cooperación regional para el subsector hidrocarburos del Istmo Centroamericano (LC/MEX/R.441).[7]

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

Organized by the subprogramme

Seminar-Workshop on Simulation Models to Optimize the Supply of Hydrocarbons in Central America (Managua, 6-11 June 1992).[7]

Seminar-Workshop on Liberalization of the Hydrocarbons Trade in Central America (Tegucigalpa, 26-28 August 1992).[7]

Fourth Regional Meeting on the Supply of Petroleum in the Central American Isthmus (Panama City, 12-13 November 1992).[7]

Nineteenth Meeting of the Central American Regional Electrical Interconnection Group (GRIE) (San José, 4-5 February 1993).

Twentieth Meeting of GRIE (Guatemala City, 28-29 July 1993).

Fifth Regular Meeting of the Central American Electrification Council (CEAC) (Guatemala City, 30 July 1993).

Seminar-Workshop on Standardization of the Specifications for Petroleum By-products in Central America (Managua, 2-3 August 1993).[7]

Second Seminar-Workshop to Evaluate the ECLAC/GTZ Project (San José, 28-30 September 1993).[7]

Fifth Regional Meeting on the Supply of Petroleum (San José, 1 October 1993).[7]

Participation in other meetings and conferences

Seventeenth Meeting of the Central American Regional Electrical Interconnection Group (GRIE) (Tegucigalpa, 19-20 February 1992).

Fourth Special Joint Meeting of the Central American Electrification Council (CEAC) (Tegucigalpa, 20-21 February 1992).

Conference and Debate on the Energy Crisis, the Drought Problem and Private Investment in the Electricity Subsector, organized by the Central American Electrification Council (CEAC) (Managua, 5-6 March 1992).

Seminar on Operational Planning of the Programme of Regional Activities in the Electricity Subsector of Central America (PARSEICA) (Panama City, 23-27 April 1992).

Second Meeting of the Central American Regional Energy Forum (FREAC) (Guatemala City, 29-30 April 1992).

Panel on the Exchange of Experiences in Saving and Efficiently Using Energy, sponsored by the Mexican Commission for Cooperation with Central America (Mexico City, 25-28 May 1992).

Fifteenth Meeting of the Coordinating Committee for Central American Electrical Interconnection (Guatemala City, 1 July 1992).

Eighteenth Meeting of the Central American Regional Electrical Interconnection Group (GRIE) (Guatemala City, 2 July 1992).

Fourth Meeting of the Central American Electrification Council (CEAC) (Guatemala City, 3 July 1992).

Panel on Central American Electrical Integration at the Congress of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IIEE) (Acapulco, Mexico, 26 July-1 August 1992).

Second Business Seminar of the Wider Caribbean Basin (Cancún, Mexico, 2 October 1992).

Meeting of Ministers of Energy of the Countries of Central America (Santiago, Chile, 1 December 1992).[7]

Fourth Meeting of the Central American Regional Energy Forum (FREAC), organized by the Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mines of Costa Rica (San José, 25-26 April 1993).

Special Meeting of the Central American Committee for Cooperation on Hydrocarbons (Panama City, 15 October 1993).[7]

Meeting of the Central American Regional Electrical Interconnection Group (GRIE) (Guatemala City, 18-19 October 1993).

Fifth Meeting of the Central American Regional Energy Forum (FREAC), organized by the Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mines of Costa Rica (San José, 2 November 1993).

Twenty-fourth Meeting of Ministers of the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE) (San José, Costa Rica, 2-3 November 1993).[7]

iii) Technical cooperation

Central America

With Central American electricity companies, at the third meeting of coordinators of the Electrical Interconnection System for Central America (SIPAC).

With electricity companies, in relation to the Simulator of the Coordinated Operation of the Electrical Systems of the Central American Isthmus (SOSEICA).[8]

With the six national electricity companies, in coordinating the third course on operational safety of the Programme of Regional Activities in the Electricity Subsector of Central America (PARSEICA).

With Central American enterprises, during the Fourth Meeting of the Central American Regional Energy Forum (FREAC).

With Central American Ministers of Energy, in preparing the joint document of the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE) and ECLAC on options for supplying hydrocarbons to Central America.

With Central American Governments, in seeking solutions to the energy crisis.

Costa Rica

With the Costa Rican Electricity Institute (ICE), in planning the electrical network; a seminar was held on load capacity, reactive compensation schemes and voltage stability and failure.

The following are the extrabudgetary projects identified in the above list of activities.

Economic development

[1] Project BCE/90/S27, "Investment programming strategy for Central America".

[2] Project ITA/89/S87, "Strengthening international cooperation in Central America, the Caribbean and selected Latin American countries".

International trade

[3] Project CAM/90/008, "Support for the participation of Central American countries in the Uruguay Round".

Food and agriculture

[4] Project MEX/91/S01, "Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources: Support for the implementation of differentiated agricultural policies".

[5] Project FRG/92/S15, "Feasibility of producing agricultural raw materials for the pharmaceuticals industry in Central America".

[6] Project MEX/93/S01, "Department of Agrarian Reform: Support for the implementation of differentiated policies for the economic organization of small-scale farmers".

Energy

[7] Project FRG/91/S72, "Technical cooperation for improving the petroleum subsector in Central America".

[8] Project CAM/89/015, "Institutional development and regional electrical integration of the Central American isthmus, DIEICA II".

SUBPROGRAMME 13: SUBREGIONAL ACTIVITIES IN THE CARIBBEAN

ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean, which acts as secretariat of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC), continued to focus its attention on the analysis of issues relevant to the use of its multisectoral and interdisciplinary capacity to promote economic and social development in the Caribbean subregion.

During the period under consideration, the subregional headquarters prepared annual reviews of the economic performance of the countries of the subregion, as inputs for the Commission's Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean and for use as technical documents at meetings and conferences sponsored by regional and subregional organizations. To complement these reports, the subregional headquarters published a quarterly newsletter on international economic developments for the member countries and for international and regional research institutions.

The subregional headquarters invited economic managers and planners of CDCC member countries to an ad hoc meeting of experts to review the state of national economic management and planning in the Caribbean and to examine issues relating to development with social equity from the perspective of the countries of the subregion. In the context of the structural adjustment process and the Caribbean's development imperatives, the secretariat convened a meeting of experts on social development as part of the preparations for the 1995 World Summit for Social Development.

During this period, the subregional headquarters continued to support the activities of the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology (CCST) by serving as its interim secretariat. In addition to the plenary sessions and meetings of the CCST Executive Committee, a regional workshop was held on the development of a plan of action for science and technology in the Caribbean, and attended by representatives of agencies and institutions involved in different areas of science and technology. The secretariat continued to provide information on science and technology through the publication of the CCST quarterly newsletter.

As part of its effort to place more emphasis on issues affecting women, the Women and Development Programme and the Caribbean Documentation Centre (CDC) prepared the second edition of the bibliography of CDC holdings on the subject, entitled Women in Development Bibliography, and a document on the use of selected basic indicators for constructing databases on women engaged in selected activities in the Caribbean. Furthermore, in order to give member countries adequate support in their preparations for the 1995 World Conference on Women, advisory services were provided for the Fifteenth Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean. Taking into account the probable marginalization of men in Caribbean society, a meeting of experts was held to consider the framework for discussion on relations between men and women in the Caribbean's changing social structures.

The subregional headquarters successfully completed a project on training policies, with a view to identifying the problems affecting public-sector services. It also helped organize the Technical Meeting on Poverty in the Caribbean, held in the Dominican Republic from 30 September to 2 October 1992, in which 10 countries of the region participated.

Activities continued in the area of population and development with support from the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) and financial assistance from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). These activities were related to the designation of population coordinators in national population units and to the development and formulation of national population policies in various Caribbean countries. Training seminars and workshops were conducted on the analysis of census data and population projections, in order to determine how the national population units could contribute to sustainable economic development. The subregional headquarters also produced a number of papers and documents on population and development in the Caribbean. Assistance continued to be provided to member countries in preparation for the International Conference on Population and Development, to be held in 1994 at Cairo, Egypt. In that regard, the first meeting of the Caribbean working group on population and development was convened, at which the framework for a Caribbean plan of action was adopted as an input for the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Plan of Action on Population and Development, being prepared for the International Conference.

The subregional headquarters helped to coordinate activities to define the Caribbean position as part of the preparatory process for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. It also collaborated with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the University of Miami on a study of the consequences of climate change and the rise in sea level, and on an analysis of the vulnerability of coastal areas of the Caribbean basin. It also worked with the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in organizing a regional technical meeting for the Atlantic, the Caribbean and the Mediterranean, in preparation for the 1994 Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States.

In the field of information gathering and dissemination, electronic databases and documents continued to be developed and maintained; the latter cover a wide range of technical studies and reports, research activities and projects. Training workshops were held to bring member States up to date in the use of the Computerized Documentation Services/Integrated Set of Information Systems (CDS/ISIS) software. During the period, a project was executed on the development of computer-based communications. The subregional headquarters continued to produce PATNEWS, which provides updated patent information in support of industrial development and the transfer of technology. The subregional headquarters' Documentation Centre is the hub of a number of electronic networking systems, and recently offered an electronic environmental information exchange system (AMBIONET) to users of its services, to facilitate the timely delivery of information.

The subregional headquarters continued to amplify the coverage of its database in terms of countries and subject matter; this was reflected in the latest edition of Selected Statistical Indicators of Caribbean Countries. The computerized version of this database is available to users of the document. Other statistical publications were produced during the period, inter alia on agricultural statistics.

Under the project "Incorporation of socio-cultural and environmental management issues in Caribbean tourism", which was completed in 1992, national workshops were organized for the formulation of a plan of action to promote the development of natural and cultural tourist attractions. Forecasting models were elaborated for 26 Caribbean countries, the results of which appear in the document Forecasting tourist arrivals in the Caribbean (LC/CAR/G.358).

To increase the flow of information on trade and related activities, the subregional headquarters has been issuing a quarterly bulletin entitled External Sector Briefing Notes. It also prepared a document on the implications of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) from the Caribbean perspective. The quarterly newsletter Focus also provides current information on economic development.

The subregional headquarters continued to provide technical support to the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) in its efforts to achieve closer political union among the countries of the region. It also continued to seek the collaboration of other United Nations offices and other Caribbean regional organizations in executing its work programme.

i) Documents

Revised compendium of institutions and agencies with activities or interests in science and technology (LC/CAR/G.332/Rev.1).

Report on the Ad Hoc Expert Group Meeting on Changing Production Patterns with Social Equity Relative to Women in the Caribbean (LC/CAR/G.339).

Major statistical publications - abstracts, vol. II, 1991 (LC/CAR/G.340).

Caribbean Patents Index, No. 2 (LC/CAR/G.341).

Overview of economic activities in the Caribbean, 1990 (LC/CAR/G.343).

Selected statistical indicators of Caribbean countries, fourth edition (LC/CAR/G.345).

CARISPLAN Abstracts, No. 21, June 1991 (LC/CAR/G.346).

CARISPLAN Abstracts, No. 22, December 1991 (LC/CAR/G.347).

Indicators for research on women. Methodological concerns in the Caribbean (LC/CAR/G.348).

Preliminary examination of possibilities for increased trade between CARICOM and non-CARICOM CDCC countries: draft (LC/CAR/G.349).

Adjustment, transition, transformation and the social sector: a framework for continuing analysis and policy formulation (LC/CAR/G.350).

A national population policy for Saint Lucia (LC/CAR/G.351).

Caribbean population and development trends and interrelations: a 1990-1991 assessment (LC/CAR/G.352).

Caribbean population and development trends and interrelations: summary of findings and recommendations (LC/CAR/G.353).

Regional digest of selected demographic and social indicators 1960-1990 (LC/CAR/G.354).

Report of the Thirteenth Executive Committee Meeting of the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology (LC/CAR/G.355).

Forecasting tourist arrivals in the Caribbean (LC/CAR/G.358).

Report of the caucus of delegations of member countries of the CDCC (LC/CAR/G.359).

Report of the Fifth Meeting of the Monitoring Committee of the CDCC (LC/CAR/G.360).

Agricultural statistics: Caribbean countries, vol. IX, June 1992 (LC/CAR/G.361).

Main document for seminar/workshop on the Development of a Regional Plan of Action for Science and Technology (LC/CAR/G.362; CCST/92/4).

Report of Special Meeting of the Monitoring Committee of the CDCC (LC/CAR/G.363).

CARISPLAN Abstracts, No. 23 (LC/CAR/G.364).

Tenth annual report of the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology (CCST) (LC/CAR/G.365; CCST/92/5).

Minutes of the Eleventh Plenary Session of the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology (CCST) (LC/CAR/G.367; CCST/92/7).

Recent resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, and by ECLAC, which may be of special interest to member countries of the CDCC (LC/CAR/G.370).

The Caribbean in the United Nations system, with special emphasis on the CDCC: Report of the Workshop for National Focal Points of the CDCC (LC/CAR/G.372).

The Workshop for National Focal Points of CDCC: Summary of recommendations and suggestions (LC/CAR/G.372/Add.1).

The Caribbean and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) (LC/CAR/G.373).

The issue of special status for island developing countries (LC/CAR/G.374).

PIDU: Background, activities and directions (LC/CAR/G.375).

Overview of economic activities in the Caribbean - 1991 (LC/CAR/G.376).

Report of the Chairman of the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology (CCST) to the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC) on the activities of the CCST since the thirteenth session of CDCC (LC/CAR/G.377; CCST/92/8).

Latin American and Caribbean relations (LC/CAR/G.379).

Update on efforts to continue the provision of technical cooperation in population and development to the CDCC member countries (LC/CAR/G.380).

Bibliography on women (LC/CAR/G.381).

Selected statistical indicators of Caribbean countries, vol. V, 1992 (LC/CAR/G.382).

Report of the Regional Seminar/Workshop to Develop a Plan of Action for Science and Technology for the Caribbean (LC/CAR/G.384; CCST/92/8).

Report of the Meeting on Inter-Organizational Collaboration (LC/CAR/G.385).

Report of the Meeting of the Working Group on Non-Independent Caribbean Countries (NICCs) (LC/CAR/G.386).

Report of the Meeting of Agencies and Institutions to Collaborate in Science and Technology Programming in the Region (LC/CAR/G.387; CCST/93/1).

Report of the Fourteenth Executive Committee Meeting of the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology (CCST) (LC/CAR/G.388; CCST/93/2).

Report of the fourteenth session of the CDCC (LC/G.1816; LC/CAR/G.389).

Report to the Fifteenth Executive Committee Meeting of the CCST on CCST activities since the eleventh plenary session (LC/CAR/G.390; CCST/93/3).

Agricultural statistics: Caribbean countries, vols. X and XI (LC/CAR/G.391).

Widening the Caribbean Community: Issues and Considerations (LC/CAR/G.392).

Report of the Fifteenth Executive Committee Meeting of the CCST (LC/CAR/G.393; CCST/93/4).

CARISPLAN Abstracts No. 24 (LC/CAR/G.394).

CARISPLAN Abstracts No. 25 (LC/CAR/G.395).

Report of the Ad Hoc Expert Group Meeting on Men and Women in Changing Caribbean Social Structures: Framework for discussions on the relationship between men and women in changing Caribbean social structures (LC/CAR/G.396/Add.1).

Focus Newsletter, vol. 14, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 1992.

FOCUS, a quarterly newsletter, 1993.

Current Contents, January-December 1992.

Current Contents, 6 issues, January-June 1993.

Quarterly Patents Newsletter, vol. 3, Nos. 1 and 2, 1992.

Current Awareness Bulletin, vol. 15, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 1992.

CCST Newsletter, 1992, vol. 8 (January-February, No. 1; March-April, No. 2; May-June, No. 3; July-September, No. 4; October-December, No. 5).

CCST Newsletter, 1993, Vol. 9, Nos. 1 and 2.

External Briefing Notes, June, September and December 1992.

External Sector Briefing Notes, 1993.

PATNEWS, vol. 3, No. 4.

PATNEWS, vol. 4, No. 1.

ACURIL SyTec Quarterly Newsletter, vol. 1, No. 1, January-March 1993.

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

Organized by the subprogramme

Regional workshops on socio-economic management issues in Caribbean tourism (Trinidad and Tobago, 13-14 February 1992).

National workshops on socio-economic management issues in Caribbean tourism (Barbados, 12-13 March 1992; Saint Lucia, 18-19 March 1992).

National Science and Technology Consultation (Saint Lucia, 21-24 April 1992; Belize, 27 April-1 May 1992).

Workshop for National Focal Points of CDCC (Port of Spain, 15-16 July 1992).

Regional Seminar/Workshop to Develop a Plan of Action for Science and Technology (Saint Lucia, 8-11 September 1992).

Eleventh plenary session of the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology (Saint Lucia, 12-14 September 1992).

Subregional Conference on Poverty in the Caribbean (Dominican Republic, 30 September-2 October 1992).

UNEP/ECLAC Electronic Environmental Information Exchange System Workshop (Port of Spain, 30 November-2 December 1992).

Meeting on Inter-Organizational Collaboration (Grenada, 7 December 1992).

First Meeting of the Working Group on Non-independent Caribbean Countries (NICCs) (Grenada, 7 December 1992).

Regional Meeting of Agencies and Institutions of Science and Technology to Collaborate in Science and Technology Programming (Port of Spain, 8 February 1993).

Ad Hoc Expert Group Meeting on Men and Women in Changing Caribbean Social Structures: Framework for Discussions on the Relationship between Men and Women in Changing Caribbean Social Structures (Port of Spain, 22-23 March 1993).

Joint Meeting of the University of the Virgin Islands and CCST Committees on Science and Mathematics (United States Virgin Islands, 13-14 April 1993).

Fifteenth Executive Committee Meeting of the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology (Jamaica, 30 May-2 June 1993).

Joint ECLAC/CARICOM Regional Technical Meeting for the Atlantic/Caribbean/ Mediterranean preparatory to the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (Port of Spain, 12-16 July 1993).

Caribbean Working Group Meeting for Regional Plan of Action on Population and Development preparatory to the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) (Port of Spain, 29-30 July 1993).

Ad Hoc Expert Group Meeting of National Economic Managers and Planners of CDCC Member Countries: Towards Development with Equity in the Caribbean (Port of Spain, 23-24 November 1993).

Ad Hoc Expert Group Meeting on Development Cooperation (Port of Spain, 25 November 1993).

Ad Hoc Expert Group Meeting on Social Development, preparatory to the 1995 World Summit for Social Development (Port of Spain, 25-26 November 1993).

ECLAC/Caribbean Regional Meeting on Population and Development to consider the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Plan of Action on Population and Development for submission to the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles, 2-3 December 1993).

Participation in other meetings and conferences

Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Regional Task Force for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) (Port of Spain, 8-10 January 1992).

Trincom'92. Seminar on Caribbean Media and Telecommunications in the Information Age (Port of Spain, 13-15 January 1992).

International Development Research Centre (IDRC) Seminar on REDATAM (retrieval of data for small areas by microcomputer) Distribution (Ouagadougou, 1-7 February 1992).

Seventh Annual Technological Literacy Conference of the National Association of Science, Technology and Society (Virginia, United States, 6-11 February 1992).

CARICOM Council of Ministers Meeting (Jamaica, 9-18 February 1992).

Meeting of the CARICOM Heads of Government on Tourism in the Wider Caribbean (Jamaica, 15-16 February 1992).

Caribbean Centre for Development Administration Round Table Workshop on Public Management (Jamaica, 16-24 February 1992).

National Tourism Workshop (Barbados, 11-13 March 1992).

Meeting of the Advisory Group on Political Unification within the OECS (Saint Lucia, 26-28 March 1992).

Regional Agricultural Marketing and Investment Opportunities Seminar, organized by the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) (Trinidad and Tobago, 30 March-3 April 1992).

Meeting of the Association of Caribbean Economists, University of the Netherlands Antilles (Curaçao, 2-3 April 1992).

Regional Meeting on Services in the Caribbean, organized by the CARICOM secretariat (Jamaica, 5-8 April 1992).

Regional Workshop for Small Island Developing Countries on Sustainable Development and Environment in Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (Barbados, 7-10 April 1992).

Meeting of the Independent West Indian Commission, organized by the Latin American Economic System (SELA) (Caracas, 27-28 April 1992).

First Conference of the Small-scale Industrial Development Network for the Andean Region (ANDINET) on Small Industries and Productive Restructuring (Institute of Social Studies, The Hague) (Santiago, Chile, 4-8 May 1992).

Symposium on Fertility and Insularity, organized by the Government of France (Réunion, 11-15 May 1992).

Association of Caribbean University, Research and Institutional Libraries (ACURIL) Twenty-second Conference: Management in Caribbean Libraries and Resource Centres, Library Association of Trinidad and Tobago (Port of Spain, 17-23 May 1992).

Final Preparatory Meeting of the Caribbean Regional Task Force for UNCED (Barbados, 26-27 May 1992).

Latin American and Caribbean Workshop on Food Preservation, organized by the University of the West Indies (UWI) and IICA (Trinidad and Tobago, 26-29 May 1992).

Meeting of the UNEP Task Force on Climate Change (Miami, 1-2 June 1992).

University of the West Indies "George Roberts" Symposium (Jamaica, 4-5 June 1992).

National First Latin American and Caribbean CDS/ISIS Users Meeting (Argentina, 14-24 June 1992).

Fifth Meeting of the Caribbean Energy Information System (Barbados, 15-18 June 1992).

Seminar "Towards the Establishment of National Geographic Information Systems (GIS)" (Port of Spain, 16 June 1992).

Regional Workshop on the Non-Self-Governing Territories Programme (Grenada, 17-19 June 1992).

"Islands 2000" Conference (Italy, 19-24 June 1992).

Association for Image Information Management Conference: Your Imaging Connection, Anaheim Conference Centre (California, United States, 22-25 June 1992).

Forum Meeting on Environment of CARICOM Officials (Barbados, 24-25 June 1992).

Caribbean Biotechnology Network Meeting (Jamaica, 6-8 July 1992).

Regional Meeting on Population, Development and Environment, organized by the United States Agency for International Development/UNFPA) (Antigua and Barbuda, 18-22 July 1992).

First Meeting of the Working Group of Experts for the Common External Tariff (CET), organized by CARICOM (Trinidad, 23-24 July 1992).

Sixteenth Annual General Meeting of the Caribbean Conservation Association (Trinidad, 26-28 August 1992).

Second Meeting of the Working Group of Experts on the CET, organized by CARICOM (Trinidad, 11-13 October 1992).

Meeting of the CARICOM Council of Ministers to discuss revisions to the CET, organized by the CARICOM secretariat (Trinidad, 12-16 October 1992).

Workshop on a Development Project for the Implementation of the Plan of Action on Women, Health and Development in the English-speaking Caribbean, organized by the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)/World Health Organization (WHO) and CARICOM (Trinidad, 16 October 1992).

ACURIL Executive Council Meeting (Saint Thomas, United States Virgin Islands, 26-30 October 1992).

Workshop on Agricultural Technology, organized by IICA (Trinidad, 3-4 November 1992).

Workshop on the Establishment of Effluent Guidelines and Standards, organized by the Caribbean Environmental Health Institute and CARICOM (Trinidad, 7-9 November 1992).

Fifth National Consultation on Science and Technology, organized by the Scientific Research Council (Jamaica, 9-13 November 1992).

Standing Committee of Caribbean Statisticians Meeting, organized by CARICOM/OECS (Belize, 9-14 November 1992).

Meeting on Energy Requirements in the Caribbean Region, organized by the Institut de l'énergie des pays ayant en commun l'usage du français (Saint Lucia, 17-20 November 1992).

Meeting of the Caribbean Workers' Council, organized by the Caribbean Workers' Council, the Caribbean Institute for Social Formation (CARISFORM) and the Confederation of Latin American Workers (Trinidad, 22-28 November 1992).

Presentation of ECLAC experiences in automating information systems and demonstration of access to ECLAC/AMBIONET at the round table sponsored by the Organization of American States (OAS) on the application of electronic technology for public libraries (Dominica, 23-27 November 1992).

Communications Workshop for Participation in "Red de Redes", organized by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 14-18 December 1992).

Inaugural Meeting of the Inventors Association of Trinidad and Tobago (Trinidad, 16 December 1992).

International Consultation on Sustainable Development, with Special Reference to the Small States, hosted by the University of the West Indies (Jamaica, 26-29 January 1993).

Seventh OAS Meeting on Policy, Programming and Coordination (Saint Vincent, 8-12 February 1993).

Meeting on the Role of Environmental Health and Tourism in the Caribbean, under an OAS regional project (Saint Lucia, 8-14 February 1993).

Fortieth Common Market Council of Ministers (CARICOM) (Guyana, 1-6 March 1993).

Regional Seminar on Industrial and Financial Policy for the Development of Small- and Medium-Scale Industry in Central America, organized by the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI) (San Salvador, 16-19 March 1993).

Regional Private Sector Conference, sponsored by OECS (Dominica, 16-20 March 1993).

Fourth Inter-Sessional Meeting of Heads of Government of CARICOM countries (Dominica, 21-24 March 1993).

Twenty-third Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors of the Caribbean Development Bank, and World Bank meeting on national environmental action plans (Barbados, 12-15 May 1993).

First Meeting of the Technical Committee for Agricultural Technology Transfer between Latin America and the Caribbean, organized by IICA (Saint Lucia, 17-21 May 1993).

ACURIL Meeting on "Information Horizon for the Caribbean: systems and services", and meetings of its Executive Council and Strategic Planning Committee (Barbados, 21-29 May 1993).

Consultative Committee on Caribbean Regional Information Systems (Barbados, 30 May 1993).

Meeting of the Economic Affairs Committee of OECS (Saint Lucia, 1-4 June 1993).

Caribbean Centre for Development Administration (CARICAD) working group meeting on public sector reform in the Caribbean Community (Barbados, 11 June 1993).

Workshop on Management and Supervision of Financial Institutions and Capital Market Development, sponsored by the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations (UNCTC) (Barbados, 14-18 June 1993).

Latin American and Caribbean Conference on Energy: Energy and Development in and Interdependent World, organized by the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE), the Ministry of Mines and Energy of Colombia and the Asociación colombiana de ingenieros electricistas, mecánicos, electrónicos y afines (Bogotá, 15-18 June 1993).

Meeting of Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era (DAWN), to present a paper on "Present development framework and gender issues in Caribbean countries" (Curaçao, 19-21 June 1993).

Fourth Annual Conference of the Association of Caribbean Economists (ACE) (Curaçao, 22-25 June 1993).

Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI)/Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Marine Resources workshop: Survival of the livestock industry in Trinidad and Tobago (Port of Spain, 24 June 1993).

Third Meeting of the Caribbean Community Ocean Services Network. This meeting forms part of the Caribbean Oceanographic Exploration Project, phase II, which is financed by the Government of India and the Commonwealth Science Council (Port of Spain, 25-26 June 1993).

Meeting of the National Committee for Intellectual Property Reform for Trinidad and Tobago (Port of Spain, July 1993).

Regional Seminar-Workshop on Competitive Intelligence and Use of Databases, organized by SELA (Caracas, 26-28 July 1993).

INTERNET Workshop on Networking for Developing Countries, and INET 1993 Conference (San Francisco, United States, 6-21 August 1993).

Third International Symposium on Tourism, Ecology and Municipalities, organized by the Centro de Estudios Superiores de Turismo, Ministry of Tourism of Mexico, UNEP and the World Tourism Organization (Mazatlán, Sinaloa, Mexico, 30 August-4 September 1993).

Training Session on Industrial Property Management, organized by the World Intellectual Property Organization and the Programa Bolívar (Caracas, 9-10 September 1993).

Fourth Steering Committee Meeting of the Maritime Training Project (Jamaica, 27-29 September 1993).

Meeting of the Standing Committee of Caribbean Statisticians (Guyana, 17-23 October 1993).

Presentation of a plan of action at the Meeting on Environmental Health and Tourism organized by OAS, PAHO and the Government of the Bahamas (Bahamas, November 1993).

International Workshop on Small Island Oceanography in Relation to Sustainable Economic Development, organized by UNEP/Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (Martinique, 7-11 November 1993).

iii) Technical cooperation

Intergovernmental organizations

With the Independent West Indian Commission, in preparing a document on Caribbean integration in the changing global context, presented at a meeting on cooperation among CARICOM, the wider Caribbean and Latin America, held at SELA headquarters (Caracas, 27-28 April 1992).

With the CARICOM secretariat, through the preparation of a summary of the economic performance of the CARICOM countries in 1991, presented at the Thirteenth Conference of Heads of Government of CARICOM (Port of Spain, July 1992).

With the CARICOM secretariat, through participation in the development of a methodology for evaluating the repercussions of tariff reduction on income, employment and the balance of payments.

With the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), in the preparation of a seminar on cooperation in the information field, and in the elaboration and conduct of surveys of tertiary institutions for project HOL/89/S104, "Promotion of training policies in the Caribbean subregion".

With the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), in preparing a report to serve as a basis for the execution of a project on industrial restructuring in Central America.

With Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era (DAWN), in preparing and holding a seminar to adopt a strategic document on human development and competitiveness, to be submitted to the Fourth Annual Meeting of the Association of Caribbean Economists (ACE).

Aruba, Bahamas, Netherlands Antilles, Saint Lucia

Updating of forecasting models, at the request of public and tourist organizations, and provision of computer programs to enable local researchers to forecast tourist arrivals.

Antigua, Barbados, Saint Lucia

Technical support and coordination in the area of population and development.

Bahamas, Barbados, Jamaica, Saint Lucia

Technical assistance mission to assess the status of tourism and environmental health for use in the preparation of a report for OAS.

Dominica, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Ongoing provision of technical guidance to national population units and national population coordinators in the execution of activities and the integration of the population component into economic and social programming.

Antigua

Designation of an expert in charge of conducting a study on the installation of a chemistry laboratory on the island.

Barbados

With the Ministry of Trade and Industry, in preparing forecasting models on the country's imports.

British Virgin Islands

With the Government, through a needs assessment mission to determine the nature of the assistance required in the area of population. Also, assistance was provided to the Development Planning Unit of the British Virgin Islands in the elaboration of a framework for integrating population issues and concerns into the development planning process, for inclusion in the 1994-1998 National Integrated Development Plan.

Grenada

With the Population Unit and the National Population Council in preparing a national population report for the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development, preparing the National Population Council's 1993-1994 work plan and conducting training seminars for the Council and the Central Statistical Office.

Guyana

With national science and technology units in determining the type of technical assistance and collaboration which CCST could provide to the Government of Guyana in relation to the process of developing a draft science and technology policy.

With science and technology institutions, to help them gain access to assistance from the Programa Bolívar.

Haiti

With the National Population Council (CONAPO) in determining training requirements in the use of microcomputers and the design of a training programme.

Jamaica

At the request of the Planning Institute of Jamaica, assistance was provided in preparing a study on the population unit and in determining which activities should be considered for inclusion in a project proposal to be submitted to UNFPA.

Saint Lucia

With the National Population Unit, in elaborating its biennial work plan and related activities. A detailed study was prepared on teenage pregnancy and its socio-economic consequences for policy formulation, and cooperation was provided in planning a national seminar to disseminate the results of the research and to elaborate programmes of action on the subject.

With the National Population Council and the Department of Statistics, in preparing population projections, analysing census data, preparing a document on socio-demographic indicators and establishing a database on demographic statistics.

With the Population Council, in reviewing the draft national population programme, which forms the basis for the population policy implementation plan of action, in the context of the preparation of a national report for submission to the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development.

With the Ministry of Agriculture, in formulating a project on the production of aloe vera under the Programa Bolívar.

With the Ministry of Planning, in developing a science popularization programme.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

With the Government's Planning Unit and Population Unit, in strengthening their capacity to implement population policy and integrate the population component into development planning; preparing the Population Unit's work plan for 1993-1994 on the basis of the technical assistance needs identified and other resource requirements for efficient implementation of the plan; preparing guidelines for the development of a national project proposal on population policy implementation for submission to UNFPA; preparatory activities for the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Conference on Population and Development, held at Mexico City in 1993, and for the International Conference, to be held at Cairo in 1994; analysing census data for 1991; reconstructing the computerized vital statistics registration system; and preparing a questionnaire for a household expenditure survey and analysing the data.

Trinidad and Tobago

Designation of a researcher for the Family Planning Association, to provide information on teenage pregnancy programmes in the Caribbean.

With the Government, in designing a seminar on the formulation of a draft population policy and the preparation of a project proposal and financing request for submission to UNFPA.

With the Ministry of Planning and Mobilization, in preparing technical papers and supporting the organization of a round table on sustainable development, hosted by the Government and sponsored by ECLAC and CARICOM.

With the Agricultural Development Bank, in preparing an assessment of the IDB global agricultural credit.

iv) Training and fellowships

Training workshop on the use of Computerized Documentation Services/Integrated Set of Information Systems (CDS/ISIS), for librarians and library assistants of the Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute/University of the West Indies (CARDI/UWI) (Port of Spain, January 1992).

Training in the use of CDS/ISIS mini- and micro-programs for librarians (Georgetown, Guyana, 6-10 April 1992).

Training workshop on the use of CDS/ISIS mini- and micro-programs for staff at the Caribbean Industrial Research Institute (CARIRI) (Port of Spain, 25 May 1992).

CDS/ISIS training workshop for the Caribbean Network for Integrated Rural Development (CNIRD) facilitator (12-16 October 1992).

Training course at the Latin American and Caribbean Health Sciences Information Centre on programming Windows applications and to complete further design and testing of the program in CDS/ISIS (Brazil, 17-30 November 1992).

Two one-week training workshops on analysis of census data using the REDATAM (retrieval of data for small areas by microcomputer) system (Saint Lucia, October 1992; Netherlands Antilles, November 1992).

Training workshop for staff of the CARICOM secretariat on the Caribbean computer-based communications development project (Georgetown, Guyana, 1-4 April 1993).

Training course for the National Population Council of Trinidad and Tobago on designing measures and programmes and the use of demographic variables and other data in developing the national work plan on population (29 participants) (Port of Spain, 6-7 April 1993).

Two training sessions for the National Population Unit of Saint Lucia on the analysis of census data using the REDATAM system, for the preparation of population projections and the creation of a data bank (Saint Lucia, 19-21 April and 14-18 June 1993).

Training workshop on the use and implementation of the electronic environmental information exchange system (AMBIONET) in accordance with guidelines specified by the Governments (14 participants and one UNEP consultant) (Mexico, 25-28 April 1993).

Training in the use of CDS/ISIS software, for librarians in the United States Virgin Islands (10 participants) (Saint Thomas, 2-7 May 1993).

Workshop for non-governmental organizations to assess their potential as partners with government in the execution of projects and programmes for economic and social development (20 participants in Tobago, 24-25 May; 8 participants in San Fernando, Trinidad, 27 May 1993).

National workshop on adolescent fertility and population policy (50 participants) (Castries, Saint Lucia, 15 June 1993).

Caribbean Energy Information System (CEIS) liaison officers' meeting/training workshop for network users, sponsored by ECLAC and the Ministry of Energy and Energy-related Industries of Trinidad and Tobago, with funding from IDRC (20 participants) (Port of Spain, 28 June-2 July 1993).

Assistance in the coordination of a CDS/ISIS training workshop sponsored by CARDI and the Caribbean Tourism Association (20 participants from Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Guyana, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago) (23 August-10 September 1993).

Introductory training workshop on the use of CDS/ISIS for librarians, with funding from UNESCO (38 participants) (Trinidad and Tobago, 13-17 September 1993).

Intermediate training workshop on the use of CDS/ISIS for librarians, with funding from UNESCO (20 participants) (Trinidad and Tobago, 20-22 September 1993).

Training workshop on the use of CDS/ISIS at the ECLAC office for personnel from the Caribbean Centre for Development Administration (CARICAD) and other United Nations agencies (Trinidad and Tobago, 18-22 October 1993).

SUBPROGRAMME 14: REGIONAL INTEGRATION AND COOPERATION

The basic objective of this subprogramme is to carry out monitoring and evaluation activities and to provide technical support to Governments in the areas of economic integration and cooperation among the countries of the region. In recent years, integration processes within Latin America have taken on a new dynamism that is consistent with the growing openness of the world economy; these processes should be actively assessed and promoted.

With this goal in mind, seven studies were prepared (LC/G.1740-P; LC/L.704; LC/R.1118; LC/R.1145; LC/R.1151; LC/R.1189 and LC/R.1192) to examine various aspects of the Latin American economic integration process and, on that basis, to formulate recommendations for strengthening it. The main topics covered by these studies are macroeconomic policy coordination, convergence among different subregional integration arrangements and the role of investment in accelerating the integration effort.

Another notable activity was the convening of the Fifth Meeting of Foreign Trade Officials of the countries members of the Latin American Integration Association (LAIA) at Santiago, Chile, in November 1992. In this important forum, a number of topics related to the foreign trade of LAIA members were analysed, and conclusions and recommendations were formulated which appear in the report of the meeting ("Síntesis de la Quinta Reunión de Funcionarios Responsables del Comercio Exterior de los Países Miembros de la Asociación Latinoamericana de Integración (ALADI)" (LC/R.1246)).

In May 1993 a Conference on Trade Liberalization in the Western Hemisphere was held, at which the participants discussed topics such as hemispheric integration, subregional agreements, models of the economic impact of liberalization and, lastly, the policies that should be implemented during the transition to a hemispheric free trade area.

Lastly, two documents were published in the second half of 1993, one on programmes and structures of some diplomatic institutes and academies in Latin America (LC/R.1327) and one on Latin American economic integration and cooperation among developing countries (South-South cooperation) (LC/R.1341). Also, a Meeting of Representatives of Diplomatic Academies of Latin America and Spain was held at Santiago, Chile, on 29 and 30 November 1993. The purpose of the meeting was to promote the exchange of experiences, ideas and suggestions among administrators of training centres for diplomatic officials.

i) Documents

Ensayos sobre coordinación de políticas macroeconómicas: inferencias para la integración latinoamericana (LC/G.1740-P), Libros de la CEPAL series, No. 34. United Nations publication, Sales No. S.92.II.G.15.

La Cuenca del Pacífico y América Latina: de la inserción comercial hacia la integración productiva (LC/L.704).

El MERCOSUR en el período de la transición: funcionamiento institucional, participación empresaria e impacto sobre el comercio (LC/BUE/L.126).

Coordinación de políticas macroeconómicas: aspectos conceptuales vinculados con el MERCOSUR (LC/BUE/L.127).

Latin American and Caribbean trade and investment relations with the United States in the 1980s (LC/WAS/L.13).

El Tratado de Asunción del Mercado Común del Cono Sur (MERCOSUR): algunas consideraciones (LC/R.1118).

Los nuevos proyectos de integración en América Latina y el Caribe y la dinámica de la inversión (LC/R.1145).

La institucionalidad en el Grupo Andino (LC/R.1151).

Panorama reciente de los procesos de integración en América Latina y el Caribe (LC/R.1189).

Convergencia de los esquemas de integración (LC/R.1192).

Síntesis de la Quinta Reunión de Funcionarios Responsables del Comercio Exterior de los Países Miembros de la Asociación Latinoamericana de Integración (ALADI) (Santiago de Chile, 23 al 24 de noviembre de 1992) (LC/R.1246).

Programas y estructuras de algunos institutos y academias diplomáticas de América Latina (LC/R.1327).

Economic relations among developing regions: an agenda for Latin America and Asia-Pacific trade cooperation (LC/R.1341).

MERCOSUR: complementação de investimentos. Integração subregional e competitividade internacional (LC/BRS/R.40).

Exportaciones uruguayas hacia Argentina y Brasil en 1991 (LC/MVD/R.77).

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

Organized by the subprogramme

Fifth Meeting of Foreign Trade Officials of the countries members of the Latin American Integration Association (LAIA) (Santiago, Chile, 23-24 November 1992).

Conference on Trade Liberalization in the Western Hemisphere, held under project BID/91/S51 (ECLAC/IDB) on support for the process of hemispheric trade integration for the Americas (Santiago, Chile, 24-25 May 1993).

Meeting of Representatives of Diplomatic Academies of Latin America and Spain, held under the ECLAC/Spanish Agency for International Cooperation (AECI) project SPA/92/S35 on cooperation with Ibero-American diplomatic academies (Santiago, Chile, 29-30 November 1993).

Participation in other meetings and conferences

Second Colloquium of the IDB/ECLAC project BID/91/S51 on support for the process of hemispheric trade integration for the Americas (Washington, D.C., 28 April-1 May 1992).

Conference on Research Planning in the Western Hemisphere and the Pacific Region, organized by the University of California (Los Angeles, 7-8 May 1992).

Meeting of Latin American and Caribbean Integration and Cooperation Agencies and Experts with a View to Regional Integration, organized by the Latin American Economic System (SELA) (Caracas, 25-26 June 1992).

Eighteenth Council of the Latin American Economic System, organized by SELA (Caracas, 8-12 September 1992).

Annual Assembly of the Latin American Association of Capital Goods Industries (ALABIC) (Mendoza, Argentina, 26-27 October 1992).

Seminar on regional integration experiences, MERCOSUR and the role of workers in small- and medium-scale industry, organized by the French Embassy and various Argentine non-governmental organizations (Buenos Aires, 6-7 November 1992).

International seminar on "The Pacific, an integral part of the new world: the sea of the twenty-first century", organized by the Chilean Commission for the Quincentennial (Viña del Mar, Chile, 16-18 November 1992).

Conference on Regional Integration in Latin America and Europe: Strategic Objectives and Strengthening of Response Capacity, and Meeting on Guidelines for the EC-Rio Group Training Programme, organized by the Training Centre for Regional Integration (CEFIR) (Montevideo, 8-11 March 1993).

Eleventh Conference of the European Parliament and the Latin American Parliament, organized with the Institute for European-Latin American Relations (IRELA) (São Paulo, Brazil, 3-7 May 1993).

Seminar on Asia-Pacific and the Southern Cone. Mendoza: Argentina's Gateway to the Pacific, organized by the Centre for Asian-Pacific Studies (CEAP) of the Institute of Economics and Organization (INSTECO) (Mendoza, Argentina, 25-26 November 1993).

iii) Technical cooperation

With the support of IDB, a number of missions were undertaken to support activities in the field of social policy.

Integration agencies

With LAIA, in the area of economic integration; also, the subprogramme participated in the deliberations of the Fourth Meeting of the Group to Review Integration in the Southern Cone, and in analysing some statistical tabulations needed for a study on integration and changing production patterns.

With the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR), Administrative Secretariat of the Common Market Group, on issues related to Latin American integration.

Argentina

With the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship, Secretariat of International Economic Relations. Through the International Economics Centre (CEI), technical cooperation was provided on coordination of macroeconomic policies in the context of MERCOSUR, and also in the area of export promotion.

Costa Rica

With the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship, in carrying out the activities contemplated in the ECLAC/IDB service provision agreement under project BID/91/S51 on support for the process of hemispheric trade integration for the Americas.

Cuba

With the Government, in the area of Latin American integration.

Ecuador

With the Diplomatic Academy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, on integration issues.

Spain

With the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation (AECI) and other institutions, to analyse and prepare the fourth course for Latin American diplomats on relations between the European Economic Community and Latin America.

With AECI and the Ibero-American Cooperation Institute (ICI), in relation to the AECI/ECLAC agreement on cooperation with Ibero-American diplomatic academies.

Uruguay

With the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance, in analysing Uruguayan exports to Argentina and Brazil in 1991.

With the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, through the Artigas Foreign Service Institute, in relation to the project on diplomatic academies.

iv) Training and fellowships

Ecuador

A course was given on international trade and integration at the Diplomatic Academy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with the participation of 30 national officials (Quito, 19-25 May 1993).

TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS

The programme of work of the Joint ECLAC/UNCTAD Unit on Transnational Corporations (formerly the Joint ECLAC/DESD Unit on Transnational Corporations) is carried out pursuant to the resolutions and mandates of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) under the guidelines and directives established by the United Nations Commission on Transnational Corporations. During the 1992-1993 biennium, the Joint Unit continued work on country and sectoral case studies, with a view to responding to the needs and concerns of the Governments and economic agents of the countries members of ECLAC. The main objective was to identify and study the contribution of transnational corporations to the development of the countries of the region, and the impact of that contribution.

During the period covered by this report, the Joint ECLAC/UNCTAD Unit carried out information, research and technical cooperation activities in four main areas: i) legal and statistical information on foreign direct investment and transnational corporations in Latin America and the Caribbean; ii) transnational corporations and industrial restructuring in the countries of the region; iii) transnational corporations and changes in the international economy; and iv) technical cooperation in the field of transnational corporations and international competitiveness.

In the area of foreign direct investment and transnational corporations in Latin America and the Caribbean, the "Directorio sobre inversión extranjera en América Latina y el Caribe 1993: marco legal e información estadística" (LC/R.1325) was prepared and published; this regional document is the main input for volume IV of the World Investment Directory, prepared by the UNCTAD Transnational Corporation Programme. The analysis of the legal and statistical information on foreign investment in the region was summarized in the document "Informe sobre la inversión extranjera en América Latina y el Caribe 1993" (LC/R.1326).

In the area of the linkages between transnational corporations and industrial restructuring presently being developed in most of the countries of the region, special attention was given to analysing the dynamic interrelations between trends in national economies, public policies, productive and technological modernization and foreign capital in order to draw conclusions and recommendations to serve as points of reference for the policy makers of the region. Four countries were chosen for pilot studies (Brazil, Colombia, Chile and Mexico), and during 1992 surveys of the main foreign-owned manufacturing firms were carried out in the first three countries. In this same area, the Joint Unit also carried out three studies aimed at gathering, processing and analysing information and background on foreign direct investment by transnational corporations and industrial development in Argentina, Mexico and Peru. A report was published in 1992 entitled "Capital extranjero en el sector industrial: el caso peruano" (LC/R.1053), and another in 1993 dealing with Argentina, "Las empresas transnacionales en una economía en transición. La experiencia argentina de los años ochenta" (LC/G.1789-P). The following documents were also published: "El papel de las empresas transnacionales en la reestructuración industrial de Colombia: una síntesis" (LC/G.1759-P); "Transnational corporations and the manufacturing sector in Brazil. Technological backwardness in the eighties and signs of an important restructuring in the nineties" (LC/R.1261), and "Transnational corporations and industrial modernization in Brazil. Results of a questionnaire administered to the largest foreign-owned companies in the manufacturing sector during November 1991/January 1992" (LC/R.1260). In 1993, surveys were carried out in Costa Rica and the report on Chile was completed. These reports will be published in 1994.

With regard to the relationship between transnational corporations and changes in the global economy, three working papers were prepared in 1992, especially designed to provide an overall view of the global economy from the regional and development country perspective. These working papers were collected and published in 1993 in a study entitled "A new international industrial order" (LC/R.1268), which dealt with the structural aspects of the new world economic order, with special emphasis on the growing importance of competitiveness and technology, particularly with respect to foreign trade and its impact on economic growth. The study examines the changes in the global economy and their impact on developing countries, especially the role that can be played by the various forms of foreign investment and technology in the development of the countries of the region. A sectoral example of restructuring in the automotive industry is also considered.

Lastly, noteworthy in the area of technical cooperation were the activities carried out under a project with the Government of Brazil to analyse competitiveness in the industrial sector of Brazil.

i) Documents

El papel de las empresas transnacionales en la reestructuración industrial de Colombia: una síntesis, Estudios e informes de la CEPAL series, No. 90 (LC/G.1759-P). United Nations publication, Sales No. S.93.II.G.9.

Las empresas transnacionales en una economía en transición. La experiencia argentina de los años ochenta, Estudios e informes de la CEPAL series, No. 91 (LC/G.1789-P).

Capital extranjero en el sector industrial: caso peruano (LC/R.1053).

World investment report, 1992: transnational corporations as engines of growth. An executive summary (LC/R.1177(Sem.67/2)).

Transnational corporations and industrial modernization in Brazil. Results of a questionnaire administered to the largest foreign-owned companies in the manufacturing sector during November 1991/January 1992 (LC/R.1260).

Transnational corporations and the manufacturing sector in Brazil. Technological backwardness in the eighties and signs of an important restructuring in the nineties (LC/R.1261).

A new international industrial order (LC/R.1268).

Directorio sobre inversión extranjera en América Latina y el Caribe 1993: marco legal e información estadística (LC/R.1325).

Informe sobre la inversión extranjera en América Latina y el Caribe, 1993 (LC/R.1326).

Inversión extranjera directa e integración regional: la experiencia reciente de América Latina y el Caribe, Industrialización y desarrollo tecnológico, No. 14 (LC/G.1778).

ii) Meetings, seminars and conferences

Organized by the Joint Unit

First High-Level Symposium on the Contribution of Transnational Corporations to Growth and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, co-sponsored by the Transnational Corporations and Management Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Development and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) (Santiago, Chile, 19-21 October 1992).

Participation in other meetings and conferences

Eighteenth session of the United Nations Commission on Transnational Corporations (New York, 8-15 April 1992).

Forum on The Great Chilean Challenge: Practical Experience, organized by the Office of Foreign Trade and Economic Development of the Office of the Governor of Valle del Cauca, together with the Cali Chamber of Commerce (Cali, Colombia, 27-28 April 1992).

Plenary meeting of the Group of Foreign-Owned Brazilian Enterprises (São Paulo, Brazil, 5 August 1992).

Nineteenth session of the United Nations Commission on Transnational Corporations (New York, 5-15 April 1993).

Seminar on International Factors Affecting Competitiveness, organized by the Institute of Industrial Economics of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 29 April 1993).

Seminar on Foreign Direct Investment in the Third World. Methodological and Empirical Results of Assessments in Latin America in Comparison with Asian Experiences, organized by the Institute for European-Latin American Relations (IRELA) (Segovia, Spain, 10-11 June 1993).

Seminar on Consumer Protection in Market Economies, organized by the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Industry and Commerce of Costa Rica (San José, 1-2 July 1993).

First Congress on Economic History, organized by the State University at Campinas (São Paulo, Brazil, 7-10 September 1993).

Seminar on Competitiveness of Brazilian Industry, organized by the Institute of Industrial Economics of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 18-19 October 1993).

iii) Technical cooperation

Integration agencies

With the Andean Development Corporation (ADC), and through it with the countries of the region, in activities to prepare for the Second High-level Symposium on the Contribution of Transnational Corporations to Growth and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean. This meeting will be held in Caracas during the first half of 1994 and will be co-sponsored by ECLAC and ADC, together with a national institution. The Joint Unit has prepared a programme and a tentative budget.

Brazil, Colombia, Uruguay

With the Institute of Economic and Social Planning and the Getulio Vargas Foundation of Brazil; Foundation for the Integral Development of the Cauca Valley, Cali Chamber of Commerce and the Pontifical Javeriana University of Colombia; and the Sectoral Commission for MERCOSUR (COMISEC) in Uruguay, for the installation, demonstration and training in the use of a computer program known as Competitive Analysis of Nations (CAN), which is specially designed to evaluate international trade and analyse the international competitiveness of the countries in foreign markets.

Brazil

With the Ministry of Science and Technology and a national group of non-governmental organizations, under an agreement between ECLAC and the Government of Brazil, involving the participation of other ECLAC divisions, in coordinating research on the competitiveness of Brazilian industry. The main activities included an analysis of the results of a survey of 1 000 national and foreign firms, preparation of research reports and participation in several workshops and seminars. The first report for the Government of Brazil, "Adjusting for survival: TNCs and national firms in the Brazilian industry in the early 1990s" (still unpublished), was prepared by the Joint Unit.

Chile

With the Centre for International Economics of the Department of Economics of the University of Chile, as part of a regional research project financed by IDB, on the impact of foreign investment on the development of Latin America. A network of non-governmental research centres in various countries of the region, including Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Colombia, is participating in this project.

2. SUBSTANTIVE SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

PROGRAMME PLANNING AND OPERATIONS DIVISION

Technical cooperation among developing countries (TCDC)

During the 1992-1993 biennium, ECLAC continued to carry out various activities to support and promote TCDC in the region, pursuant to the recommendations of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action and the mandates of its member countries. In particular, these activities focused on incorporating specific TCDC elements into the execution of the technical cooperation projects carried out by the divisions and offices of ECLAC in various areas of the secretariat's work programme. These projects are funded with extrabudgetary resources from a variety of sources, both within and outside the United Nations system; a significant proportion of them are supported by the developed countries members of the Commission. The TCDC elements included in these projects are designed to achieve one or more of the following objectives: to strengthen national institutions in the corresponding sectors; to establish cooperation networks and support their operation; to improve information systems to expedite the flow of technical cooperation supply and demand between countries; to consolidate national TCDC focal points; to conduct seminars and technical meetings to facilitate the exchange of experiences in areas of interest to countries; and to elaborate studies and reports focusing on the identification of prospects for cooperation.

ECLAC continues to publish the newsletter Cooperation and Development, which is the Commission's regular organ for reporting on its activities in support of TCDC. The newsletter has been published without interruption since 1981 in English and Spanish, and is currently issued three times a year. Issues 35 to 40 were published during the biennium. The newsletter is the most systematically issued publication on TCDC in the United Nations system.

ECLAC, together with SELA and the UNDP Special Unit for TCDC, continued to support the annual Meetings of Directors of International Technical Cooperation and of the Coordination Mechanism for Regional Bodies and Forums Engaged in TCDC Activities. In the context of these actions, ECLAC, in collaboration with UNCTAD and SELA, continued to support the preparation of a regional TCDC programming exercise in the area of international trade, pursuant to agreements reached by the directors of international cooperation. In 1992, consultations were held at Santiago with the Permanent Secretariat of SELA and the Director of the UNDP Special Unit for TCDC to discuss the topic of this programming exercise and to request the Unit for financial support. With regard to the Coordination Mechanism, the ECLAC secretariat prepared a working document on the strategy for cooperation in the 1990s, which was submitted to the eighth meeting of the Coordination Mechanism, held in March 1993 at LAIA headquarters in Montevideo. To follow up the agreements reached at that meeting, ECLAC and the Permanent Secretariat of SELA prepared a project profile on incorporating the private sector into horizontal cooperation. Once the project has been approved by interested countries and agencies, extrabudgetary resources will be sought for its implementation.

Follow-up, consultation and coordination on interregional cooperation initiatives continued in collaboration with the other United Nations regional commissions. Activities were also coordinated with UNCTAD and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) to prepare a joint project on the promotion of cooperation among the countries of the Pacific Rim.

Cooperation with countries affected by natural disasters

Technical cooperation was provided to the Government of Nicaragua in evaluating the damage caused by a volcanic eruption and a tsunami, both in 1992, and in determining the potential effects of the damage and of the cost of repairing it on the country's economic performance. Also, Nicaragua's needs in terms of international cooperation —both technical and financial— were identified to help the country carry out its rehabilitation and reconstruction process.[illegible]

Furthermore, work was completed on a handbook on assessment of the socio-economic effects of natural disasters, for use as a methodological instrument for evaluating the consequences of disasters and defining rehabilitation and reconstruction priorities.[illegible]

Management and administration of projects carried out with extrabudgetary funds

During 1992-1993, the substantive divisions, subregional headquarters and offices of ECLAC in various countries of the region, CELADE and ILPES cooperated continuously in formulating new proposals for technical cooperation projects with extrabudgetary financing. These proposals were duly submitted to the Project Review Committee for examination and prioritization. With the Committee's approval, the necessary arrangements were made with bilateral and multilateral sources to obtain the funds needed for new projects, and the appropriate agreements or conventions were signed.

During the biennium, ECLAC administered the implementation of 100 projects, and stayed in close contact with bilateral and multilateral sources of financing (see annex 1).

[illegible] See ECLAC, Economic impacts of the eruption of the Cerro Negro Volcano in Nicaragua (LC/L.686; LC/MEX/L.187), Santiago, Chile, May 1992; and The tsunami of September 1992 in Nicaragua and its effects on development (LC/L.708; LC/MEX/L.209), Santiago, Chile, September 1992.

[illegible] See ECLAC, "Manual para la estimación de los efectos socioeconómicos de los desastres naturales", Santiago, Chile, Programme Planning and Operations Division, 1991, unpublished.

DOCUMENTS AND PUBLICATIONS DIVISION

The Documents and Publications Division edits, translates, processes, reproduces and distributes the documents prepared by the secretariat in Spanish and English, and to a lesser extent in French. It provides the same services, in addition to précis-writing, at conferences and meetings sponsored by ECLAC at the headquarters of the Commission and elsewhere. In accordance with the policies established by the Publications Committee, it produces sales publications and other types of publications on its own presses, on outside presses or through co-publishing agreements with commercial publishing houses. It collaborates with the Headquarters Sales Unit in the work of commercial distribution, acts as technical secretariat of the Publications Committee and prepares and implements the Commission's Publications Programme.

Conference and meeting services. Translation, editing, précis-writing and document-producing services at conferences and meetings have been facilitated by the introduction of personal computers for the use of translators, editors and secretaries. This has allowed the Division to maintain a high level of servicing while minimizing the number of staff on each conference-servicing team. The Division has also acquired considerable experience in computerized servicing of conferences held away from ECLAC headquarters, inter alia using laptop computers, and the task has been facilitated by the inclusion of programmers on all servicing teams.

Translation and editing. A growing proportion of the ever-increasing workload has been absorbed by the permanent staff. However, the services of contract translators and editors are still used when necessary. The permanent, highly qualified core staff is preferably assigned work concerning matters of greater institutional importance, such as documents for meetings and reports to Governments and intergovernmental bodies, and duties involving guidance or supervision of outside translators and editors. To ensure consistency and to avoid wasting time, these outside collaborators are familiarized with the terminology and reference material available in the Division. This system, together with the use of personal computers by most permanent and outside translators and editors, has shortened turnaround time. Also noteworthy is the development of the Division's Terminology and Reference Area, which has created its own databases and linked its computers to other databases in the United Nations system. Advances in the use of computers for this purpose have enabled reference staff to work faster, to produce glossaries and to increase their collaboration and communication with other divisions of ECLAC.

Processing, printing and publication of texts. The modernization of the various stages of production involved in preparing a document or publication, begun in the preceding biennium, was continued in 1992 and 1993. The use of more advanced versions of new word processing programs and of desktop publishing have raised the quality and volume of original documents processed. Standardization in the use of outputs produced by laser printers (both text and graphics) has not only reduced turnaround time and costs, but also, in many cases, enhanced the quality of the documents printed. The exchange of computerized information between this Division and the substantive divisions has shortened the time required to process texts, tables and graphics, and has made the whole process more efficient. The new technologies have allowed the secretariat to create new series of documents, such as working papers, that can be printed quickly and economically.

In 1992, the secretariat opened a new printing plant and warehouse of materials and publications, annexed to the building that houses all of the offices of the Documents and Publications Division. The approximately 900-square-metre building, which is of solid, modern construction and is specially designed for use as a print shop, complies with all of the ecological and safety standards required for this type of infrastructure. Part of the building is occupied by a warehouse of materials and finished outputs and an area for documents distribution. To complement this investment, some of the photocomposition and binding equipment was replaced. The staff was trained in the use of the new equipment, and is currently working under excellent conditions.

The presentation and graphic design of publications, including the CEPAL Review and the Libros de la CEPAL series, have been significantly improved.

In short, during the period under review, the Division provided various types of support services to 50 conferences and other meetings sponsored by ECLAC; edited and translated 10.8 million words; produced 1,220 documents and publications, including 67 substantive sales publications; printed 94.2 million pages; distributed 481,460 copies of documents and publications using the ADDRESS computer system; and provided 34,100 copies of ECLAC and ILPES publications to the United Nations sales network and 1,740 copies of CELADE documents to the CELADE sales system.

ECLAC LIBRARY

During the biennium, the ECLAC Library continued to pursue an ambitious programme of absorbing new information technologies in the data processing and service areas, which has resulted in significant achievements in relation to internal management and communication with users.

Through the use of its databases in microcomputers and the subsequent installation of these databases in the local microcomputer network, the Library has made these resources directly accessible to its users through a network of interconnected computers in all the divisions of ECLAC.

In the area of data processing, significant progress was made in implementing a system for keeping track of the Library's collection of serial publications. This system has significantly improved internal circulation of the publications and has expedited the process through faster and more timely delivery of information to users. The future work to be done in the area of automation will include the completion of this operation and the implementation of a module for keeping a record of the publications loaned.

The Library continued to devote special attention to the regular task of managing its collection in such a way as to review and evaluate its holdings on an ongoing basis, in order to maintain a balanced collection of materials on the subject areas corresponding to the Commission's areas of work. The Library also continues to issue new publications on diskette and optical disk (CD/ROM), thus replacing old editions with versions in more easily accessible media that facilitate the use of the information, especially in the case of statistical series.

The service of connection to the databases developed by the United Nations Bibliographic Information System (UNBIS), which the Library makes available to users on an ongoing basis, has become a very important means of delivering updated reference services on the documentation generated by the United Nations.

The Library is currently exploring possibilities for access to outside databases and connection to other information systems, in order to extend those services to its users.

As a result of the internal assessment exercise begun in 1992, and in view of the installation of bibliographic databases in the microcomputer network, the Library has introduced changes in its programme of regular publications in order to reach its users with more expeditious, timely outputs. This practice will result in significant savings of printing and distribution costs.

The programme of issuing ECLAC bibliographic databases on optical disks (CD/ROM) and delivering them to libraries of the United Nations and of specialized agencies has continued according to schedule. The implementation of joint projects of publishing information in this medium has been studied with academic entities, with a view to obtaining more databases for the Commission's use and disseminating the information generated more widely without incurring additional costs.

The ECLAC databases are also installed in the subregional headquarters of the Commission, which ensure their dissemination throughout Latin America and the Caribbean. The annual printed version of CEPALINDEX, the index of documents produced by the ECLAC system, continues to be published.

During the period, and based on the information entered into bibliographic databases, the Library continued to prepare various bibliographies and special projects, some of them in coordination with different ECLAC divisions and units, in response to specific interests expressed by some user groups. These initiatives are encouraged by the Library as a way of adding value to the Commission's store of information.

Under the Publications Programme, in 1992 the Library produced a bibliography on environment and development in Latin America and the Caribbean for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, and also the publication Siglas latinoamericanas, based on the reference database maintained by the Library on this subject, which has been installed in the microcomputer network since 1993 for direct consultation in the divisions of ECLAC.

In 1993, the ECLAC Bibliographic Information System, consisting of the ECLAC Library, CLADES and CELADE/DOCPAL, revised the Information System's handbook on usage, the second edition of which presents an updated version of the format for bibliographic information designed by ECLAC in 1984. This format has been widely disseminated and adopted in the region and is recognized as a significant contribution by ECLAC in the information field.

Documents

CEPALINDEX. ECLAC system documents abstracts, vol. 14 (LC/G.1723).

CEPALINDEX. ECLAC system documents, vol. 15 (LC/G.1771).

Siglas latinoamericanas (LC/G.1727).

Medio ambiente y desarrollo en América Latina y el Caribe. Bibliografía seleccionada (LC/G.1734).

Sistema de Información Bibliográfica: manual de referencia, Manual de procedimiento, No. 1 (LC/G.1776).

COMPUTER CENTRE

The goal of providing each staff member with a computer was reached during the biennium, allowing the Centre to begin the task of integrating those computers into a network. Some 90% of the computers are already included in the network installed at the Santiago headquarters. The subregional headquarters in Mexico and the Caribbean also began integrating their computers into local networks, which were then connected to the ECLAC Santiago network by electronic mail. The incorporation of the ECLAC network into the INTERNET international network has given each personal computer access to the international scientific and academic community.

As part of the same effort, the VAX minicomputers and the IBM mainframe computer have been replaced by high-performance personal computers connected to the local network. This, together with the distribution of access to the mainframes in New York and Geneva through this network, completed the process of technological standardization in the computer area.

Lastly, CD/ROM technology has made it possible to flexibly manage large volumes of information, both in the use of outside databases and in the local production of ECLAC databases with the optical disk recording machine installed in the Computer Centre.

INFORMATION SERVICES UNIT

This Unit performs a dual function, in so far as it is called upon to meet both the public information needs of the ECLAC system at the local, regional and international levels and those of the other United Nations bodies which maintain offices in Chile, pursuant to the mandates of the United Nations Department of Public Information in New York.

During the period under review, the Unit's work focused on disseminating the ideas of ECLAC, primarily on the topic of changing production patterns with social equity. It also continued to disseminate information on the activities of ECLAC in particular, and the United Nations in general, and collaborated in public information activities regarding the tasks carried out by other United Nations bodies which have offices in Chile.

To that end, closer links were formed with the news media, government offices, non-governmental organizations and educational institutions in Latin America and the Caribbean and other regions.

The main activities conducted during the period included the following:

i) Publications

Notas sobre la economía y el desarrollo: This newsletter is issued on a monthly or bimonthly basis in Spanish, with occasional editions in English. A total of 19 issues (about 8,000 copies each) were published and distributed both in and outside the region. Five issues were translated into English, with press runs of about 2,200 copies each.

Micronoticias: This is a weekly Spanish-language summary of ECLAC and United Nations news. A total of 96 issues were published, each with a circulation of about 1,200 copies.

ECLAC Chronicle: This publication deals with substantive issues of concern to ECLAC. The 120 issues that were published during the biennium had an estimated circulation of 3,200 copies in Spanish, 1,000 in English and 350 in Portuguese.

Notas ejecutivas sobre medio ambiente y desarrollo: This series of articles, in Spanish and English, was published as a contribution by ECLAC to the preparatory activities for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Brazil, June 1992).

Paz, desarrollo y medio ambiente: This book contains the main proposals of the United Nations Secretary-General on peace, development and the environment (1992). A total of 25,000 copies were distributed.

La Comunidad Europea y América: corresponsabilidad en un mundo que cambia: This book includes the address delivered by the President of the European Community during his visit to ECLAC headquarters in March 1993. A total of 3,000 copies were distributed.

ii) Information media

Press. On over 750 occasions, representatives of the information media, including the main media in America and Europe, conducted interviews of ECLAC officials or covered the Commission's activities, at the request of the Information Services Unit. As a result, the amount of space devoted to articles on ECLAC increased significantly, at both the regional and international levels.

Chilean newspapers also provided considerable coverage of topics related to the United Nations. In particular, the Secretary-General's document An Agenda for Peace was published as a supplement to the Chilean newspaper "La Nación". The Unit regularly distributed information materials to the 700 journalists on its distribution list.

Over 180 press releases were prepared in Spanish and distributed through a network of local and international information media; some of them were translated into English. More than 20 press conferences were held in various cities of the region.

The Unit contributed to the bulletin of the System for Information Exchange and Dissemination of the Integration and Cooperation Bodies of Latin America and the Caribbean (SIDALC), published by regional integration agencies.

Two press summaries were prepared each day: one containing clippings from the Chilean press and the other based on news items received from an international news agency. Twice a month, a folder of clippings on ECLAC from the regional and international press was compiled. These activities are intended to keep senior ECLAC officials informed.

Radio. The Unit prepared 51 radio dispatches and 12 special programmes, which were transmitted by the United Nations Radio Service in New York for broadcast in Spanish-speaking countries. The Unit also coordinated radio interviews with senior United Nations and ECLAC officials.

Films and television. More than 160 United Nations films and video cassettes were loaned to television channels in Chile and to the general public, and over 70 film or video showings were given at ECLAC headquarters. The Unit also coordinated television interviews with senior United Nations and ECLAC officials and prepared a video on the Commission's new ideas, which was distributed to television channels in the region and to United Nations information centres.

iii) Direct public information services

The Unit answered about 5,000 information requests from the general public and organized more than 50 talks on the activities of the United Nations and ECLAC, chiefly for educational institutions, which were attended by an estimated 6,000 students and teachers.

CONFERENCE SERVICES UNIT

During the period covered by this report, the activities of the Conference Services Unit continued to expand steadily, and covered about 180 conferences, meetings, seminars, workshops, official ceremonies and other events. In 1992 and 1993, about 10 dignitaries visited ECLAC headquarters, including Heads of State, Ministers of Foreign Affairs and high-ranking officials of international organizations. In addition, ECLAC sponsored 15 regional conferences at the ministerial level, on subjects such as the environment, human rights, housing and urban development, poverty, population and the family. A list of the meetings organized by the ECLAC system appears in annex 2 of this report.

C. RELATIONS WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

During the period covered by this report, ECLAC maintained and strengthened its working relations and contacts with specialized agencies and other organizations, including the UNCTAD Programme on Transnational Corporations, the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (CSDHA), the Centre for Science and Technology for Development (CSTD), UNCTAD, the other United Nations regional commissions, UNEP, UNIDO, FAO, UNESCO, ILO, UNFPA, IMF, the World Bank, IDB, OAS, SELA and the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE).

Detailed information on the Commission's relations with the above-mentioned specialized agencies and organizations appears in the preceding chapters of this report.

With regard to links between ECLAC and non-governmental organizations, during the period under consideration the Commission continued to work closely with the Association of Non-Governmental Organizations (ASONG), which was created and sponsored by ECLAC to promote cooperation among athe Association's 35 member organizations, to further the principles of the United Nations and the Commission's programme of work, especially in regard to the observance of the International Years declared by the United Nations, and to increase the interest and participation of these organizations in the regional conferences convened or serviced by ECLAC. In accordance with its objectives and programme of work, ASONG has organized and sponsored a number of workshops and seminars, inter alia in the health field, such as campaigns to prevent AIDS and teenage drug abuse, and information on the sanitary handling of food. It also conducted a highly successful seminar to improve communication among ASONG member institutions, which are currently focusing on the areas of the family and women.

The Commission's relations with non-governmental organizations at the regional and international levels were also strengthened. Currently, ECLAC officials visit the headquarters of regional organizations while on official mission and, when requested, give presentations on topics of interest at meetings organized by the latter. The participation of non-governmental organizations recognized by the United Nations Economic and Social Council in ECLAC meetings, and particularly in its biennial sessions, has also increased. For example, they attended the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 1-12 June 1992), the Regional Meeting for Latin America and the Caribbean of the World Conference on Human Rights (San José, 18-22 January 1993), the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Conference on Population and Development (Mexico City, 29 April-4 May 1993) and the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Meeting Preparatory to the International Year of the Family (Cartagena, Colombia, 9-14 August 1993).

It can therefore be said that a new era of cooperation has begun between ECLAC and those non-governmental organizations in the academic world and in the area of promoting development which are linked most closely to the ECLAC programme of work. It is hoped that these relations will be further consolidated in the future.

Annex 1

TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROJECTS FINANCED FROM EXTRABUDGETARY FUNDS

Title of project	Starting date	Ending date	Source of funding
RLA/87/003 - Identification of policy options for economic recovery and development of Latin America and the Caribbean	July 1987	December 1992	UNDP
RLA/88/039 - Design of policies to strengthen the capacity for technological innovation and enhance international competitiveness in the Latin American entrepreneurial environment	February 1989	June 1994	UNDP
RLA/90/001 - Financial policies for development	January 1991	December 1992	UNDP
RLA/91/002 - Analytical comparison of the development models of small countries in Europe and Latin America	March 1991	September 1992	UNDP
RLA/91/008 - The role of national planning bodies in strategic development management (preparatory assistance)	January 1991	June 1992	UNDP
RLA/92/003 - Financial policies for changing production patterns with social equity	January 1992	December 1993	UNDP
RLA/92/013 - Project to support the preparation of the Third Regional Conference on Poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean	February 1992	December 1992	UNDP

Title of project	Starting date	Ending date	Source of funding
RLA/92/015 - Design and implementation of fiscal reforms	March 1992	April 1994	UNDP
RLA/92/037 - Rationalization of social expenditure and improvement of municipal budgetary management	January 1993	August 1993	UNDP
ARG/87/014 - Argentina: Support for the International Economics Center	May 1992	December 1993	UNDP
ARG/88/005 - National technical assistance programme for the administration of social services in Argentina	May 1992	December 1993	UNDP
ARG/91/020 - Studies on the competitiveness of the Argentine economy	May 1992	December 1993	UNDP
ARG/92/016 - Argentina: Strengthening of the information systems of the National Institute of Statistics and censuses	December 1992	December 1993	UNDP
ARG/93/007 - Studies on poverty in Argentina	April 1993	December 1993	UNDP
ARG/93/017 - Programme for institutional and operative reformulation of the Argentine foreign trade system	July 1993	October 1993	UNDP
ECU/89/014 - Support for social development planning in Ecuador	July 1990	June 1992	UNDP

Title of project	Starting date	Ending date	Source of funding
ELS/90/004 - Strengthening of the Ministry of Economic Affairs for purposes of the implementation of the Structural Adjustment Programme in El Salvador	January 1990	August 1992	UNDP
HON/90/003 - Macroeconomic policy, investment and employment in Honduras	January 1991	October 1992	UNDP
JAM/89/019 - Jamaica: National Development Plan	May 1990	December 1993	UNDP
URU/92/005 - Uruguay: Support for the formulation and execution of the fifth national programme of technical cooperation	June 1992	December 1992	UNDP
VEN/91/012 - Venezuela: Programme for pre-investment in transport	February 1992	May 1992	UNDP
CAM/90/008 - Participation of Central American countries in Uruguay Round	November 1990	December 1993	UNDP
INT/90/P12 - International programme on training in population and development at ECLAC/CELADE in Santiago	July 1990	June 1994	UNFPA
RLA/92/P04 (P05, P06, P07, P08) UNFPA/CELADE Regional Population Programme	January 1992	December 1992	UNFPA
RLA/92/P17 - Regional preparations for the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development	May 1992	October 1994	UNFPA

Title of project	Starting date	Ending date	Source of funding
TSS/92/PL1 - ECLAC/CELADE Advisory Services on population policies to the Latin American and Caribbean region	January 1992	December 1992	UNFPA
BVI/91/P01 - Assistance to the British Virgin Islands for demographic analysis and policy formulation	January 1993	December 1993	UNFPA
CAR/92/P02 - Population and development adviser in the Caribbean	January 1992	December 1992	UNFPA
HAI/88/P04 - Haiti: Support of the National Population Council (CONAPO)	March 1989	December 1992	UNFPA
STL/89/P01 - Strengthening of population policy implementation in Saint Lucia	November 1989	March 1992	UNFPA
STV/89/P01 - Strengthening of population policy implementation in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	April 1990	December 1992	UNFPA
IYF/93/S1 - Preparatory meeting for the International Year of the Family (IYF)	December 1992	March 1993	UNOV
ALA/89/S81 - LAIA: Identification of industrial complementarity projects (Brazil)	August 1989	May 1992	LAIA
ALA/90/S80 - LAIA: Identification of industrial complementarity projects (Argentina)	April 1990	June 1992	LAIA

Title of project	Starting date	Ending date	Source of funding
ALA/91/S46 - Research on trade policy (Argentina)	July 1991	October 1992	LAIA
ALA/92/S07 - The situation of Paraguayan industry with regard to the challenge of integration in the context of MERCOSUR: competitiveness and industrial restructuring	July 1992	June 1993	LAIA
BID/93/S47 - Incorporation of demographic analysis in investment projects and for training in the use of demographic data in project planning, preparation and evaluation (CELADE)	March 1993	December 1994	IDB
BID/91/S51 - Support for hemispheric trade integration in the Americas	June 1991	June 1993	IDB
BID/90/S42 - Colombia - IDB/ILPES agreement on national investment projects bank	January 1991	May 1993	IDB/Government of Colombia
BID/91/S39 - Chile - IDB/Chile agreement (Ministry of the Interior, Off. of Under-Secy. for Regional and Administrative Development (SUBDERE))/ECLAC-ILPES "Plan for institutional strengthening"	October 1991	December 1994	IDB/Government of Chile
BID/92/S64 - Venezuela - IDB/ Venezuela (FONVIS)/ECLAC-ILPES agreement - "Programme on local social investment"	November 1992	November 1995	IDB/Government of Venezuela
BID/93/S40 - Technical cooperation in energy for Central America, IDB/ECLAC	January 1993	June 1993	IDB

Title of project	Starting date	Ending date	Source of funding
BCE/90/S27 - Investments programming strategy for Central America	January 1991	July 1993	CABEI
NGO/90/S05 - Socioeconomic valuation of coastal resources in South-West Latin America	July 1990	January 1993	ICLARM
NGO/92/S01 - Management options for a shared stock: the Peruvian and Chilean fisheries	August 1992	July 1993	World Bank
OPS/92/S01 - Course-workshop on economics and health for experts from the region (ILPES)	December 1991	December 1992	PAHO
UNI/93/S01 - Database on child mortality (CELADE)	November 1992	January 1993	UNICEF
UNU/90/S01 - Technical cooperation on savings and financing for development (UNU/WIDER)	June 1990	May 1993	UNU/WIDER
UNP/89/S02 - Environmental management of coastal areas and terrestrial ecosystems influencing the marine environment in the Wider Caribbean	October 1989	March 1992	UNEP
ARG/85/S93 - Technical cooperation agreement on economic and social matters (Federal Investors Council/ECLAC)	November 1985	December 1993	Government of Argentina
ARG/90/S57 - ECLAC/ Argentine Industrial Union agreement	July 1990	June 1992	Government of Argentina

Title of project	Starting date	Ending date	Source of funding
ARG/92/S04 - ECLAC/ Municipalidad de Buenos Aires agreement on economic development	September 1991	June 1993	Government of Argentina
BRA/91/S01 - IPEA/ECLAC agreement (1991-1993) on economic research in Brazil	January 1991	December 1993	Government of Brazil
BRA/93/S26 - ECLAC/Brazilian Ministry of Welfare and Social Assistance agreement	March 1993	April 1994	Government of Brazil
CAN/89/S01 - CIDA/CELADE agreement (1989-1993) (III Phase) on the performance of activities relating to population	April 1989	December 1993	CIDA Canada
CAN/91/S43 - Caribbean computer-based communication development	January 1991	June 1994	IDRC Canada
CAN/93/S41 - Restructuring of production, industrial organization and international competitiveness in Latin America and the Caribbean	April 1993	May 1995	IDRC Canada
CAN/92/S16 - ALIDE "Network of networks"	August 1992	August 1995	ALIDE (IDRC)
CHI/92/S63 - ECLAC/ILPES/Ministry of Education "Programme for Better-quality education with greater social equity"	December 1992	December 1994	Government of Chile
FRA/91/S44 - Programme of cooperation between the Government of France and ECLAC/ILPES/CELADE/IIAP (1991) (Phase VII) on population and economic and social planning	June 1992	October 1992	Government of France

Title of project	Starting date	Ending date	Source of funding
FRA/92/S03 - Programme of cooperation between the Government of France and ECLAC/ILPES/CELADE/IIAP (1992) (Phase VIII) on population and economic and social planning	April 1992	December 1993	Government of France
FRA/92/S52 - Expert mission on information systems for the management of the environment and human settlements	October 1992	October 1993	Government of France
FRG/88/S21 - The impacts of subsidies and different systems of control and organization on urban public transport in Latin America	March 1989	December 1993	Government of the Federal Republic of Germany
FRG/90/S11 - Technical cooperation among the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean in the field of road maintenance (Phase I)	August 1990	December 1992	Government of the Federal Republic of Germany
FRG/90/S58 - Guidelines and consultative services on controlled environmentally sound waste management (Phase I)	June 1990	June 1992	Government of the Federal Republic of Germany
FRG/91/S71 - First and second course on principles and methods of environmental management for experts from Latin America and the Caribbean	January 1991	June 1992	Government of the Federal Republic of Germany
FRG/91/S72 - Technical cooperation for enhancing the petroleum subsector in Central America (Phase IV)	1991	August 1993	Government of the Federal Republic of Germany
FRG/91/S96 - Reform of the Argentine economic system: industrial trade and development	October 1992	June 1993	Government of the Federal Republic of Germany

Title of project	Starting date	Ending date	Source of funding
FRG/92/S02 - Management of water resources projects (Phase IV) in Latin America and the Caribbean	January 1992	May 1993	Government of the Federal Republic of Germany
FRG/92/S06 - Guidelines and consultative services on controlled/environmentally sound waste management (Phase III)	October 1992	April 1995	Government of the Federal Republic of Germany
FRG/92/S15 - Production of agricultural raw materials for the pharmaceutical industry in Central America	January 1992	June 1993	Government of the Federal Republic of Germany
FRG/92/S25 - Technical cooperation among the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean in the field of road maintenance (Phase II)	September 1992	September 1993	Government of the Federal Republic of Germany
FRG/92/S37 - Decentralization of fiscal policy and management in Latin America and the Caribbean	January 1992	December 1994	Government of the Federal Republic of Germany
FRG/92/S56 - Restructuring and privatization of railways in Latin America	February 1992	April 1993	Government of the Federal Republic of Germany
FRG/93/S49 - Technical cooperation to improve the supply of petroleum to Central America (Phase V)	June 1993	June 1995	Government of the Federal Republic of Germany
HOL/87/S48 - Incorporation of socio-cultural and environmental management issues in Caribbean tourism	December 1987	March 1992	Government of the Netherlands

Title of project	Starting date	Ending date	Source of funding
HOL/89/S10 - Promotion of training policies in the Caribbean subregion	January 1990	September 1992	Government of the Netherlands
HOL/90/S20 - Strengthening of domestic savings in Latin America and the Caribbean	January 1991	December 1992	Government of the Netherlands
HOL/90/S34 - Improvement of the legal and institutional framework for the incorporation of women into development in selected countries of Latin America	December 1990	May 1993	Government of the Netherlands
HOL/90/S38 - Urban management in selected medium-size cities of Latin America	December 1990	November 1993	Government of the Netherlands
HOL/90/S45 - Proposals for policy reforms to increase the effectiveness of the State in Latin America and the Caribbean	February 1991	June 1993	Government of the Netherlands
HOL/91/S24 - Human resources training in population studies in Central America and the Andean region	April 1991	March 1993	Government of the Netherlands
HOL/92/S08 - Indicators for social policy formulation in Latin America and the Caribbean	September 1992	August 1994	Government of the Netherlands
HOL/92/S12 - Formulation of policies for the transformation of agricultural production in Latin America and the Caribbean	September 1992	August 1994	Government of the Netherlands
ITA/87/S30 - Cooperation to promote technological development in Latin America	April 1986	December 1992	Government of Italy

Title of project	Starting date	Ending date	Source of funding
ITA/87/S79 - Natural disaster prevention in Latin America and the Caribbean	March 1988	September 1993	Government of Italy
ITA/89/S87 - Strengthening international cooperation to Central America, the Caribbean and selected countries of South America	July 1989	July 1993	Government of Italy
ITA/91/S106 - Human resources training in economic and social development planning in Latin America (ILPES)	July 1989	December 1994	Government of Italy
ITA/91/S85 - Improvement of external services in Latin America	January 1992	December 1993	Government of Italy
MEX/91/S01 - SARH/ECLAC "Support for the utilization of differentiated agricultural policies"	April 1991	February 1994	Government of Mexico
MEX/93/S01 - SRA/ECLAC - Department of Agrarian Reform "Support for the utilization of differentiated policies for rural economic organization"	January 1993	December 1995	Government of Mexico
PAR/90/S92 - Technical cooperation project for the improvement of national accounts in Paraguay	November 1990	December 1994	Government of Paraguay
SPA/92/S18 - Technical cooperation in statistics and projections in Latin America and the Caribbean	October 1992	September 1994	AECI (Government of Spain)
STL/92/S17 - Technical cooperation agreement between the Government of Saint Lucia and ECLAC	January 1993	December 1993	Government of Saint Lucia

Title of project	Starting date	Ending date	Source of funding
SWI/92/S - Regional meeting on control of transboundary movement and disposal of toxic wastes	June 1993	September 1993	Government of Switzerland
TRI/91/S95 - ECLAC/SSU (Social Sector Unit of the Ministry of Planning and Mobilisation of the Government of Trinidad & Tobago) agreement	December 1991	February 1992	Government of Trinidad and Tobago
URU/89/S62 - ECLAC/Government of Uruguay agreement: Economic and social cooperation	April 1989	December 1993	Government of Uruguay
URU/92/S53 - ECLAC/ANEP (Uruguay) agreement: Diagnosis of the second cycle of secondary education and evaluation of knowledge of languages and mathematics in terminal courses	September 1992	September 1993	Government of Uruguay

Annex 2

MEETINGS ORGANIZED BY THE ECLAC SYSTEM

Title	Date	Place	Subprogramme and related bodies
	1992		
Fourth Regional Seminar on Fiscal Policy, Stabilization and Adjustment	27-30 January	Santiago	Economic development
Technical Meeting on Improvement of the Legal and Institutional Framework for the Incorporation into Development in Selected Countries of Latin America	13-14 February	Tegucigalpa	Integration of Women in Development/UNDP
Regional workshops on socio-economic management issues in Caribbean tourism	13-14 February	Trinidad and Tobago	Subregional activities in the Caribbean
Regional Workshop on In-depth Analysis of Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)	27 February-27 March	Santiago	Population
National workshops on socio-economic management issues in Caribbean tourism	12-13 March 18-19 March	Barbados Saint Lucia	Subregional activities in the Caribbean
ZOPP Seminar on Project Planning by Objectives in the Formulation of an Action Plan for Environmental Education in Chile	16-20 March	Santiago	Environment and human settlements
Meeting of Central American Vice-Ministers of Economic Affairs on the trade liberalization programme of the economic complementation agreement with Mexico	30 March	Mexico City	Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America
Seminar on the Management of Hazardous Wastes in the Republic of Argentina	21-22 April	Buenos Aires	Environment and human settlements
National Science and Technology Consultation	21-24 April 27 April-1 May	Saint Lucia Belize	Subregional activities in the Caribbean
Regional seminars on road network conservation and management	27-28 April 18-19 May	Santiago Mexico City	Transport Transport
Working Meeting on Women and Violence	29 April	Santiago	Integration of women in development
Seminar on "Women in the Ecuadorian legal system: achievements and challenges"	4-5 May	Quito	Integration of women in development/Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO-Ecuador)
Meeting of Central American Citrus Fruit Producers and Entrepreneurs	7-8 May	San José	Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America

Annex 2 (cont.1)

Title	Date	Place	Subprogramme and related bodies
Regional Meeting on Selected Medium-Sized Cities of Latin America	11-15 May	Santiago	Environment and human settlements
Seminar on Institutional Aspects of Collective Urban Transport	19-22 May	Lima	Transport
Special Meeting of the Conference of South American Ministers of Transport, Communications and Public Works	27-29 May	Santiago	Transport/Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications of Chile
Meeting on Social Intelligence	1-2 June	Havana	CLADES
Seminar on the Participation of Population Information Units of Latin America and the Caribbean in the CD-ROM of the Latin America and the Caribbean Population Information Network (IPALCA)	2-4 June	Santiago	Population
Seminar-Workshop on Simulation Models to Optimize the Supply of Hydrocarbons in Central America	6-11 June	Managua	Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America
Discussion Meeting on the Methodology of the Project on Grass-roots Participation and Organization	9 June	Santiago	Social development/ University of Zaragoza/Complutense University of Madrid/ University of Salamanca
National seminars on road network conservation and management	11-12 June 24 August 26 August 28 August 14-15 September 19-20 October 21-22 October 26-27 October 23-24 November 3 December	Cochabamba, Bolivia Curitiba, Brazil Brasilia San Salvador Bogotá Córdoba, Argentina Buenos Aires Montevideo San José Viña del Mar, Chile	Transport
National Seminar on the Management of Sustainable Agricultural Development in Marginal Areas of Chile	22-24 June	Santiago	Environment and human settlements
Seminar on Models and Instruments for Evaluating Budget Policies	23-26 June	Buenos Aires	Economic and social planning
Activities Planning Workshop (ZOPP) of the Regional Project on Fiscal Decentralization	6-8 July	Santiago	Economic development
Workshop for National Focal Points of CDCC	15-16 July	Port of Spain	Subregional activities in the Caribbean

Annex 2 (cont.2)

Title	Date	Place	Subprogramme and related bodies
National Technical Seminar on Fiscal Policy	21 July	Montevideo	Economic development
Workshop on Improvement of the Legal and Institutional Framework for the Incorporation of Women into Development in Selected Municipalities in Paraguay	1-2 August	Asunción	Integration of women in development
Technical Seminar on Experiences with the Indexation of Financial Funds in Latin America	3-4 August	Santiago	International trade and development financing
Regional Seminar on Public Policy Reform	3-5 August	Santiago	Economic development
National Technical Seminar on Fiscal Policy	11 August	San José	Economic development
Seminar on Uruguay's Economy and Exports	18 August	Montevideo	International trade and development financing/ECLAC office in Montevideo/Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance of Uruguay
Seminar on "Public and private: one world to share"	18-19 August	Santiago	Integration of women in development/Marie Claire magazine
Seminar-Workshop on Liberalization of the Hydrocarbons Trade in Central America	26-28 August	Tegucigalpa	Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America
Meeting of Specialized Agencies and Other Bodies of the United Nations System on Future Activities to Promote the Integration of Women into Latin American and Caribbean Development, in preparation for the 1995 World Conference on Women	3-4 September	Santiago	Integration of women in development
Seminar-Workshop on the Environmentally Sound Management of Wastes for the Sustainable Development of Cartagena	3-4 September	Cartagena, Colombia	Environment and human settlements
National Seminar on the Environmentally Sound Management of Wastes for Sustainable Development. Analysis of Experiences and Case Study of the city of Cartagena	7-8 September	Cartagena, Colombia	Environment and human settlements
Seminar on External Trade Statistics for Central America	7-11 September	Guatemala City	Statistics and economic projections/ National Statistical Institute of Spain

Annex 2 (cont.3)

Title	Date	Place	Subprogramme and related bodies
Conference on Youth Research Possibilities and Needs in the Chile of the 1990s	8 September	Santiago	Social development/ National Youth Institute/Society for Education and Communications/ Solidarity and Social Investment Fund
Regional Seminar/Workshop to Develop a Plan of Action for Science and Technology	8-11 September	Saint Lucia	Subregional activities in the Caribbean
Eleventh plenary session of the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology	12-14 September	Saint Lucia	Subregional activities in the Caribbean
Fourth Informal Interagency Meeting on Youth in Latin America and the Caribbean	14 September	Seville, Spain	Social development
Seminar on Support for the Revision of Sampling Frames and Sample Designs	22-24 September	Caracas	Statistics and economic projections/ Central Statistics and Informatics Office of Venezuela
Workshop on Support for the Revision of Sampling Frames and Sample Designs, as part of project RLA/89/P17	29 September-1 October	Port of Spain	Statistics and economic projections
Subregional Conference on Poverty in the Caribbean	30 September-2 October	Dominican Republic	Subregional activities in the Caribbean
International Seminar on Savings and Financial Policy Issues in African, Asian and Latin American and Caribbean Countries	5-6 October	Santiago	International trade and development financing/United Nations University/ World Institute for Development Economics Research/United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
Regional Workshop on Improvement of the Legal and Institutional Framework for the Incorporation of Women into Development of Latin America	14-16 October	Santiago	Integration of women in development

Annex 2 (cont.4)

Title	Date	Place	Subprogramme and related bodies
First High-level Symposium on the Contribution of Transnational Corporations to Growth and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean	19-21 October	Santiago	Transnational corporations/ Transnational Corporations and Management Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Development/IDB
Scientific Advisory Committee Meeting, to evaluate the ECLAC/CELADE Postgraduate Course on Population and Development of the UNFPA Global Programme of Training in Population and Development	20-21 October	Santiago	Population
Presentation on "Adjustment, Restructuring and Social Security in Latin America and the Caribbean"	21 October	Santiago	Social development
Meeting of the Group of Experts for the Elaboration of a Regional Programme of Action for the Women of Latin America and the Caribbean, 1995-2001	26-28 October	Mexico City	Integration of women in development
Methodological Workshop on Analysis of the Family in Latin America	27-30 October	Aguascalientes, Mexico	Social development/ CELADE/Latin American Programme of Population Activities (PROLAP)
Workshop on Policies for Caring for the Elderly	2-6 November	Santiago	Population/PAHO/International Centre on Ageing
Meeting of Directors of Statistics of the Americas	11-13 November	Madrid	Statistics and economic projections
Fourth Regional Meeting on the Supply of Petroleum in the Central American Isthmus	12-13 November	Panama City	Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America
Symposium on the Restructuring and Privatization of Railways in Latin America	17-19 November	Santiago	Transport/Latin American Railways Association (ALAF)/ Chilean State Railways
Regional Meeting of Experts on the Macrothesaurus and Information Management	18-20 November	Santiago	CLADES
Seminar on Pension System Reform	23 November	Santo Domingo	International trade and development financing/Fundación Economía y Desarrollo, Inc./Central Bank of the Dominican Republic

Annex 2 (cont.5)

Title	Date	Place	Subprograme and related bodies
Fifth Meeting of Foreign Trade Officials of the countries members of the Latin American Integration Association (LAIA)	23-24 November	Santiago	Regional integration and cooperation
UNEP/ECLAC Electronic Environment Information Exchange System Workshop	30 November-2 December	Port of Spain	Subregional activities in the Caribbean
Seminar on Analytical Comparison of Development Models of Small European and Latin American Countries since 1950	1-4 December	Montevideo	Economic development/ ECLAC-Montevideo/ Government of Uruguay/ UNDP/IDB
Third Technical Seminar on Institutional Savings, the Pension System and Regulation and Supervision of the Financial System, in countries of the Latin American and Caribbean Region	3-4 December	Santiago	International trade and development financing
Meeting on Inter-organizational Collaboration	7 December	Grenada	Subregional activities in the Caribbean
First Meeting of the Working Group on Non-independent Caribbean Countries	7 December	Grenada	Subregional activities in the Caribbean
Seminar on the Production of Traditional Agricultural Exports in Central America	10-11 December	Mexico City	Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America
	1993		
Joint SEC/IDB/ECLAC Seminar on Issues in the Development of Capital Markets in Latin American and Caribbean Countries	11-12 January	Santiago	International trade and development financing/Securities and Exchange Commission (United States)/IDB
Seminar-Workshop on Investment Programming and Project Data Banks	14-15 January	Santo Domingo	Economic and social planning/National Planning Office (ONAPLAN)/UNDP/ Economic Development Institute (IDE)/IDB
Information-oriented meeting on the Bio-demographic Project on Indigenous Reservations	15-16 January	Temuco, Chile	Population/Univ. de la Frontera/Programme for Support and Extension in Maternal and Health Care (PAESMI)
Fifth Regional Seminar on Fiscal Policy, Stabilization and Adjustment	25-28 January	Santiago	Economic development

Title	Date	Place	Subprogramme and related bodies
National seminars on road network conservation and management	26 January 29 January 24-25 February 18 March 25 March 30 March 1º April 14 April 6 May 11 May 13 May 28 July 23-24 August 1 September 2 September	Tegucigalpa Caracas Lima Managua Quito Guatemala City San Salvador Asunción Tucumán, Argentina Panama City Santo Domingo Rio de Janeiro San Juan, Puerto Rico Recife, Brazil Brasilia	Transport
Nineteenth Meeting of the Central American Regional Electrical Interconnection Group (GRIE)	4-5 February	San José	Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America
Workshop under the project "Health in the process of changing production patterns with social equity	5-6 February	Washington, D.C.	Social development/ PAHO
Regional Meeting of Agencies and Institutions of Science and Technology to Collaborate in Science and Technology Programming	8 February	Port of Spain	Subregional activities in the Caribbean
Seminar on the Situation and Prospects of the Central American Economy	22-23 February	Guatemala City	Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America
Seminar on the Implications of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) for Central America	24-26 February	Mexico City	Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America
Meeting on Teenage Pregnancy and Women Heads of Household	2 March	Santiago	Integration of women in development/ National Women's Service (SERNAM)
International Workshop on Poverty	20 March- 3 April	Aguascalientes, Mexico	Statistics and economic projections/ National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Informatics of Mexico
Ad Hoc Expert Group Meeting on Men and Women in Changing Caribbean Social Structures: Framework for Discussions on the Relationship between Men and Women in Changing Caribbean Social Structures	22-23 March	Port of Spain	Subregional activities in the Caribbean

Title	Date	Place	Subprogramme and related bodies
Fourth Latin American Conference on Population: "Demographic Transition in Latin America and the Caribbean"	23-26 March	Mexico City	Population/Brazilian Association for Population Studies (ABEP)/International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP)/ Latin American Programme of Population Activities (PROLAP)/Mexican Demographic Society (SOMEDE)
Seminar on Pension System Reform and Regulation and Supervision of the Banking System	28-30 March	Tegucigalpa	International trade and development financing
Seminar-Workshop on Pension System Reform	31 March-1 April	San Salvador	International trade and development financing
Joint Meeting of the University of the Virgin Islands and CCST Committees on Science and Mathematics	13-14 April	United States Virgin Islands	Subregional activities in the Caribbean
Seminar on the Management of International Cooperation, held under project ITA/91/S85 (ECLAC/Institute for International Economic Cooperation and Development (ICEPS)), "Improvement of the Management Capacity of Foreign Services in Latin America"	15-16 April	Rome	International trade and development financing
Holding of two informal forums, on the quality of education in Chile	15 April- 24 May	Santiago	Industrial, scientific and technological development/UNESCO
Workshop on Integrated Systems of Financial Administration	28-30 April	Santiago	Economic and social planning/Inter-American Public Budget Association (ASIP)
ECLAC/PAHO Technical Meeting under the project "Health in the process of changing production patterns with social equity"	29-30 April	Santiago	Social development/PAHO
Seminar on Promoting the Production of Medicinal Plants and Industrializing that Activity in Central America	13-14 May	Tegucigalpa	Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America

Annex 2 (cont.8)

Title	Date	Place	Subprogramme and related bodies
Regional Meeting on Information Management ("Network of Networks" Project)	17-21 May	Santiago	CLADES
Conference on Trade Liberalization in the Western Hemisphere, held under project BID/91/S51 (ECLAC/IDB) on support for the process of hemispheric trade integration for the Americas	24-25 May	Santiago	Regional integration and cooperation
Second Meeting of Specialized Agencies and Other Bodies of the United Nations System on Future Activities to Promote the Integration of Women into Latin American and Caribbean Development, in preparation for the 1995 World Conference on Women	26 May	Caracas	Integration of women in development
Seminar-Workshop on Social Security	26-28 May	Asunción	International trade and development financing
Fifteenth Executive Committee Meeting of the Caribbean Council for Science and Technology	30 May- 2 June	Jamaica	Subregional activities in the Caribbean
Seminar to Study the Situation of Rural Mexico	2-6 June	Jurica, Querétaro, Mexico	Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America
Workshop on Methodological Problems in the Measurement of Public Social Spending and its Redistributive Impact	3-4 June	Santiago	Economic and social planning/UNDP/OAS
Meeting on "Women leaders, necessary balance"	4-5 June	Santiago	Integration of women in development/Chilean Committee of Women Leaders
ZOPP Seminar on Policies for the Environmentally Sound Management of Wastes for the city of Córdoba	9-12 June	Córdoba, Argentina	Environment and human settlements/ Municipality of Córdoba
ECLAC/UNICEF Workshop on Public Policy Reforms and Social Spending	14-15 June	Santiago	Economic development
Meeting of Authors on Integrating Competitiveness, Sustainability and Social Development	17-19 June	Paris	Industrial, scientific and technological development/OECD/ International Development Research Centre (IDRC)

Title	Date	Place	Subprogramme and related bodies
Seminar-Workshop on the Central American Economic Environment	18 June	Tegucigalpa	Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America
Seminar on Multimodal Transport in Latin America	21-23 June	Montevideo	Transport/LAIA
Seminar on Trade Negotiations	28-29 June	Antigua, Guatemala	Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America
Seminar on Free Trade Agreements and Trends in International Trade	28 June-2 July	Havana	Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America
ECLAC/PAHO Rockville Technical Meeting to discuss the programme of work, under the project "Health in the process of changing production patterns with social equity"	5-9 July	Washington, D.C.	Social development
Local technical seminar to examine the study on "Fiscal Decentralization in Brazil: The Perception of the State of Rio Grande do Sul"	7 July	Porto Alegre, Brazil	Economic development
Seminar on International Trade Negotiations: "Challenges and Opportunities for Central American Negotiators"	11-15 July	Antigua, Guatemala	Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America
Joint ECLAC/CARICOM Regional Technical Meeting for the Atlantic/Caribbean Mediterranean preparatory to the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States	12-16 July	Port of Spain	Subregional activities in the Caribbean
Seminar on industrial organization, innovation systems and international competitiveness in Latin America and the Caribbean	15-16 July	Termas de Cauquenes, Chile	Industrial, scientific and technological development
Seminar on the Economic Situation in Central America	22-23 July	Tegucigalpa	Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America
Local technical seminar to present and discuss the final report on fiscal decentralization in Colombia	26 July	Bogotá	Economic development
Meeting of the Working Group on the Implementation of the System of National Accounts, 1993 (SNA 1993)	26-30 July	Santiago	Statistics and economic projections
Local technical seminar to analyse the study on fiscal decentralization in Colombia (the case of Antioquia)	28 July	Medellín, Colombia	Economic development

Annex 2 (cont.10)

Title	Date	Place	Subprogramme and related bodies
Twentieth Meeting of GRIE	28-29 July	Guatemala City	Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America
Caribbean Working Group Meeting for Regional Plan of Action on Population and Development preparatory to the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD)	29-30 July	Port of Spain	Subregional activities in the Caribbean
Fifth Regular Meeting of the Central American Electrification Council (CEAC)	30 July	Guatemala City	Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America
Seminar-Workshop on Standardization of the Specifications for Petroleum By-products in Central America	2-3 August	Managua	Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America
Coordination Meeting of the Group of Negotiators, under project CAM/90/008	16 September	Guatemala City	Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America
ECLAC/PAHO Technical Meeting and Internal Seminar under the project "Health in the process of changing production patterns with social equity"	20-22 September	Washington, D.C.	Social development
Seminar on the Economy and Society in Contemporary Latin America	22-24 September 27-29 September	Madrid and Salamanca, Spain	Economic and social planning/Council of Ibero-American Studies (CEEIB)
Meeting of Agricultural Technicians and GATT Negotiators	23-24 September	Guatemala City	Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America
Seminar on Municipal Management and Training, organized by ILPES and UNDP, under the project RLA/92/037 on Rationalization of Social Spending and Improvement of Municipal Budget Management	27-28 September	Santiago	Economic and social planning/UNDP
Second Seminar-Workshop to Evaluate the ECLAC/GTZ Project	28-30 September	San José	Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America
Fifth Regional Meeting on the Supply of Petroleum	1 October	San José	Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America
National Seminar on Environmental Law. Juridical Aspects of the Environmentally Sound Management of Wastes	7 October	Santiago	Environment and human settlements/Friedrich Ebert Foundation

Annex 2 (cont.11)

Title	Date	Place	Subprogramme and related bodies
Technical Seminar on Financing of Small- and Medium-sized Enterprises and Development of the Stock Market in Latin America	18-19 October	Santiago	International trade and development financing
Seminar-Workshop on Contemporary Socio-demographic Research on Indigenous Peoples	18-22 October	Santa Cruz, Bolivia	Population/Indigenous Confederation of Eastern Bolivia (CIDOB)/INE/International Centre for Development Training (CIFD)/UNFPA
Second Meeting of Focal Points for the Demand for Capital Goods (CADE), organized under the joint ECLAC/ALABIC/UNDP project RLA/89/001 on "Machinery and action to strengthen and promote the capital goods industry"	19-20 October	São Paulo, Brazil	Industrial, scientific and technological development
Seminar on Argentine Fiscal Federalism, focused on the discussion of academic-level comparative studies of the problem of fiscal decentralization in Latin America	20 October	Buenos Aires	Economic development
Colloquium on Poverty Measurement and Analysis	21-22 October	Aguascalientes, Mexico	Statistics and economic projections/National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Informatics of Mexico
ECLAC/PAHO Technical Meeting under the project "Health in the process of changing production patterns with social equity"	25-28 October	Washington, D.C.	Social development
Seminar of Experts on Rural Youth, Modernity and Democracy in Latin America	26-28 October	Santiago	Social development
Seminar on New International Migration Patterns and Trends in the Context of Integration	27-29 October	Montevideo	Population/Univ. de la República/Latin American Institute for Social Research (ILDIS)/French Regional Programme for Scientific and Technological Cooperation

Title	Date	Place	Subprogramme and related bodies
Inter-American Seminar on Local Statistical Information Systems to Help Overcome Poverty	28-29 October	Santiago	Economic and social planning/Ministry of the Interior of Chile/ OAS
Seminar on the Transformation of Agricultural Production in Paraguay, under project HOL/92/S12 on the "Formulation of Policies for the Transformation of Agricultural Production in Latin America and the Caribbean"	2-4 November	Asunción	Food and agriculture
Second Regional Meeting on Information Management	8-12 November	San José	CLADES
Workshop on Financing for Micro-enterprises Producing Phytotherapeutic Products	10 November	Tegucigalpa	Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America
First Meeting on Maritime Trade	10-11 November	Santiago	Transport/Chilean Maritime League
Seminar on Promoting Exports of Fruits, Vegetables and Ornamental Plants	11-12 November	Tegucigalpa	Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America
Workshop on the Development of Small-scale Mining in Latin America and the Caribbean	15-17 November	Santiago	Natural resources and energy
Joint ECLAC/UNEP Regional Meeting on the Environmentally Sound Management of Hazardous Wastes in Latin America and the Caribbean and the Implementation of the Basel Convention	15-19 November	Santiago	Environment and human settlements/ Secretariat of the Basel Convention/ Government of Switzerland
Latin America and the Caribbean Population Information Network Seminar	17-19 November	Santiago	Population/IOM/Latin American Programme of Population Activities (PROLAP)
Meeting of Experts to Evaluate the Central American Economic Integration Process	20 and 30 November and 1 December	Guatemala City	Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America
Regional Seminar on Pension System Reform and the Development of Capital Markets in Latin America, held under the joint ECLAC/UNDP regional project RLA/92/003, "Financial policies for changing production patterns with social equity"	22-23 November	Asunción	International trade and development financing
International Meeting of Youth Experts	22-25 November	Santa Cruz, Bolivia	Social development/ Ibero-American Youth Organization

Title	Date	Place	Subprogramme and related bodies
Regional Seminar on the Implementation of the United Nations System of National Accounts, 1993 (SNA, 1993)	22-26 November	Santiago	Statistics and economic projections
Ad Hoc Expert Group Meeting of National Economic Managers and Planners of CDCC Member Countries: Towards Development with Equity in the Caribbean	23-24 November	Port of Spain	Subregional activities in the Caribbean
Meeting of the Expert Group responsible for studying the possible effects of climate change on the water resources of Latin America and the Caribbean	23-25 November	Santiago	Natural resources and energy
Ad Hoc Expert Group Meeting on Development Cooperation	25 November	Port of Spain	Subregional activities in the Caribbean
Meeting of the Regional Expert Group on Deep Sea Fishing	25-26 November	Santiago	Environment and human settlements
Meeting on Health, Social Equity and Human Capital in Central America	25-26 November	Mexico City	Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America
Ad Hoc Expert Group Meeting on Social Development, preparatory to the 1995 World Summit for Social Development	25-26 November	Port of Spain	Subregional activities in the Caribbean
National Seminar on Bank Regulation and Supervision, Pension System Reform and the Indexation of Financial Funds	26 November	Brasilia	International trade and development financing
Meeting of Representatives of Diplomatic Academies of Latin America and Spain, held under the ECLAC/Spanish Agency for International Cooperation (AECI) project SPA/92/S35 on "Cooperation with Ibero-American Diplomatic Academies"	29-30 November	Santiago	Regional integration and cooperation
Seminar on "Culture, modernity and gender"	1-3 December	Santiago	Integration of women in development
Seminar on Policies for Technological Innovation, Human Resources Development and International Competitiveness	2-3 December	Santiago	Industrial, scientific and technological development
ECLAC/Caribbean Regional Meeting on Population and Development to consider the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Plan of Action on Population and Development for submission to the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development	2-3 December	Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles	Subregional activities in the Caribbean

Annex 2 (concl.)

Title	Date	Place	Subprogramme and related bodies
Third Meeting of Specialized Agencies and Other Bodies of the United Nations System on Future Activities to Promote the Integration of Women into Latin American and Caribbean Development, in preparation for the 1995 World Conference on Women	6-7 December	Santiago	Integration of women in development
Workshop on Citizen Participation and Social Movements in Latin American Capital Cities	13 December	Santiago	Social development/ Spanish Agency for International Cooperation (AECI)/ Office of the Under-Secretary for Regional and Administrative Development of the Ministry of the Interior of Chile
Seminar on Postgraduate Training in Social Policies	13-14 December	Santiago	Social development
Seminar on Management and Evaluation of Social Policies and Projects: Lessons for Training	14-16 December	Santiago	Social development/OAS
Meeting of Experts on Indicators in Family Policy Issues	16-17 December	Mar del Plata, Argentina	Social development/ National Juvenile and Family Council of Argentina

III. TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

A. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

Place and date of the session

1. The twenty-fifth session of the Commission was held in Cartagena, Colombia, from 20 to 27 April 1994.

Attendance

2. The session was attended by representatives of the following 33 member States of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, Italy, Jamaica, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Spain, Suriname, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela.

3. Four associate members of the Commission were also represented: Aruba, British Virgin Islands, Netherlands Antilles and United States Virgin Islands.

4. In accordance with paragraph 6 of the terms of reference of the Commission, observers from the following United Nations Member States which are not members of the Commission were present in a consultative capacity: Austria, Belgium, China, Czech Republic, Germany, India, Japan, Malta, Republic of Korea and Russian Federation.

5. The following States which are not members of the United Nations were represented in a consultative capacity: the Holy See and Switzerland.

6. The United Nations Secretariat sent a representative from the Macroeconomic and Social Policy Analysis Division of its Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis (DESIPA) and a representative from the Regional Commissions New York Office.

7. Representatives of the following United Nations bodies attended the session: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

8. The following United Nations specialized agencies were represented: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), World Health Organization/Pan American Health Organization (WHO/PAHO), World Bank-International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

9. The meeting was also attended by representatives of the following intergovernmental organizations: Andean Development Corporation (CAF), Bolivar Programme, Caribbean Community (CARICOM), Central American Monetary Council (CAMC), Central American Parliament, Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), Inter-American Institute of Human Rights (IIDH), Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), International Organization for Migration (IOM), Latin American Economic System (SELA), Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE) and Organization of American States (OAS).

10. The following non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council were also represented: Category I: International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICTFU), International Organization of Employers (IOE), International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) and World Confederation of Labour (WCL). Category II: Baha'i International Community, International Christian Union of Business Executives (UNIAPAC), International Rehabilitation, South American Commission for Peace, Regional Security and Democracy and World Organization of the Scout Movement (World Scout Bureau). Roster: Friedrich Ebert Foundation.

11. In the category "Other non-governmental organizations", the following organizations attended: Centro de la Mujer Peruana "Flora Tristán", Corporación Casa de la Mujer, Corporación para el Desarrollo Sostenible and SOS Viva la Ciudadanía.

Credentials

12. Pursuant to rule 15 of the Commission's rules of procedure, the credentials of the delegations as submitted to the Executive Secretary were examined and found to be in order.

Election of officers

13. At the first plenary meeting, the delegations elected the officers of the twenty-fifth session and those of the three committees which were set up during the technical stage to deal with the various agenda items.

14. The officers of the twenty-fifth session were as follows:

Chairman: Colombia
Vice-Chairmen: Grenada
France
Cuba
Bolivia
Rapporteur: Honduras

Committees

15. To carry out the work of the technical stage, the participants formed three committees which were open to all delegations.

16. Committee I dealt with economic integration in Latin America and the Caribbean (session agenda item 3); the region's linkages with the global economy and changing production patterns with social equity (session agenda item 4); and the World Summit for Social Development (session agenda item 5). The report of Committee I is contained in annex 1. The "Guidelines for a Latin American and Caribbean Consensus on the World Summit for Social Development", also adopted by Committee I, are contained in annex 2.

17. Committee II analysed the following items: preparatory activities for the International Conference on Population and Development: Latin American and Caribbean Regional Plan of Action on Population and Development (session agenda item 7); other activities of the secretariat of the ECLAC system since the twenty-fourth session and programme of work for the biennium 1996-1997 (session agenda item 10); calendar of conferences for the period 1994-1996 (session agenda item 11); some recent resolutions and decisions adopted by United Nations organs which require to be brought to the attention of the Commission (session agenda item 12); and restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields: an update on its impact on the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (session agenda item 13). The report of Committee II is contained in annex 3.

18. The Committee on Cooperation among Developing Countries and Regions, a sessional committee, dealt with item 8 of the session agenda. Its report is contained in annex 4.

Consideration and adoption of the committee reports

19. The reports of Committee I, Committee II and the Committee on Cooperation among Developing Countries and Regions were adopted by the plenary meeting, together with the draft resolutions contained therein. The plenary meeting also adopted the "Guidelines for a Latin American and Caribbean Consensus on the World Summit for Social Development" presented by Committee I. The texts of the draft resolutions, as adopted, are to be found in section E of this report.

Documentation

20. The list of working documents submitted by the secretariat at the twenty-fifth session of the Commission is given in document LC/G.1806(SES.25/9)/Rev.1.

Adoption of draft resolutions

21. The meeting also adopted four additional draft resolutions, whose texts were not included in the committee reports, on the following subjects: health, social equity and changing production patterns (548(XXV)); coordination for development (549(XXV)); support for the Second International Conference of New or Restored Democracies (550(XXV)); and place and date of the next session (551(XXV)). The texts of these resolutions are also to be found in section E of this report.

Adoption of the report of the session

22. The Minister of Planning of Honduras, rapporteur of the session, presented the draft report. He described its various chapters and annexes and requested delegations to send any comments on the summaries of their own statements directly to the secretariat.

23. The draft report was adopted without discussion.

B. AGENDA

24. The Commission adopted the following agenda:

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the provisional agenda and organization of the work of the twenty-fifth session
3. Economic integration in Latin America and the Caribbean
4. The region's linkages with the global economy and changing production patterns with social equity
5. World Summit for Social Development
6. Health, changing production patterns and social equity
7. Preparatory activities for the International Conference on Population and Development: Latin American and Caribbean Regional Plan of Action on Population and Development
8. Cooperation among developing countries and regions

9. Meetings of auxiliary bodies and regional meetings sponsored by ECLAC in preparation for United Nations world conferences: conclusions and recommendations

10. Other activities of the secretariat of the ECLAC system since the twenty-fourth session and programme of work for the biennium 1996-1997

    a) ECLAC
    b) Follow-up on the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
    c) Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE)
    d) Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES)

11. Calendar of conferences for the period 1994-1996

12. Some recent resolutions and decisions adopted by United Nations organs which require to be brought to the attention of the Commission

13. Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields: an update on its impact on the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

14. Other matters

15. Consideration and adoption of the report of the twenty-fifth session of ECLAC.

C. OPENING AND CLOSING MEETINGS

Opening of the technical stage

25. The opening meeting of the technical stage was held on 20 April. Statements were made by Mr. Gert Rosenthal, Executive Secretary of ECLAC, and Mrs. Wilma Zafra Turbay, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Colombia.

26. The Executive Secretary of ECLAC welcomed the participants and thanked the Colombian authorities for their warm hospitality and the excellent facilities provided for the holding of the meeting.

27. He then commented on what he considered to be the two main assets of ECLAC: first, the fact that it existed to perform an important function in both the analytical and the operational spheres, in relation to such worthwhile causes as the promotion of development and international cooperation in the region; second, the fact that it had succeeded in establishing a synergic relationship between the secretariat and its member Governments, an interaction which he likened to a virtuous circle that helped to enhance the professionalism of the Commission's work. He added that both assets were reinforced by a relatively simple institutional structure, with the session as the main forum and permanent contacts with the Governments through regional and subregional meetings of various kinds.

28. Turning to the meeting's heavy agenda, he said that for the present session, ECLAC had focused its process of reflection on the relationship between the region's linkages with the global economy and changing production patterns with social equity, from the standpoint of two elements: intraregional and

intrahemispheric economic cooperation and the region's interaction with the rest of the world, especially in the areas of trade and finance. Believing that the two processes were mutually reinforcing, ECLAC had developed the concept of "open regionalism", to emphasize that economic integration helped to improve the international linkages of the region's economies and that those linkages facilitated greater intraregional economic integration.

29. The meeting would also consider the issue of the input of the Latin American and Caribbean countries to the World Summit for Social Development. Pursuant to a mandate emanating from the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Conference on Population and Development, the preliminary draft Latin American and Caribbean Regional Plan of Action on Population and Development —the outcome of several meetings held at various levels in recent months— would be presented. A study on the links between health, changing production patterns and social equity, prepared in conjunction with the Pan American Health Organization, would also be presented in order to obtain guidance as to the most appropriate forum for analysing it in detail.

30. He concluded by saying that the tasks of the session, which combined the elucidation of issues relevant to the development of the region with the customary examination of the activities carried out and planned by ECLAC, would be carried out with the support of the Commission's main assets as mentioned at the beginning of his statement, which were always at the service of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.

31. The Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Colombia, after welcoming the participating delegations, referred to the significant changes that had recently been taking place on the international scene, including the progress made in the quest for negotiated solutions, the commitment to the effective exercise of democracy and to respect for individual rights and fundamental freedoms and the awareness of the need to replace the confrontation that had marked the cold war era with a cooperation that respected the sovereignty and dignity of States. She noted that the correction of economic and social imbalances must enjoy the highest priority on the international agenda.

32. The Governments of Latin America and the Caribbean had embarked on adjustment policies in response to the new and changing circumstances and their concomitant requirements. In the quest for solutions, the region had reflected its tendency to move towards integration, along the lines of the "open regionalism" proposed by the ECLAC secretariat, through various forms of association to promote intraregional cooperation, the removal of trade barriers, and contacts among its peoples. However, that willingness to integrate should be based on effective coordination of the various countries' economic and social policy instruments and on a clear-cut definition of who were to be the social beneficiaries of the economic development stemming from the region's improved linkages with the global economy.

33. She underlined the important role of technical cooperation among developing countries (TCDC) in strategies to change production patterns with social equity and noted that Colombia shared with many other countries the expectations that had been awakened by the World Summit for Social Development. One of the main objectives of that event should be to identify the factors that were impending the development of the countries of the region. In a world as fully connected and interdependent as the present one, the possibility of eradicating poverty, social disintegration and violence in the developing countries depended not only on the efforts made by each State within its own borders, but also on a comprehensive, coordinated rechannelling by the international community of the available technical, economic and human resources.

Opening of the ministerial stage

34. The opening meeting of the ministerial stage was held on 25 April. Statements were made by Mr. César Gaviria Trujillo, President of the Republic of Colombia, Mr. Alvaro García, Minister of Economic Affairs of Chile, the country which held the chairmanship of the twenty-fourth session of ECLAC, and Mr. Gert Rosenthal, Executive Secretary of ECLAC.

35. The Minister of Economic Affairs of Chile said that the Commission had made a significant contribution to economic thinking in Latin America and the Caribbean, especially in recent years. The Commission's integrated approach to development, which had become a guiding light for the activities of countries in the region, emphasized the mutually reinforcing linkages between democracy, growth and social integration.

36. Recalling the proposals put forward by ECLAC in the past four years, he mentioned, first of all, changing production patterns with social equity, a concept which had subsequently been reinforced by the assertion that education and knowledge were the pillars, or integrating mechanisms, of that process. He then described as important new challenges the ECLAC proposal for open regionalism and the guidelines for a Latin American and Caribbean consensus on the World Summit for Social Development, both of which had been submitted for consideration at the twenty-fifth session and contained ideas shared by the Government of Chile. With regard to the first proposal, he said that a de facto regionalism had been emerging in Latin America and the Caribbean, impelled by liberalization of the global economy, a process that must continue to be promoted in accordance with current conditions. The ECLAC proposal in that area could be understood as a contribution to strengthening the regional trend towards liberalized international economic relations.

37. Moreover, the ECLAC guidelines for a consensus on the World Summit for Social Development contained a detailed analysis of the current situation and proposed important measures for achieving specific objectives and monitoring the progress made in the process of overcoming poverty. That task was of such magnitude that it surpassed the capabilities of any individual agent; the integrated approach, under which changes must occur in all sectors simultaneously, also took that into account. Accordingly, an institutional framework should be established in which employers, workers and the State would participate in determining the guidelines and priorities that should help governments, in cooperation with the private sector, to promote competitiveness and find ways of integrating vulnerable groups. ECLAC could make an important contribution to formulating a proposal for an institutional framework of the type described, which would pool the efforts of all sectors.

38. He was certain that, with technical guidance from ECLAC, progress would continue to be made along the lines proposed, so as to permit equitable development within a democratic framework in all countries of the region.

39. The Executive Secretary of the Commission warmly thanked the people and Government of Colombia for supporting the United Nations and ECLAC in the discharge of their functions and, in particular, in the organizational and substantive aspects of the twenty-fifth session, for which they had provided impeccable facilities in an attractive setting redolent with historical associations.

40. With the end of the great crisis in Latin American development, ECLAC had decided to apply the lessons learned by tackling the backlog of accumulated social problems which were one of the legacies of the crisis. Thus, the proposal on changing production patterns with social equity had marked the

beginning of a simultaneous, systemic process of reflection on the complex tasks of growth, distribution, environmental protection and consolidation of democracy, bearing in mind that success depended on the formation of stronger links between the Latin American and Caribbean countries and the global economy.

41. Since that time, considerable progress had been made in clarifying ideas about macroeconomic management, the potentially adverse impact of adjustment programmes, the importance of microeconomic policy, and the links between development and environment, between innovation and the production process and between economic growth policies and social equity policies. There had also been definite improvements as regards macroeconomic balances, inflows of foreign capital and export growth and diversification, which were reflected in a modest recovery in economic activity as a whole and a more vigorous economic climate. In its interactions with the Governments of its member States, the role of ECLAC in the process had been to interpret the new phenomena, gather and disseminate national experiences and formulate proposals for action to promote development and intraregional and international cooperation.

42. However, the constant changes in the global situation meant that the task must be ongoing, which was why it had been decided to focus on a topic of special relevance: the requirements which each country in the region must meet in order to interact dynamically with the rest of the region and the world, in a context of economic globalization and with emphasis on the potential for reciprocal reinforcement between the new imperatives of integration and international linkages. Those two aspects of the central issue had been discussed during the technical stage of the session, but he wished to stress six crucial elements related to the area where short-term policies and medium- and long-term policies intersected.

43. First, sustained and sustainable growth and improved distribution of its fruits required the achievement of international competitiveness, which in turn necessitated a systemic approach encompassing macro-, meso- and micro-economic policies, as well as trade policy. Second, the link between trade policies and financial policies must be explored in greater depth, given the influence of capital inflows on real exchange rates and interest rates. Third, net external financing was not always reflected proportionally in levels of investment, because part of the inflow of resources from abroad was used to finance increased consumption of imported goods. Fourth, the Latin American and Caribbean countries must be prepared to act in the international economy as it actually was, not as they would like it to be; while external circumstances might not be as favourable as they might wish, domestic policies to improve linkages with the world economy also had an essential role to play. Fifth, now that the occasionally confrontational debates of the past were over, the United Nations offered greater potential as a forum for cooperation between developed and developing countries. Sixth, the ECLAC proposal for open regionalism, which sought to reconcile the objective of improving the linkages of the Latin American and Caribbean countries with the world economy with that of reaping the potential benefits of intraregional economic integration, meant that the characteristics of new integration agreements must be considered very carefully. Integration in the context of open regionalism would be equally valid in either an optimum economic environment or in a less favourable one fragmented into groups of countries.

44. Lastly, another objective of the session would be to consider how the collective aspirations of the countries of the region should be presented at the forthcoming World Summit for Social Development. Consideration would also be given to the preliminary draft Latin American and Caribbean Regional Plan of Action on Population and Development, which was intended to complement the Latin American and Caribbean Consensus on Population and Development to be submitted to the forthcoming International Conference on Population and Development. The secretariat would likewise be presenting a study,

prepared jointly with the Pan American Health Organization, which analysed the links between health, changing production patterns and social equity.

45. In conclusion, he said that despite the many obstacles that remained, an array of potentially favourable factors was now in evidence, and new and better tools were available for promoting development and international cooperation in Latin America and the Caribbean. On that basis, the current debate would enable Governments and the secretariat to clarify ideas and offer guidelines for moving forward in that direction.

46. The President of the Republic of Colombia, after welcoming the participating delegations, said that, after the so-called "lost decade", the region appeared to have returned to the path of sustained growth, and that it was timely to reflect on the role of ECLAC in that new scenario. He contrasted the former approach to the region's development, heavily influenced by such ECLAC concepts as import some of the principal elements of that approach had become obsolete. He was grateful for the efforts made by the Executive Secretary to update the ECLAC conceptual framework. The member countries of the Commission were once again in agreement along radically different lines: there was agreement on basic issues such as the treatment of foreign investment, tariff liberalization, redefinition of the role of the State and regional trade agreements.

47. After the stalemate produced by the failure of the so-called protectionist development model, the region had had to undertake a difficult adjustment process whose positive results could already be seen. After several years of negative growth rates, Latin America currently ranked second in economic growth among the regions of the world.

48. He noted that democracy, which currently held sway virtually throughout the hemisphere, should be strengthened, and that nations should seek to enhance the legitimacy of their political systems and redefine the role of the State. In his view, the role of the State should be strengthened rather than weakened in the region, but its activities should be redirected towards those areas where the active presence and participation of the public sector was really needed, such as poverty alleviation. It was clear that market forces were incapable of solving the many problems afflicting the countries of the region, particularly at the social level, since even in the economies which performed the best there was no automatic, positive correlation between growth and equitable development, as ECLAC had pointed out. The new economic model offered the advantages of a restructured State able to focus its efforts on implementing social plans, providing justice and security services and improving the regulatory capacity of its oversight bodies. New times required new strategies. Colombia, for example, had used the strategy of subsidizing demand: the State no longer built houses, but citizens with low incomes received a grant which served as a down-payment on the purchase of a home. The same policy had been applied in other spheres, with encouraging results.

49. Turning to the subject of education, he said that to educate was to liberate, and he had no doubt that the future of Latin America would depend in large part on the way in which the region met the challenge of education. Investment in human capital, especially in education, produced one of the most "virtuous circles" of the economy. It helped the business sector develop competitive industries that generated greater value added and improved worker productivity and, consequently, workers' incomes. Furthermore, investment in education was the main weapon against marginalization, as well as a means of strengthening democracy.

50. Economic adjustment by itself did not produce well-being or growth; the latter was a product of investment in the economy and in physical and human capital. He stressed the role of both foreign and local investment and the need to improve domestic savings capacity, which was one of the major challenges of the present period. Many investment needs in areas that traditionally had been a public responsibility in Latin America and the Caribbean could be met through the adoption of appropriate policies. In the case of infrastructure, for example, abundant resources could be obtained for telecommunications or electricity generation, with simple regulations allowing the entry of the private sector and establishing a stable rate structure. As for domestic saving, he hoped that it would be strengthened by the institution of a social security system based on individual capitalization.

51. He then referred to the liberalization of the various markets, focusing on the labour market. Many of the region's stringent labour laws sought to provide workers with benefits comparable only to those given by developed countries, and in fact marginalized a large number of employees from the formal labour market and imposed excessive burdens on businesses. Labour law reform was therefore essential in order to increase employment, make the market transparent and increase the competitiveness of the region's businesses.

52. The ability of the Latin America and Caribbean Governments adequately to meet the challenges of the current development agenda would no doubt be hampered by destabilizing macroeconomic pressures. Ironically, chief among these was the enormous flow of funds to the region, which was putting great pressure on production sectors. That situation could be reversed in the short term only by a policy of fiscal austerity and monetary orthodoxy, while the long-term solution was to raise economic investment levels. Furthermore, when faced with countries whose wage structures were much lower than the region's, it was not viable to attempt to compete through low costs. Local industries must base their competitiveness on more technology, a more skilled labour force and better infrastructure. A competitive spirit was fundamental, as was perseverance with the processes of integration and market liberalization.

53. Regional integration efforts should aim towards a single scheme that would transform the hemisphere into a strong economic bloc, able to maintain political dialogue, exchanges and cooperation with other country groups. To that end, the implementation of the open regionalism strategy proposed by ECLAC should be promoted. The challenges of the day were great: the global economy was growing more slowly, capital mobility was increasing and the developed countries were becoming more demanding as regards issues such as export subsidies and intellectual property. Given the efforts being made by so many countries of the region to change and modernize, however, the objective of accelerating the development process was perfectly feasible. He therefore invited all the nations of the region to continue working for and to persevere in building a more prosperous region for the benefit of all their peoples.

Closing meeting

54. At the closing meeting, statements were made by Mr. Gert Rosenthal, Executive Secretary of ECLAC, Mr. Mario Reyes-Chavez, Secretary of International Economic Relations of Bolivia, on behalf of the delegations present, and Mr. Juan Manuel Santos, Minister of Foreign Trade of Colombia.

55. The Executive Secretary of ECLAC said that, after a week's work in the technical and ministerial stages, an assessment could be made of the implications of the twenty-fifth session for ECLAC, the region and the United Nations. In making such an assessment, account must be taken of the threefold role played by that forum: first, as a kind of governing body to which the secretariat reported on the activities carried out and planned by the Commission and from which it received guidelines for its future work;

second, as a negotiating body where efforts could be made to reach a consensus; and third, as a forum for exchanges of experience and views and joint reflection by Governments and the secretariat.

56. He referred especially to the fact that the delegations had succeeded in adopting guidelines for a consensus on the World Summit for Social Development and had also reached agreement on the preliminary draft Latin American and Caribbean Regional Plan of Action on Population and Development. It had also been possible to identify areas where countries' positions differed slightly: those nuances would enrich the region's input into the corresponding global forums. The resolutions adopted at the session also reflected a convergence of views among countries.

57. He noted that statements had reflected a high level of agreement and consensus on the economic affairs of Latin America and the Caribbean. All participants had agreed on the need for growth, increased exports and continuing external investment, and any differences had simply enriched the debate.

58. The key is[illegible] considered by delegations and reflected in the main secretariat documents was how the countries of [illegible] region were to function in the global economy and how they might support each other in that effort. The process of reflection launched at the session had shown that regional integration could be combined w[illegible] international linkages in a way that was conducive to development.

59. He agreed with one delegation that there was a need to change the way in which items were discussed at the Comission's sessions in order to streamline and enrich the debate. In that connection, he emphasized the contribution made by the delegation of the host Government and the opportunity given to the secretariat to gain a greater insight into current thinking in Colombia concerning the economic and social development of the region.

60. Lastly, he thanked the Government of Colombia for its logistical support, its hospitality and, most of all, the inspirational message delivered by President Gaviria which, in his view, had been a high point of the session.

61. The Secretary of International Economic Relations of Bolivia, speaking on behalf of all the delegations, said he was pleased to have been able to participate in an event at which the Latin American and Caribbean countries had reiterated their support for an institution in such high standing as ECLAC. There was talk at present of the need to adjust the structure of the United Nations to current realities. The session showed that the countries of the region continued to have faith in the future of the Commission, which had proposed important guidelines to them and had accommodated all their concerns. The ECLAC session was a very important forum, because it allowed for all shades of opinion and gave an active role to the region as a whole, permitting an in-depth analysis of the regional development process.

62. Turning to the objectives of ECLAC, there could be no doubt that the Commission's contribution to development had been significant. At one stage, it had guided the policies of industrialization and import substitution then vital to the region. A change of direction had later been necessary, and a regional policy of import substitution through integration agreements had been implemented. As its proposals on open regionalism and international linkages, among others, showed, ECLAC had demonstrated its ability to innovate and adapt its thinking to changing circumstances.

63. A crucial stage was now beginning, in which the main challenge would be to overcome the effects of adjustment policies. In that connection, he referred to the World Summit for Social Development and the gradual recognition that economic and social policy must be complementary. He was extremely

satisfied, therefore, to find that ECLAC was directing its efforts towards the social sphere and towards combating poverty in all its forms.

64. He ended by thanking all the staff of the Commission and the Colombian Government whose efforts had made the session possible, and the people of Cartagena for their warm welcome.

65. In his closing statement, Mr. Juan Manuel Santos, Minister of Foreign Trade of Colombia, commended the admirable efforts devoted to the region's myriad social and economic problems at the twenty-fifth session of ECLAC.

66. Cartagena's history bore witness to the age-old competition between nations, large and small, for access to markets. Those battles were no longer fought with weapons, they were won by efficiency and productivity. ECLAC was regaining its influence in the region by advocating that the Latin American and Caribbean countries urgently join in the major contemporary trends in trade, namely, open integration, productive modernization and the struggle against poverty, while emphasizing that no process was sound if it allowed the basic needs of a large part of the population to go unmet.

67. In recent years, the Latin American and Caribbean countries had made structural reforms in their economies and had recognized the potential of regional integration for linking the region with the global economy. That explained the proliferation of intraregional agreements and the search, reflected in the region's participation in the Uruguay Round, for a multilateral framework that would make the rules of the game clearer and more stable. For that new relationship with the rest of the world to become a source of growth and well-being, it was necessary to resolve three issues. First, how to make the various regional agreements compatible; second, how to adjust the region's economies so that they could compete under current conditions, which demanded high levels of technology and know-how; and third, how to include in economic policy a social component which would guarantee equity in reaping the benefits and bearing the costs of reforms. The integrated approach proposed by ECLAC offered useful guidelines in all those areas.

68. Colombia had already embarked on a course of open integration and believed that the North American Free Trade Agreement could become a catalyst for the region's integration efforts. If the countries of the region were to find a place in the global economy, they would have to increase productivity —not by using cheap labour but by educating and training their workforce, improving business management, creating infrastructure, ensuring the efficient functioning of financial markets and working for a social compact.

69. He was gratified that ECLAC had shown itself to be in tune with the latest thinking by tackling fundamental issues on the political and economic agenda of all the countries of the region. He hoped that changes would be made in the working methods of the ministerial stage of the ECLAC session, to permit a fuller exchange of ideas and experiences. He thanked all those who had helped organize the session and concluded by urging the participants to overcome their apparent differences and focus on forging a new paradigm, a common path which would bring the peoples of the region closer to progress, justice and harmony.

D. SUMMARY OF PLENARY DEBATES

70. The representative of Mexico commended ECLAC for the freshness of its ideas and the consolidation of its prestige as an institution, and drew attention to the need for the Commission to revise its working methods so as to streamline its functioning and make it more effective.

71. He then analysed the changes which had taken place on the world economic scene, including globalization, the conclusion of the Uruguay Round and the establishment of the World Trade Organization, as well as the processes of economic and social change implemented in the region in the past decade, which had allowed the countries to resume their growth and to progress towards regional and subregional integration.

72. Mexico had taken a consistent, well-defined approach to economic reform, social change and political evolution. In so doing, it had managed to consolidate macroeconomic stability, make substantial progress in reforming the State, promote micro-economic changes and noticeably improve the external sector and the Mexican economy's linkages with the global economy.

73. He stressed the priority that Mexico attached to Latin American integration, which took the form, in practice, of new-generation free trade agreements such as those already signed with Chile and Costa Rica and those being negotiated with Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador; Nicaragua; Colombia and Venezuela; Bolivia; Ecuador; Peru; and CARICOM. He highlighted the consolidation of his country's economic relations in other areas, putting open regionalism into practice through innovative agreements such as the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and participation in the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) mechanism and in the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Those mechanisms transcended the traditional North-South paradigm and were giving rise to new forms of consensus-building and international cooperation. He suggested that Mexico might work within OECD for a more open, firm relationship of cooperation between the members of that Organization and the developing countries. In view of the new situation in hemispheric relations, those changes required the institutional adaptation of traditional Latin American integration bodies, particularly LAIA.

74. He stressed the need to continue promoting multilateralism and said that the World Trade Organization should concentrate on deepening reciprocal trade liberalization, tightening the regulation of the multilateral trading system and opposing unfair trade practices and protectionism. He also supported the consideration of environmental issues and labour rights, but could not accept their use as pretexts for the implementation of protectionist trade measures.

75. Since the fight against poverty was not only an ethical imperative but also an economic necessity, there was a need for greater collective awareness that real changes in national production patterns must go hand in hand with the promotion of social development, which should serve as an instrument for ensuring equity and for consolidating the democratic institutions of the countries of the region. The World Summit for Social Development would provide a good opportunity for promoting new cooperation schemes that would help consolidate national programmes in that field. His Government also supported the International Conference on Population and Development and looked forward to the implementation of the agreements and commitments included in the Regional Plan of Action agreed to by the Latin American and Caribbean countries.

76. With regard to recent events in his country, he appreciated the expressions of solidarity received from other countries. Those events had strengthened the unity of Mexicans and confidence in their institutions. No attempt at destabilization would alter Mexico's dedication to democracy or its policies of economic and social transformation.

77. The representative of Bolivia began his statement with some brief remarks about the changes that had taken place in the past 12 years. During that period, democratic governments had had to contend with such problems as low prices for raw materials, and had therefore instituted liberalization policies to bring about an orderly change in their development model.

78. With regard to open regionalism, it would be useful to establish a free trade area in the region and then extend it to the whole hemisphere. An effort should therefore be made to keep bilateral and subregional agreements from impeding subsequent convergence towards a regional agreement, and ECLAC should study the bases for arriving at such a convergence. The creation of the World Trade Organization completed the tripartite arrangement that also included the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, although that did not mean that the important role of UNCTAD should be overlooked.

79. His country supported the objectives of the World Summit for Social Development but recommended that they be made compatible with those established in the Social Charter of the Andean Parliament. He stressed the importance of tackling the unwanted effects of structural adjustment by promoting the expansion of productive employment so as to improve workers' living conditions. For example, Bolivia was applying policies on capitalization of State-owned firms and on grass-roots participation.

80. In national policies on external economic relations, care should be taken to ensure that export-promotion incentives did not adversely affect exports from neighbouring countries. Moreover, it would be desirable to promote the flow not only of goods but also of capital. He ended by stressing the importance of international migration, its potential benefits and the controversies to which it could give rise. ECLAC should therefore study the issue and work with countries in promoting agreements in that regard.

81. The representative of Chile said he wished to share some of his country's experiences which might help guide ECLAC in its work, since Chilean policy had permitted a steady increase in output and public saving, promoted trade liberalization, improved social policy and reduced the rate of inflation.

82. The challenge in future would be to consolidate those achievements through basic action targeting three objectives: i) improving the quality of Chile's linkages with the global economy, seeking out new market niches; ii) enhancing the effectiveness of public sector social policy; and iii) maintaining the firm social commitment that was needed to preserve that framework, which no longer depended only on the public sector.

83. To achieve those objectives, Chile was proposing three policy approaches. The first was to seize the opportunity offered to the region to move towards fuller integration. The political will demonstrated by Governments must be backed by the work of multilateral agencies, particularly ECLAC, LAIA and IDB, which could make it possible to share experiences and fund infrastructure projects that promoted integration. The second was to arrive at a common position on the World Summit for Social Development to be held in Copenhagen. The causes of poverty had already been identified and the time had come to move towards a consensus on the high-impact policies needed to combat it. Third, Chile would be

submitting a formal request to ECLAC that it help disseminate information and devise mechanisms for shared responsibility in the sphere of social coordination for development. The proposal on changing production patterns with social equity required an input from all social actors, on a shared participatory basis. ECLAC could make a substantial contribution to identifying mechanisms for dialogue and negotiation to promote those new policy approaches.

84. The representative of the United States of America set forth the two main goals which underpinned his President's vision of a western hemispheric community: democracy and economic growth with equity. Those two principles, together with other important elements such as integrated national economies marked by increasing regional trade, more efficient and honest governments and protection of the environment, would form the context for the Summit of the Americas, to be held in Miami in December. As a backdrop to that meeting, he noted the great advances made in intraregional trade, aided by NAFTA and other economic integration initiatives.

85. Referring to preparatory activities for the International Conference on Population and Development, organized by the United Nations, he noted the important contribution made by Latin America and the Caribbean through the draft Regional Plan of Action on Population and Development. He stressed the need for joint action to ensure that human activities did not cause irreparable damage to the global environment. The United States had assisted efforts to deal with environmental problems by supporting the Global Environment Facility and Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) loans for environmental projects, and by concluding bilateral agreements with seven countries in the region.

86. He also noted that the economic reform process could lead to increasing pressure to limit further progress or even to reverse some reforms. Social spending must be a top priority, and governments must endeavour to use budget resources efficiently. Many government reforms in the region had demonstrated that countries could both reduce costs and improve services by relying on private sector forces and by decentralizing activities.

87. Following a period of decline, the region had enjoyed three years of growth, inflation had fallen and tariff reductions had fostered increased trade. More attention must be paid to the social area, however, and ECLAC could play a key role in that effort. At a time when United States bilateral assistance was declining, that assistance was placing particular emphasis on alleviating poverty, strengthening democracy, promoting smaller and healthier families and sustaining an environmental balance. The United States had also increased its support for international financial institutions, including IDB and the World Bank, ensuring that social sector lending was given priority. In closing, he reiterated that effective government policies on trade and investment would allow the private sector to function as the engine of economic growth in the region. It was gratifying to see the extent to which all the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean shared the same ends and were agreed on the means to achieve them. ECLAC had become a leader in promoting understanding among countries, and its efforts were commendable.

88. The representative of Costa Rica said that the basic criterion for defining the place currently occupied by countries in the international order was the economic dynamism with which each country confronted the increasing globalization of the economy. Obtaining capital, acquiring technology and conquering markets were especially important from that perspective. In the search for competitiveness, the countries of the region were carrying out sweeping domestic reforms and undertaking integration initiatives so as to make better use of their resources and capacities. In short, the viability of modern economies depended on their ability to find a place in the ongoing globalization process.

89. The changes taking place on the international economic and political scene made it necessary to define a strategy for tackling the process of changing production patterns with social equity that would include a radical rethinking of interregional cooperation. Lastly, his country looked forward with optimism to the forthcoming World Summit for Social Development and enthusiastically supported the adoption at the current session of the draft Latin American and Caribbean Regional Plan of Action on Population and Development.

90. The representative of Guatemala mentioned, as an example of progress in the integration process in Central America, his country's efforts to gain access to current trade and economic flows. In that respect, he emphasized the action taken by Guatemala in Central America, its trade negotiations with Colombia, Venezuela and Mexico and its closer ties with the Caribbean region. Those efforts had been accompanied by increasing coordination with other Latin American countries and various activities in the context of the multilateral trading system. His delegation fully supported the ECLAC proposals on open regionalism and economic integration.

91. Regarding social issues, his Government agreed that economic growth with equity and the eradication of poverty were important for achieving social development. Referring to the International Conference on Population and Development and the World Summit for Social Development, he said that the international community was expecting those meetings to result in definite activities of cooperation and solidarity in support of initiatives such as the Regional Plan.

92. Lastly, he reaffirmed that the topics proposed by ECLAC were in line with the policies promoted by his Government.

93. The representative of Canada said that the new political and economic convergence among Latin American and Caribbean nations presented unparalleled opportunities for development. Those opportunities could not be fully realized, however, without regional cooperation and leadership by organizations such as ECLAC. Canada was thus particularly pleased that ECLAC was focusing on the topic of regional integration. The best way for integration to occur was through accession to NAFTA, rather than through bilateral agreements.

94. There were many elements that must be placed on the agenda in the coming years. In all of those, the private sector must play an important role. In addition to trade and investment, those elements included good governance, social development (including the integration of marginal populations) and the environment.

95. Latin America and the Caribbean were important partners for Canada. Its trade and investment in the region would continue to increase, as would its technical assistance programme. Canada looked forward to continued cooperation with ECLAC, especially in the area of regional integration.

96. The representative of France commended the secretariat for the working documents, on open regionalism and international linkages, on which the session's deliberations were based. In listening to the statements of a number of representatives and to the speeches made by the Executive Secretary of ECLAC and the President of Colombia at the opening meeting and subsequently, by the President of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), he had been struck by the fact that the pessimism prevailing at the previous session of ECLAC had been replaced by a reasoned and justifiable optimism, based not only on the improvement in economic growth indicators and the reduction of inflation, but also on the

adoption of new initiatives in the area of regional integration. In particular, he mentioned NAFTA, MERCOSUR, the revitalization of the Andean Group and the initiatives taken by the Group of Three.

97. The new regionalism differed from the union of the entire continent proposed 168 years earlier by Simon Bolivar. In the new economic circumstances, many existing instruments and organizations would have to either adapt or disappear. He wondered whether the time had not come for the region to promote some kind of political unity along the lines of the process which had culminated in the establishment of the European Union. While he was not suggesting that Latin America and the Caribbean should imitate that process, given the obvious differences between the two regions, they could benefit from the European experience.

98. He stressed Europe's interest in the development of Latin America and the Caribbean and its support for integration initiatives. He also expressed concern at the unfair criticisms sometimes levelled at Europe, which did not take into account European investment in the region or the fact that European countries were the first or second trading partners of many countries in the region. He concluded by reiterating his country's support for the United Nations, and for the countries of the region, through ECLAC.

99. The representative of Cuba, after thanking the host country, said that the international climate remained hostile for most of the region. The results of the Uruguay Round had highlighted the vulnerability of the developing countries.

100. The World Summit for Social Development offered an excellent opportunity for the international community to agree on specific action in that regard, including the provision of universal basic health care. He also drew attention to the preliminary draft Regional Plan of Action on Population and Development.

101. He suggested that the secretariat might be instructed to prepare a draft regional convention on the control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal in the region. There was also a need to obtain financial resources for absorbing clean technologies and to ensure that environmental issues did not become further barriers to international trade.

102. Turning to trade, he noted the recent upsurge in Cuban imports from the region. Nevertheless, as an exporter of pharmaceutical and biotechnology products, Cuba had been affected by non-tariff barriers, in view of which he reiterated his country's support for efforts to eliminate barriers to trade in the region. In that connection, he noted the contrast between the commercial blockade and trade and investment restrictions imposed against Cuba and the prevailing climate of trade liberalization. Cuba had organized itself to resist such measures. He referred to the initiatives for dialogue under way in Cuba.

103. He reported on a number of recent changes and economic measures in the Cuban economy: i) the transformation of State agricultural firms into cooperatives; ii) greater opportunities for self-employed workers; iii) progress in the liberalization and circulation of foreign currency; iv) relaxing of the rules on foreign investment; v) sustained buoyancy of the tourism sector; vi) increased petroleum production; vii) continued improvements in health standards, despite the severe adjustment process; and viii) reforms to increase the efficiency and austerity of State management, including in business activity. All those measures formed part of a process of scaling down the State, gradually restructuring industry and services and improving management methods.

104. Lastly, he noted the impetus imparted by integration initiatives, which he trusted would eventually include agreements on industrial complementarity, the introduction of technological innovations and ways of attracting international capital. In particular, he drew attention to the proposal by the Caribbean Basin countries to create an Association of Caribbean States, comprising the Group of Three, SIECA and the Caribbean Community, and called on ECLAC to monitor those efforts closely.

105. The Minister for Social Action of Nicaragua said that his Government welcomed the proposal on open regionalism and endorsed the preliminary draft Latin American and Caribbean Regional Plan of Action on Population and Development, which had been prepared by national experts, at the latest CEGAN meeting with support from ECLAC, CELADE and UNFPA.

106. He stressed the importance of arriving at the World Summit for Social Development, with the Commission's help, with a Latin American and Caribbean consensus on the issues to be discussed there. That task was urgent because, while economic indicators reflected the success of government efforts to promote growth, the social situation and the deterioration in the quality of life were cause for concern. A social model was needed in which assistance could be provided to population groups that did not have access to basic services or to jobs, so that they could be integrated into the processes of production and consumption.

107. For those reasons, Nicaragua endorsed the proposals contained in the document "Guidelines for a Latin American and Caribbean Consensus on the World Summit for Social Development". He especially emphasized the need to stop differentiating between the social and economic spheres. His Government believed that six basic courses of action were needed: i) decentralization of social services; ii) inter-agency coordination; iii) targeting of vulnerable groups; iv) greater regulation of the informal sector; v) support for small and medium-sized industries; and vi) cultivation of a new, participatory spirit in relations between the Government and the population. He ended by urging the countries to adopt a new social model that balanced supply and demand in the social sphere, and called on ECLAC to help define and implement a social agenda for Latin America and the Caribbean.

108. The representative of Venezuela made a detailed analysis of the history and prospects of the integration process in the region. First, he noted such initiatives as LAIA and the Andean Group, as well as others under negotiation, such as the agreement between Colombia, Venezuela and Mexico (G-3). In his view, all those processes and their recent acceleration were unmistakable signs of convergence in the integration of Latin America and the Caribbean.

109. He noted that the multiplicity of agreements in existence and under negotiation constituted a network of agreements which presented no contradictions and that integration offered the region a means of optimizing its linkages with the global economy. Liberalization policies had involved social sacrifices, which was why it was imperative to combat poverty, while not overlooking the fall in living standards of the middle class. Such problems could not be ignored, as there could be no real integration without concomitant improvements in social conditions.

110. He commented on the revamping of LAIA and on the process of Andean integration, which he described as one of the most advanced integration processes among developing countries. He went on to describe the main features of the G-3 agreement, which was about to be signed. That agreement was more than just a free trade agreement, since it also covered such areas as services, investments and intellectual property, would be open to accession by other interested countries and could serve as a link with Canada and the United States and even become the basis for a major hemispheric regional agreement. Lastly, he

referred to the World Trade Organization and the conclusion of the Uruguay Round, under which agreements had already been signed by 125 countries, accounting for more than 90% of world trade.

111. The representative of Suriname said that in the current era of far-reaching economic and political changes at the regional and international levels, efforts were being made throughout the world to introduce market-based reforms and create mega-blocs. That was prompting countries to make increased efforts to enhance their competitiveness in order to gain access to markets for goods and services. That compelled Governments to use abundant natural resources and cheap labour effectively, as well as to give priority to factors such as information, science and technology, and investment in human capital, in order to achieve a sustainable economic growth that would bring prosperity to their peoples.

112. The success of that process of adaptation required great flexibility. Countries had therefore changed their traditional power politics and were looking ahead, signing new agreements, or joining existing ones in order to safeguard their interests, on the basis of mutual respect and mutual benefit. That had led to the emergence of mega-blocs in Europe and South-East Asia and to MERCOSUR, NAFTA and an Association of Caribbean States.

113. The Commission, in keeping with its traditional function of providing guidance to the member States, should focus its attention on accelerating the pace of economic integration in the region and on defining guidelines for improving the region's linkages with the global economy. Accordingly, the proposal based on the concept of "open regionalism" would be very helpful, and his country was grateful for the work that ECLAC had done.

114. Suriname was now fully aware that it must focus more intensively on cooperation with the countries of the region. He was therefore pleased to announce that Suriname had taken steps to join CARICOM in 1994, as part of its efforts to intensify its integration with the Caribbean subregion. It also actively supported the creation of an Association of Caribbean States, which would lay the foundations for greater growth and prosperity.

115. Lastly, he said that the intensification of integration processes was related to the presence of democratically elected governments in the region, and that recent experiences had shown that peoples were demanding not only an improvement in economic indicators but also social and political reforms, prosperity, honest governments, respect for the rule of law and expansion of democracy.

116. The representative of Peru said that the profound changes in the international economy, and the shift towards globalization had alerted the Latin American and Caribbean countries to the urgent need to modernize, and that the spread of market economies had been accompanied by the consolidation of democracy and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. The current challenge lay in the persistence of intolerable situations of inequity and poverty. The main rivalries among countries were now economic in nature, and were reflected in the formation of regional blocs. However, programmes of adjustment, stabilization and liberalization had laid the groundwork for integration arrangements that were more flexible and open to the outside world and in which real economic actors, such as the private sector, played an important role. Integration had thus become a means by which the Latin American and Caribbean region could forge links with the global economy.

117. Certain attitudes in international trade often served as a cover for deliberately protectionist policies, even as the countries of the region were being asked to respect market forces. The Uruguay Round agreements and the establishment of the World Trade Organization were important because they provided

a stable, equitable framework for trade practices, which was an essential step towards the formation of a more interdependent, democratic world trading system.

118. Profound changes had been made in his country to stabilize and modernize the economy and reintegrate Peru into the international financial community. Those structural reforms had begun to bear fruit, as was shown by the high rate of growth of its gross domestic product, the sharp drop in inflation and the substantial increase in international reserves, although much remained to be done in the areas of poverty reduction, improvement of education, health services and infrastructure, and expansion of productive employment. In conclusion, he emphasized the importance which Peru attached to the integrated approach to changing production patterns with social equity and the usefulness of the "Guidelines for a Latin American and Caribbean Consensus on the World Summit for Social Development" and of the draft Latin American and Caribbean Regional Plan of Action on Population and Development.

119. The representative of the United Kingdom thanked the ECLAC secretariat for having organized a very worthwhile conference and for having prepared the ground well with the various substantive papers. The resolutions stemming from the latter seemed admirably well focused. Those documents had contributed significantly to the debate on regional integration, on the region's efforts to improve linkages with the international economy and trading system and, through the valuable ideas put forward regarding social equity and production patterns, on the urgent need to address the problems of poverty in the region.

120. Some substantial government programmes were under way to address the problems directly. However, those laudable initiatives were by no means commensurate with the needs they were meant to address. Both growth and democracy could be sustained only if Governments at least provided basic social services and gave the poor a stake in the economy. It remained to be seen whether populist doctrines could gain acceptance among the prosperous few in a region working hard to escape from recession and accustomed to social inequality. It was particularly heartening to see that ECLAC continued to highlight the idea that economic growth and social equity could not be considered separately. Growth in itself could not guarantee an even distribution of wealth in any given country, but it was the key to generating sufficient resources to improve standards of living generally and to tackle the short-term consequences of poverty.

121. Government policies were needed not only to improve macroeconomic indicators, but also to exert a significant influence on social indicators. ECLAC had a role to play in that regard. In many respects, the Commission was a manifestation of the region's consciousness. It had the potential to develop into an agent of change, inter alia by promoting cooperation instruments and contributing intellectual inputs for the implementation of the region's economic and social policies. The Commission's activities as adviser, analyst, researcher and indefatigable producer of an immense range of research material all testified to its key role in serving Latin America and the Caribbean as a whole in the search for economic growth and social justice.

122. The representative of Uruguay noted the similarities between the important developments occurring in different countries of the region: economic reforms with enormous political, social and economic implications; major restructuring which had made it possible to develop the services sector and the private sector; and the resumption of economic growth. He then noted the confirmation of those trends at the regional level, reflected in marked concern for social problems, an ongoing search for institutional and

electoral structures, a greater balance between the roles assigned to the State and the market, sustained stabilization efforts, social security reforms and progress towards regional integration and linkages with the global economy. Lastly, he stressed the predominance of forces that naturally promoted closer ties and convergence among the countries of the region, and mentioned major subregional integration initiatives, notably MERCOSUR, a pioneer in promoting the establishment of a free trade area and customs union.

123. To accelerate the processes of convergence in the region, Governments should overcome their tendency to place national interests above the interests of the subregion, region and hemisphere. Important initiatives such as those proposed by the United States and Brazil should therefore be considered carefully, in cooperation with ECLAC. The countries of the region should not follow the mistaken path of developing exogenous mechanisms and instruments, but should pursue their efforts to empower the forces that would bring them naturally into convergence.

124. The representative of the Netherlands said that the current world economic situation afforded grounds for moderate optimism, in view of the economic recovery in Western Europe and the United States and the good performance of some Asian countries. In Latin America and the Caribbean, there were already signs of recovery, owing to fiscal adjustment measures, liberalization policies and regional integration efforts, supplemented by rational social policies. However, unequal income distribution persisted and the ECLAC proposal for development with social equity accordingly remained fully valid. The open regionalism proposed by ECLAC would certainly improve regional competitiveness and productivity, especially if it was implemented in a context of political stability and governance.

125. His country attached the greatest importance to social policies and their relationship to environmental sustainability. However, efforts could not be limited to improving income distribution, but should be aimed at solving specific problems, such as water supply and the quality of food and education, which were essential factors in development.

126. With regard to international trade, he welcomed the establishment of the World Trade Organization as a body responsible for organizing and monitoring the proper conduct of trade relations, thereby avoiding new forms of protectionism, including those which could arise under the generic heading of environmental sustainability.

127. He declared his support for demographic policies aiming at the voluntary lowering of the birth rate, as he believed that it was the right of women to decide on such matters. He also supported the process of decentralization of the United Nations, a process in which the regional commissions should play a leadership role. Lastly, he said that the Netherlands was showing its support for ECLAC in a concrete way by periodically signing agreements involving contributions of substantial sums.

128. The representative of Grenada underscored the importance to his country, as a small island developing State with an extremely small open economy, of the topics of integration, social development and the region's linkages with the world economy. He drew attention to the far-reaching efforts made by Grenada and its CARICOM partners to integrate the Caribbean island economies with those of their neighbours in Latin America. As examples of those initiatives, he mentioned the free trade agreement between CARICOM and Venezuela, the current negotiations with Colombia for a similar pact, and the broad-based discussions with the Group of Three countries (Venezuela, Colombia and Mexico). In that connection, he considered the Association of Caribbean States to be the endeavour most relevant to

Grenada and CARICOM. With regard to linkages with the world economy, his country had taken relevant steps in recent years to facilitate that process.

129. The social programmes discussed at the current session were of particular relevance to Grenada, since the lack of natural resources forced his country to place special emphasis on the development of its human resources. Because of the country's vulnerability to the effects of natural disasters, preservation of the environment was of great concern to his Government.

130. Lastly, on behalf of CDCC, which was chaired by Grenada, he called on the secretariat to reinforce the ECLAC subregional headquarters in Port of Spain and to mobilize resources for supporting development projects in the member countries.

131. The representative of Ecuador expressed agreement with the latest ECLAC proposals, which were in keeping with current realities in Latin America and the Caribbean and, accordingly, could become the basis for sustained and orderly economic and social development. The stabilization process had led to the modernization of legal and institutional structures, the adjustment of macro- and micro-economic perspectives and a changed perception of the role of public and private actors; it had also given a strong impetus to all aspects of intraregional integration.

132. The renewed validity of economic integration as a means of helping change production patterns with social equity prompted some comments that should not be construed as pessimistic. First, it was essential to redefine development policy priorities in the light of positive experiences with integration, which had created awareness of obvious deficiencies in physical infrastructure, services and social support. It was also important to guard against the false hopes that might have been aroused by the recent successes in foreign trade —which might, in the end, benefit the industrialized countries— and investment, inflows of which might be attributable mainly to privatization processes that would happen only once. Moreover, while the external debt had been refinanced on more favourable terms and conditions, the amount of the debt had not been reduced and continued to limit the countries' investment capabilities.

133. Lastly, open regionalism must include the principle of solidarity, both among countries of the region and in dealing with third countries; it must also be reflected within each country, in such areas as environmental protection and measures to mitigate the economic impact of natural disasters. In dealing with third countries, solidarity should be expressed in the adoption of unified negotiating positions and policies so as to counteract the protectionism of the developed countries. His Government supported initiatives for achieving balanced development in the economic and social spheres, which would make it possible to alleviate poverty, expand productive employment and promote social integration.

134. The representative of El Salvador referred to the crucial importance of considering economic development in conjunction with social development. The particular situation experienced by her country and the adjustments that had been required had shown clearly how important it was to harmonize the two processes.

135. The armed conflict had caused a severe deterioration of physical infrastructure and the loss of precious human lives during the 1980s, in addition to ruining the country's economy and aggravating the problems of poverty, low school attendance, infant mortality and housing shortages. In that situation, the current Government had adopted three basic objectives: i) achieving peace; ii) establishing a socially-oriented market economy; and iii) improving the population's quality of life.

136. The internal peace process had culminated in the signing of the Peace Agreement on 16 February 1992. At the same time, a new economic and social development plan had begun to be implemented which envisaged a series of compensatory policies designed to mitigate the costs of adjustment for the most vulnerable groups. The urban emergency and municipalities-in-action programmes were outstanding features of that plan.

137. The change of economic model had also slowed the process of impoverishment and laid the groundwork for sustained economic and social development, and the reduction of inflation, the fiscal deficit and absolute and relative poverty. The new Government, which was to take office on 1 June 1994, intended to continue the stabilization of the economy, achieve single-digit inflation, further reduce the fiscal deficit and increase domestic savings; it also planned to increase exports, deepen the regional integration process and consolidate structural changes.

138. She expressed appreciation to ECLAC for preparing the documents presented to the session, which would serve as inspiration, a model and a guide to her Government. El Salvador intended to participate actively in the International Conference on Population and Development in September 1994 and in the World Summit for Social Development in March 1995, and would continue to support any initiative relating to preservation of the environment.

139. The representative of Honduras announced that an International Conference on Peace and Development in Central America was to be held in his country in October 1994. His Government attached great importance to the Conference, which it saw as the culmination of the peace efforts initiated with the Contadora Group and confirmed in the Esquípulas II agreements.

140. With the war behind it, Central America was now committed to combating poverty and promoting integration and economic growth. Its goal was to create and maintain an environment of stability, peace and democracy in the subregion, which involved implementing economic, social and institutional reforms. Support for those tasks was requested from ECLAC and the international community as a whole.

141. He mentioned the efforts which Central America was making to develop integration mechanisms and to draw up agendas for tackling problems in such areas as population and development, the environment, women, children, human development, poverty and social integration. In that context, he mentioned the San Salvador Declaration adopted at the Meeting of Central American Ministers of Health (El Salvador, January 1994), at which the Latin American and Caribbean Consensus on Population and Development and the preliminary draft Latin American and Caribbean Regional Plan of Action on Population and Development had been considered.

142. Lastly, the main tasks to which the region must devote renewed efforts were: raising productivity, formulating trade policies that would enable to compete in international markets, improving business management capabilities and designing more appropriate economic and social policies.

143. The representative of Paraguay said that his Government supported ECLAC meetings because they generated inspiring proposals for the formulation of national public policies in the economic, social and institutional spheres. It also looked forward with optimism to both the World Summit for Social Development and the International Conference on Population and Development, in view of the consensus reached on those issues in the region and the impact of social development on international economic relations and growth.

144. He emphasized the current democratization process in his country and the successes achieved, namely, macroeconomic restructuring, the achievement of moderate inflation and substantial growth, and the fact that Paraguay had managed to maintain one of the lowest external debts in Latin America. Nevertheless, his Government was anxious to build on those achievements so that it would be better able to meet the pressing needs of the most vulnerable groups.

145. He emphasized Paraguay's commitment to integration, as exemplified first in its participation in LAFTA, then in LAIA and, most recently, in MERCOSUR, as well as its support for the Uruguay Round, which would allow the world to reap the benefits of extensive trade, without discrimination and with measures that strengthened open multilateralism.

146. The representative of the United States, speaking in exercise of the right of reply, said that the differences between her country and Cuba were well known and she would not go into further detail in that regard. She stressed that her Government had broken off relations with Cuba because it was concerned at that country's situation with regard to democracy and human rights. Her President had recently reaffirmed that policy. The United States had imposed a trade embargo on Cuba, not an economic blockade. It had done so because it felt that was necessary. In implementing the embargo, it did not encourage other countries to trade with Cuba.

147. The representative of Cuba, also speaking in exercise of the right of reply, said that the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly referred to by his delegation had been adopted by an overwhelming majority of Member States, under the item "Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba". The aim of those resolutions was to help end a violation of international law and of the norms and principles of coexistence among nations. Compliance with the resolutions would mean that the United States, as a Member State of the United Nations, would have to refrain from adopting and applying laws and measures that affected the sovereignty of other States, as well as freedom of trade and navigation. However, by maintaining its economic embargo against Cuba, the United States was violating those resolutions, as well as the principles of the sovereign equality of States, non-intervention and non-interference in their internal affairs, and freedom of international trade and navigation.

148. The representative of Cuba recalled that various developed countries members of ECLAC had called for the United States to refrain from promulgating laws and measures whose extraterritorial effects affected their national interests. Furthermore, the blockade imposed by the United States had a serious impact on United States businessmen and United States citizens in general, who for more than three decades had been prohibited from travelling to Cuba and had been denied the right to benefit from the advances and progress made by Cuba in the health field.

149. The representative of Cuba said that, by its statement, the United States delegation had once again ignored the calls made by the international community and its own allies. Although a small country in geographical terms, Cuba would continue to defend its right to sovereignty and self-determination.

150. The representative of Antigua and Barbuda said that the new Government of his country would be pursuing five goals, which were closely related to the work of ECLAC. They were: i) environmental protection (as an island nation, the country was especially concerned about sea-level rise); ii) economic integration (the country was a member of several regional groupings and supported open regionalism); iii) good governance (the Government would be introducing new legislation to prevent conflicts of interest among government officials); iv) education (a special tax would be introduced to support education and

training); and v) empowerment of women (the political and economic role of women was being increased).

151. In carrying out those goals, his country would continue to work closely with the ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean in Port of Spain. Since the small Caribbean nations had only the University of the West Indies and ECLAC, they requested that more resources be provided to ECLAC. For them, ECLAC was a necessity, not a luxury; it must be strengthened, not weakened.

152. The representative of Italy recalled, first, that indicators of economic activity and inflation in the region had improved in recent years. However, statistics compiled by the specialized agencies indicated that income distribution and poverty indicators had deteriorated over the same period.

153. To address that situation, cooperation between the European Union and Latin America would target high-impact sectors, such as health, the environment and social structures. Lastly, he emphasized that Italy was among the 10 countries that contributed most to cooperation for development and that its actions in that field were guided by the priorities he had enumerated.

154. The representative of Jamaica referred, first, to the importance of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, which had begun recently in Barbados. That meeting was a direct result of the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and would test the commitment of the international community to the provisions of Agenda 21. The current session of ECLAC had also discussed a number of relevant and interrelated issues, with the aim of improving the way of life and standard of living of the peoples of the region.

155. Despite limited financial and human resources, Jamaica was now addressing the social sector, which had suffered from the structural adjustments of the 1980s. She emphasized the relevance of exchanges of experience and coordination between countries and regional organizations, such as ECLAC, for finding solutions to the many problems facing the region, including poverty, which could pose a severe threat to the future of its economies. In that regard, she referred to the relevant issues of the International Conference on Population and Development and the World Summit for Social Development. She also reiterated the importance which Jamaica was giving to the private sector, NGOs and community groups in the search for solutions to its myriad problems.

156. Lastly, she recalled that the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea would enter into force on 16 November 1994, and invited the Latin American and Caribbean countries to support and attend the meeting of the International Seabed Authority, which Jamaica was hosting in November 1994. While thanking the ECLAC secretariat for the documentation prepared for the meeting, she also requested ECLAC to bear in mind the specific problems of the small island developing countries of the Caribbean and to provide the subregional headquarters in Port of Spain with adequate resources.

157. The representative of the United States Virgin Islands said that the regional commissions were a valuable forum for the participation of non-independent countries which were granted the status of associate members, as was the case of his country within ECLAC. He recognized that the ECLAC associate membership model had been used in other United Nations agencies, and mentioned the special emphasis placed by his Government on the needs and expectations of ECLAC associate members. He recalled that progress on that issue would be examined at the forthcoming second session of the working group on access of non-independent Caribbean countries to programmes and activities of the United Nations system, which was currently chaired by his country. In that context, he expressed support for

the statement made earlier by the representative of Grenada on the importance of mobilizing sufficient extrabudgetary resources for the ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean in Port of Spain to be able to carry out its work programme fully.

158. His Government appreciated the support of ECLAC member Governments for initiatives permitting the participation of associate members of regional commissions in United Nations world conferences such as the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, the International Conference on Population and Development and the World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction. Those initiatives served to enhance the ability of associate members to adjust to the new global realities. In particular, he underscored the process under way to establish an Association of Caribbean States. In that connection, his country intended to start consultations on acquiring observer status with the CARICOM Standing Committees of Ministers Responsible for Foreign Affairs and associate member status in PAHO. At the current session, Caribbean delegations had submitted a draft resolution expressing support for the participation of associate members of the Commission in a large number of United Nations world conferences. His country would continue its involvement in that process and would join with the other Latin American and Caribbean members of ECLAC in devising development strategies that were sustainable and ensured social equity for the peoples of the region.

159. The representative of Spain said that while his country's entry into the European Community had forced it to make intensive efforts during the 1980s towards achieving effective integration, it had never distanced itself from the Ibero-American nations. That policy had been expanded in the 1990s, and in the current context, international linkages were an essential goal for Spain and, still more for Latin America and the Caribbean. Achieving those linkages required increased investments, such as those made by Spain. In order to provide a stable basis for those capital flows, Spain was working actively on the conclusion of many investment protection agreements and promoting financial and technological support for small and medium-sized businesses.

160. Spain also fully supported the concept of open regionalism and hoped that it would be extended to Europe. He trusted that his country might serve as a bridge enabling that process to be strengthened. Lastly, he stressed his country's support for preparations for the World Summit for Social Development, to which his Government attached the utmost importance, as well as the contribution that would undoubtedly result from the Ibero-American Conference of Heads of State and Government.

161. The representative of Germany, speaking as an observer, said that the countries of the region were in a period of decisive transformation and expressed his satisfaction with the progress achieved in political, economic and social development, which was reflected both in considerable advances in the democratization process and in growing respect for human rights. The fact that the European Union, of which Germany would assume the Presidency in the second half of 1994, had already concluded or was negotiating cooperation agreements, with practically all the Latin American countries was beneficial for the development of trade relations. Germany had followed the process of concluding the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) with great interest and believed that it offered positive long-term prospects for the region.

162. Even bearing in mind the magnitude of the social problems and poverty that remained, he was optimistic regarding the region's future development. Environmental protection and the fight against the cultivation, trafficking and consumption of drugs presented global challenges which should be addressed through multilateral measures.

163. He stressed the priority which German foreign policy attached to cooperation between industrialized and developing countries, and reiterated his country's strong support for the development of Latin America and the Caribbean and the strengthening of multilateral systems.

164. The representative of India said that his Government had been following with interest the developments in Latin America, particularly the proposals of ECLAC on open regionalism and its views on how to overcome social exclusion and poverty, in preparation for the World Summit for Social Development. Those same issues had recently been discussed at the session of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), held in New Dehli in early April.

165. His Government firmly believed that the ties created by geographical proximity and cultural affinity facilitated cooperation within regions. Nevertheless, India looked to regional groupings as the building blocks for interregional cooperation.

166. India attached great importance to the establishment of the World Trade Organization. However, it was concerned at attempts to introduce new extraneous elements into the trade policy agenda, on the pretext of concern for the environment and international labour standards.

167. He emphasized India's keen desire to overcome the traditional obstacles of geography and develop its economic and commercial relations with Latin America and the Caribbean.

168. The Director of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), introducing the document entitled "Health, social equity and changing production patterns in Latin America and the Caribbean" prepared jointly by PAHO and ECLAC, said that the study was justified by the need to establish a virtuous circle in the region between health and productive activities, based on greater equity, as a contribution to the development of Latin America and the Caribbean.

169. Current health conditions in the region were unsatisfactory owing both to overall factors and to the way in which health care systems were organized. That situation was reflected, for instance, in data on preventable deaths in the region, which showed disparities between and within countries with regard to infant mortality, and in sufficient access to health care services. Factors external to the health sector included unemployment, poverty, lack of education, environmental degradation and lack of safe drinking water and basic sanitation.

170. He also referred to the persistence of high fertility rates and the possibility that inequalities would be aggravated by population growth. He stressed that waste of resources was very costly in human terms and limited productivity significantly. However, there were cases in the region which showed that that situation could be improved. The process of change rested on the search for equity, in terms of access both to health goods and services and to the factors that helped improve health conditions, through effective, efficient measures. Accordingly, what was needed was an intersectoral process that led to a better balance between treatment, on the one hand, and disease prevention and health promotion, on the other.

171. In addition to universal health care coverage, decentralization, effective promotion of participation, the adoption of new financing systems, complementarity between the public and private sectors, and investments in the health sector, the process required political will and commitments on the part of governments, improved coordination of external cooperation and a leadership committed to serving society as a whole.

172. The President of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) welcomed the chance to participate in the Commission's deliberations on regional development, which offered an encouraging panorama, given the high technical quality of the proposals put forward by ECLAC as it kept steadily abreast of the latest events.

173. Following the crisis of the "lost decade" of the 1980s, the region had gained in experience and had shifted the direction of its economies, giving more weight to the market, reviewing and redefining the State's role and implementing liberalization and deregulation processes.

174. The initial results were auspicious, since some growth capacity was being recovered, exports were expanding and becoming more diversified, competitiveness was increasing and the region was becoming one of the biggest recipients of external financing. That situation was attributable to proper handling of the debt crisis and improved economic management. However, three remaining problems required further consideration: i) the cost of micro-economic reform, which in some cases entailed inevitable sacrifices; ii) the persistent decline in the terms of trade over the past 10 to 15 years; and iii) the massive inflow of capital, most of it transitory, which was affecting exchange-rate management and price stability. Nevertheless, the region was now in a better position to deal with that inflow, since its economies were better managed, relative prices were well aligned and foreign direct investment was favoured by the macroeconomic climate and the existence of incentives. The enormous inflow of capital posed difficult policy dilemmas, however, particularly in the case of revaluation pressures which eroded export growth, and extreme caution was therefore required in fiscal and monetary policy.

175. In shaping a revitalized Latin American and Caribbean region, priority should be given to five tasks which, he felt, were still unfinished: i) modernizing a number of still-backward segments of the economy, particularly the financial system, which remained woefully incapable of efficiently promoting savings and their allocation to productive investment; ii) paying the region's large social debt in the areas of education, health, housing and employment, through economic reforms that emphasized placing public finances on a sounder footing, thereby ultimately allowing more resources to be allocated to the social sector; iii) modernizing and strengthening the State and governance, with a view to tackling aspects such as decentralization, regulation and promotion of competition in critical markets, and reform of the judicial system and of the functioning of the executive and legislative branches of government; iv) supporting the private sector, particularly the small and medium-sized firms that generated most of the region's jobs and were therefore crucial to continued progress in that area; and v) broadening the role of civil society by opening up opportunities for pluralism and for the participation of new social actors.

176. He then referred to the mandate received by IDB at its recent meeting in Guadalajara, Mexico, which involved: i) giving priority to social projects and public-sector modernization in allocating the significantly increased resources assigned to the Bank; and ii) introducing new opportunities for the private sector to grant direct loans for infrastructure projects without requiring State guarantees.

177. Countries now had a clearer understanding of the codes of economic growth and of the need to move ahead faster in reconciling economic efficiency with social efficiency. Regarding the manifestations of public impatience that might arise in the region, he urged the Governments to see them as part of the liberalization process and to make room for them and offer effective solutions.

178. While the region was rediscovering the economic potential of its neighbours, Canada and the United States were rediscovering the potential of the hemisphere and the reciprocal benefits of associating

themselves with the region. A sound political system was needed for that process, as well as ongoing consideration of new forms of participation and decentralization.

179. The representative of UNESCO endorsed the views expressed by the President of Colombia and the President of IDB, which reflected the virtual consensus among delegations that education was a weapon in the struggle against marginalization and that social and educational changes were essential for the viability of economic reform processes that meant that the States of the region must allocate more resources to education in order to enhance its quality and relevance.

180. He noted the inter-agency efforts by ECLAC and UNESCO to update educational concepts and strategies in the region, as reflected in the publication Education and Knowledge: Basic Pillars of Changing Production Patterns with Social Equity. Those joint efforts were the most important regional contribution to the reform of educational systems, which was intended to promote modern citizenship, permit the absorption of technological improvements into production processes and enhance growth and competitiveness. Education must therefore be seen as a long-term task of States, involving new social actors and revolutionizing educational management. ECLAC and UNESCO must also take supplementary action to disseminate, study and support national educational strategies. Lastly, the upcoming World Summit for Social Development, the fourth World Conference on Women and the regional meeting organized by the UNESCO International Commission on Education for the Twenty-first Century should provide additional opportunities for inter-agency inputs at the regional level with a view to alleviating poverty, expanding productive employment, promoting equitable access to information and knowledge and facilitating regional integration.

181. The representative of the Latin American Economic System (SELA) expressed his gratitude for the opportunity to participate in the ECLAC session and noted the close cooperation between SELA and the Commission, given the convergence and complementarity of their respective programmes of work. He went on to outline the activities of SELA, which fell into two categories: coordination and consultation; and cooperation for development as a whole and the strengthening of integration. SELA activities covered five priority areas, namely, external trade, development financing, technological development and industrialization, economic policies and social equity, and human resources development.

182. He made reference to various activities being implemented by SELA relating international linkages, open regionalism and social development. He expressed satisfaction at the agreements reached on the guidelines for a consensus on the Social Summit and said that there would be closer coordination with ECLAC in support of specific projects. Lastly, he stressed the importance of the resolutions adopted on the strengthening of technical cooperation among developing countries (TCDC) and expressed appreciation for the recognition of the role of SELA as a focal point for TCDC in Latin America and the Caribbean.

183. The representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) referred to the problems of the environment and natural resources in the context of sustainable development. Those issues were of special concern to his Organization and to all the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, several of which already showed signs of over-exploitation, depletion of resources, reduction of biodiversity, deforestation and desertification. That situation was attributable to the fact that changes in production patterns, efforts to secure foreign exchange and the imperative of increasing exports had led to a massive exploitation of natural resources that could result in irreversible environmental degradation unless policies were adopted to prevent it. Environmental and natural resource conservation had become an issue affecting international relations and a priority objective of all governments.

184. He stressed the need to promote sustainable agricultural development, which involved managing and conserving the natural resource base and steering technological and institutional change towards ensuring the satisfaction of current and future human needs. Action to conserve land, water and genetic resources should not harm the environment and should be technologically appropriate, economically viable and socially acceptable.

185. In terms of the fight against poverty, it was important to bear in mind that the poorest groups suffered most from damage to the environment. The survival of poor, small-scale farmers depended on the state of the rural environment and the natural habitat. Another priority challenge was the management of land resources; to that end, forest management should be approached from a new perspective in order to prevent deforestation, particularly of tropical rain forests, recognize the multiple functions and uses of land, improve the protection and management of degraded areas, establish forest monitoring systems and study the many processes that indirectly encouraged deforestation.

186. All the countries should act immediately on the commitments they had made, since delays increased the risks of environmental collapse and growing hunger and poverty in the future, while revealing a lack of moral integrity. However, even though the challenges in those areas must be addressed promptly and decisively, it would be unrealistic to expect poor nations to assume an equal share of the cost of pursuing global development in environmentally sustainable conditions. It was therefore essential to make the concepts of sustainable development, environmental and natural resource conservation and renewed respect for natural and rural areas increasingly operational, so that they could be incorporated into future development modalities.

187. The Deputy Director of the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights (IIDH) said that the basic aim of the Institute was to promote human rights through education. Citizens provided the framework for democratic development and, to promote such development, the Institute was actively engaged, in cooperation with countries and with other bodies dealing with that issue, in promoting the full exercise of all human rights.

188. The Institute was planning to conclude a joint technical cooperation agreement with ECLAC in order to carry out studies on the question of human rights. It believed that the concept of changing production patterns with social equity advocated by the Commission was essential to economic and social integration, but that there could be neither economies nor rights without the citizens.

189. The representative of the South American Commission for Peace, Regional Security and Democracy said that his institution, which consisted of eminent political, social and cultural figures in the region, had emerged in response to the slowness of integration processes, a defect caused by a lack of coherence: on the one hand there was much talk of the hemispheric community and political solidarity, while on the other, speculation about possible conflicts with neighbouring countries sometimes prevented the construction of tunnels and bridges or the access to ports that would unite the countries of the region.

190. His institution believed that the main threat to peace was poverty. Education and knowledge were the pillars of growth with social equity and would eliminate the "comparative advantage" of low wages, which generated poverty, frustration and violence. With other institutions, the South American Commission for peace had prepared a set of five proposals on social development which would be the object of discussion by various actors in the social and political spheres, who were to meet shortly at ECLAC to summarize those proposals.

191. The representative of the non-governmental organizations said that she was speaking on behalf of the following NGOs: International Confederation of Free Trade Union Organizations, World Confederation of Labour, Latin American Central of Workers, Baha'i International Community, Corporación Casa de la Mujer of Bogotá, Latin American and Caribbean Women's Health Network, International Planned Parenthood Federation, "Viva la Ciudadanía" of Colombia, Asociación Beliceña de Vida Familiar and Centro de la Mujer Peruana "Flora Tristán".

192. She thanked ECLAC for the invitation extended to NGOs to participate in the session. Those organizations were the expression of organized society and were in touch with people's feelings and needs. They had adopted various forms and levels of cooperation, such as subregional networks and institutions.

193. Since development should guarantee freedom, democracy and peace, cooperation for development must be an active process, recognizing the various forms of organization of social agents and reflecting, both in political will and in concrete action, commitments and respect for autonomy.

194. The non-governmental organizations were providing inputs to various United Nations forums and wished to participate in the preparations for the World Summit for Social Development, whose issues were also priorities for them. Those organizations were also interested in establishing mechanisms for an ongoing dialogue with ECLAC, which would benefit both the States and the societies of the region, and they offered their cooperation to that end.

195. The representative of Guatemala, speaking on behalf of the delegations participating in the Commission's twenty-fifth session, expressed his gratitude to the Government of Colombia and to the authorities and people of Cartagena for the hospitality and kindness received during the session.

196. The representative of Aruba congratulated Costa rica on hosting the next ECLAC session and said that his Government has asked him to propose Aruba for the holding of the twenty-seventh session in 1998, in keeping with the principles of integration and open regionalism. If the invitation was accepted, that would be the first time that the ECLAC member States met in the Caribbean subregion. It would also be an opportunity to test the bonds of friendship between the subregion and the Latin American continent and to appreciate the creativity and determination with which the people of Aruba were striving to achieve sustainable development with social equity.

E. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY ECLAC AT ITS TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION

197. At its twenty-fifth session, the Commission adopted the resolutions which are reproduced below. Unless otherwise specified, the resolutions do not imply additional financial outlays in excess of the resources provided for in the regular ECLAC budget.

533(XXV) INTERNATIONAL LINKAGES

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Bearing in mind resolution 519(XXIV), adopted by the Commission at its twenty-fourth session, in which the secretariat is requested to give priority to the study of the present international economic situation, including trends with regard to trade and exports from the region, as well as domestic and external development finance,

Recalling resolution 521(XXIV), adopted by the Commission at that same session, in which the Executive Secretary is instructed to ensure further progress in the analysis and implementation of measures to enhance competitiveness, considering the trends and requirements of the production system, training activities and experiences relating to the diffusion of technical progress,

Taking into consideration the recent reorientation of development strategies in many countries of the region towards forging stronger links with the international economy on the basis of significant economic and trade reforms, intensification of efforts to promote exports and liberalization of imports,

Taking into account that most of the region's economies have begun to grow again in a context of greater price stability, and that this process has been based on increased exports and on the re-emergence and diversification of external sources of financing,

Recognizing that the significant recovery of access to external financing has promoted growth with price stability, without this having been reflected in a proportional rise in investment levels, however, and has generated pressures on the exchange rate that could limit the efforts to promote exports,

Considering that, despite the progress made in the areas of competitiveness, diversification of exports and entrepreneurial capability, some of the efforts to promote exports have been hindered by international barriers, adverse terms of trade and weak productive linkages between exports and the rest of the economy,

Recalling that, owing to the magnitude of trade liberalization, the rate and modalities of the enhancement of well-being are now more closely tied to the promotion of competitiveness and of activities with export potential and to the effective identification of opportunities and challenges in international markets,

Taking into account also the consequent need to adopt integrated policies to support international competitiveness on various fronts,

1. Welcomes the document prepared by the ECLAC secretariat, entitled "Latin America and the Caribbean: Policies to improve linkages with the global economy", which offers an appropriate continuation and deepening of the analyses contained in the documents submitted at the twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions, and also provides a pertinent, up-to-date frame of reference to guide the ongoing efforts of Governments to improve linkages of the countries of the region with the international economy;

2. Endorses the secretariat's conclusion that, in order for their effects to be lasting, changes in production patterns with social equity must improve the linkages of national economies with dynamic international flows of trade in goods and services, investment, technology and financing;

3. Emphasizes the integrated approach to competitiveness on which the document is based, which highlights the relationships existing among macroeconomic management, trade policy, development of production, the spread of technology, export incentives, training, quality and productivity in production processes and development of capital markets;

4. Expresses its interest in improving the capacity of national economies to take advantage of expansive cycles in international and regional trade and to withstand adverse cycles and financial instability by diversifying products and markets, promoting foreign investment and joint ventures, applying domestic stabilization mechanisms and strengthening the relationship between exports and other productive activities;

5. Urges the international community to comply with the new rules and principles contained in the multilateral system of open, transparent and non-discriminatory trade, trusting that the new World Trade Organization will represent an effective step towards trade liberalization, which is a vital component of the strategies adopted by the countries of the region to improve global linkages;

6. Notes with satisfaction the continuance of flows of private financing to several countries of the region, trusting that they will be extended to all the other countries, and the recognition of the importance of securing these investments through internationally recognized instruments;

7. Recommends that the ECLAC secretariat widely disseminate the document considered and promote dialogue between governments, employers, labour and academics on its content;

8. Entrusts the secretariat with promoting the active analysis and exchange of experiences, both within and outside the region, on policies to promote linkages with the global economy;

9. Urges the secretariat to deepen its analysis of experiences in the areas of skills improvement and supervisory training, the performance of pioneering firms, the impact of different modalities of international linkage on employment and distribution, the spread of technology and the introduction of systems to enhance quality and increase productivity;

10. Requests the secretariat to give priority to the following topics:

a) The readaptation of public policies to reflect an integrated strategy of promoting competitiveness, based on technical progress, highly trained human resources and incentives for activities with export potential;

b) The guidelines contained in the document for mesoeconomic policies (education, training, technological innovation and spread, export and investment promotion and the financing and management of infrastructure), and the interrelationship between these guidelines and macro- and micro-economic factors in activities to promote competitiveness;

c) Production and trade linkages in export chains, based on an analysis of the linkages of subcontracting, indirect exports, the strengthening of small and medium-sized enterprises and their incorporation into efforts to promote exports, and improved participation of the countries in world-wide marketing and transport chains;

d) Fiscal, monetary and exchange rate policy instruments to enhance the contribution of capital flows to macroeconomic stability and capital formation;

e) Appropriate instruments to improve access by the region to international capital markets and prudential regulation to ensure the smooth operation of national capital markets;

f) The appropriate adaptation of instruments for the promotion of production and exports so that they are useful to individual economies at various levels of internationalization. These instruments should respect the requirements of GATT and the new trade agreements, which represent mechanisms for the linkage of the region's economies with the world market.

534(XXV) OPEN REGIONALISM

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Bearing in mind that in recent years many very important initiatives have been taken to strengthen integration agreements at the subregional and regional levels, which highlight the enormous potential of economic integration to help change production patterns with social equity in Latin America and the Caribbean,

Considering the need to reconcile integration agreements with the efforts being made by the countries of the region to improve their linkages with the global economy on the basis of, inter alia, the liberalization of trade and investments and administrative modernization,

Considering also that, given the multiplicity of agreements concluded, it would be useful to identify the best way of coordinating them and to propose guidelines to ensure their continuity and coherence, in line with the objective of regional economic integration,

Recognizing that increased openness and trade liberalization have significantly strengthened the economic ties among many countries of the region,

Taking into account that events affecting the international economy, including the culmination of the Uruguay Round of GATT with the establishment of the World Trade Organization, and the various integration arrangements being set up in the hemisphere are encouraging signs of the consolidation of a multilateral system of open trade based on compliance with precise, transparent and stable rules,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 46/145 on regional economic integration among developing countries, which invites all States and regional economic organizations to support those initiatives,

Also recalling ECLAC resolution 519(XXIV), which requests the secretariat of the Commission to study the topic of regional cooperation and modalities of economic integration, and ECLAC resolution 522(XXIV), which requests the secretariat to include the strengthening of intraregional cooperation on the agenda of its regular sessions,

1. Notes with satisfaction the secretariat document entitled "Open regionalism in Latin America and the Caribbean", which offers a useful frame of reference for suggesting to governments actions aimed at strengthening the regional integration process and reconciling it with the imperative of improving the linkages of the Latin American and Caribbean economies with the international economy;

2. Stresses the usefulness of the concept of "open regionalism" advanced by the secretariat as a means of combining the interdependence created by preferential integration agreements with that stemming basically from liberalization and deregulation in the context of globalization;

3. Asks the Executive Secretary to bear in mind, in implementing the work programme of the Commission, the need to formulate additional ideas to enable the countries of the region to continue improving their regional and subregional integration arrangements, underlining the need to implement appropriate policies and mechanisms to make the process of intensifying external openness fully compatible with the commitments deriving from regional integration;

4. Suggests that the secretariat deepen the analysis of the processes which have significantly increased trade among the countries of the region during the present decade;

5. Requests the secretariat to analyse investment and capital flows among the economies of the region and, in particular, experiences with joint ventures among firms from different countries;

6. Also requests the secretariat to give further attention to the links between open regionalism and trade rules, processes of shared production, policies on competition, intellectual property laws, intraregional investment, technological development mechanisms, coordination of macroeconomic policies and environmental standards;

7. Asks the secretariat to study the convergence among the various regional and subregional integration processes in Latin America and the Caribbean and the possible participation of all the countries of the region in wider trade arrangements, including the North American Free Trade Agreement, together with the effects associated with individual and/or joint incorporation of the countries of the region into these arrangements;

8. Recommends that the secretariat widely disseminate the document on open regionalism in Latin America and the Caribbean and that it promote discussion of the document in various forums and bodies, within and outside the region, in order to continue to enrich it and further develop its proposals in future.

535(XXV) WORLD SUMMIT FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling that, by its resolution 47/92 of 16 December 1992, the United Nations General Assembly decided to convene a World Summit for Social Development at the level of heads of State or Government in 1995, and that the aforesaid resolution stipulates that the Summit shall address the following issues: a) the enhancement of social integration, particularly of the more disadvantaged and marginalized groups; b) alleviation and reduction of poverty; and c) expansion of productive employment,

Recalling also that paragraph 14 of that resolution requests the regional commissions to include preparations for the World Summit for Social Development in their programme of work and to carry out activities and formulate proposals placing particular emphasis on the social situation in their respective regions,

Considering that, pursuant to that mandate, the topic of the World Summit for Social Development was included in the agenda of the twenty-fifth session of the Commission and the secretariat prepared a note entitled "The Social Summit: a view from Latin America and the Caribbean" in order to help guide the member countries' preparatory activities for the Summit and to examine the possible agenda and scope of that meeting from the region's standpoint, and that the aforesaid note contains valuable proposals,

Considering also that the Commission, both at its twenty-third session in the document Changing Production Patterns with Social Equity and at its twenty-fourth session in the document Social Equity and Changing Production Patterns: An Integrated Approach, has provided an up-to-date frame of reference which can guide governments' efforts to solve the economic and social development problems of Latin America and the Caribbean,

Bearing in mind the guidelines formulated at the first session of the Preparatory Committee for the World Summit for Social Development (New York, 31 January to 11 February 1994), the preparatory activities proposed and the decisions adopted at United Nations conferences related to economic and social development, such as the World Summit for Children (1990), the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (1992), the World Conference on Human Rights (1993), the International Conference on Population and Development to be held in September 1994 and the World Conference on Women to be held in September 1995,

1. Expresses its satisfaction with the note entitled "The Social Summit: a view from Latin America and the Caribbean" submitted by the secretariat, which provides important guidelines for preparations for the Summit by the countries members of the Commission;

2. Takes note with appreciation of the "Guidelines for a Latin American and Caribbean Consensus on the World Summit for Social Development" adopted by the Latin American and Caribbean countries members of the Commission;

3. Requests the secretariat to attach the utmost importance to preparatory activities for the Summit, particularly the activities of national committees, and to the follow-up of the results of the Summit, in order to draw up a regional programme which will give continuity to this effort, based on the calendar of activities adopted at the Summit;

4. Also requests the Executive Secretary to strengthen preparatory activities for the Summit, promoting various forums to consider jointly the three issues of the Social Summit: alleviation and reduction of poverty, social integration and expansion of productive employment;

5. Requests the Executive Secretary to redirect the activities so far devoted to the periodic holding of the Regional Conference on Poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean towards preparatory and follow-up activities for the Social Summit, as part of the programme of expert meetings and seminars, in order to offer a regional forum for analysing and comparing viewpoints and promoting cooperation in this area;

6. Also requests the Executive Secretary to transmit to the Preparatory Committee for the World Summit for Social Development the "Guidelines for a Latin American and Caribbean Consensus on the World Summit for Social Development" adopted by the Latin American and Caribbean countries members of the Commission, together with this resolution, and to report to the next session on the results and the follow-up of the Summit.

536(XXV) LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN REGIONAL PLAN OF ACTION ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Bearing in mind that the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Conference on Population and Development (Mexico City, 29 April to 4 May 1993)[1] unanimously adopted a declaration entitled "Latin American and Caribbean Consensus on Population and Development", which set forth the common position of the countries of the region concerning the issues of population and development,

Considering also that the conclusions and recommendations of the Meeting of Government Experts on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (Saint Lucia, 6-9 October 1992),[2] together with the core concepts of the document Population, Social Equity and Changing Production Patterns,[3] prepared by the ECLAC secretariat with the assistance of the Latin American Demographic Centre, and the reference documents submitted to the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Conference on Population and Development were the principal inputs for the elaboration and adoption of the aforementioned Consensus,

Emphasizing the importance of the agreements reached at the meetings held, which represent the region's contribution to the forthcoming International Conference on Population and Development (Cairo, 1994),

Aware that the process of preparing the preliminary draft Latin American and Caribbean Regional Plan of Action on Population and Development has created in the region a propitious climate for devoting increased attention to the issues of population and development in order to achieve sustainable development with social equity and democracy,

Recalling that the Governments of the States members and associate members of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, meeting at the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Conference on Population and Development, decided to promote the drafting of a Latin American and Caribbean Regional Plan of Action on Population and Development,

Considering also that, at that Conference, the ECLAC secretariat was asked to prepare a preliminary draft regional plan of action, in permanent consultation with the countries members of ECLAC, and that, at a later stage, the draft plan was to incorporate the results of the International Conference on Population and Development,[4]

Taking into account that, to perform this task, the secretariat consulted permanently with the countries and the United Nations Population Fund, in particular through four subregional meetings (Central America and Mexico in Guatemala, the Caribbean in Trinidad and Tobago, the Andean region in Peru and the Southern Cone in Chile) and several meetings of the Presiding Officers of the Committee of High-level Government Experts,

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[1] LC/G.1762(Conf.83/4).

[2] LC/G.1756(Conf.81/3).

[3] LC/G.1758(Rev.1-P).

[4] LC/G.1826(CEG.19/7).

Recognizing also the contribution made by non-governmental organizations in the areas of population and development, in the member countries and in the process of drafting proposals for the preliminary draft regional plan of action,

Bearing in mind that the preliminary draft as prepared has been analysed in depth by the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean and was approved at the nineteenth session of the Committee of High-level Government Experts (CEGAN) (Santiago, 1-4 March 1994), along with a series of recommendations for its appropriate implementation,[5] and that it has been considered at the present twenty-fifth session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Aware of the appropriateness of establishing an institution within the ECLAC system with responsibility for monitoring the implementation of the eventual regional plan of action,

1. Approves the preliminary draft and adopts it as the "Draft Latin American and Caribbean Regional Plan of Action on Population and Development", which is to incorporate the inputs generated by the International Conference on Population and Development;

2. Expresses its gratitude to the secretariat for preparing the preliminary draft in permanent consultation with the countries and with the cooperation of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA);

3. Decides to establish an ECLAC Sessional Committee on Population and Development, composed of representatives of the countries members of ECLAC, which will have final responsibility for the follow-up and review of the draft and, subsequently, of the Plan of Action, in accordance with the provisions of the document adopted in paragraph 1;

4. Agrees that the Presiding Officers of the Committee of High-level Government Experts (CEGAN), who dealt with aspects relating to the formulation of the preliminary draft Regional Plan of Action, and any countries which wish to join them, shall assume, on an interim basis, the functions of the Sessional Committee on Population and Development, until it has been established;

5. Decides to request that the ECLAC secretariat support the Presiding Officers of CEGAN and, as appropriate, the Sessional Committee, as well as the subregional organizations, in their coordination of regional and subregional activities, in close cooperation with international organizations and competent United Nations agencies, in particular UNFPA;

6. Requests the Presiding Officers referred to in paragraph 4 of this resolution to:

a) provide the secretariat with guidelines for incorporating into the Draft Plan of Action the results of the International Conference on Population and Development, and

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[5] LC/G.1826(CEG.19/7).

b) examine this proposed Plan of Action for approval and, once the secretariat has consulted with the member States, promptly implement it;

7. Reiterates, in the light of the substance of the Consensus and of the Draft Plan of Action, that the contributions of non-governmental organizations should be taken into account in implementing the Plan of Action;

8. Requests the international community and the member countries of ECLAC to increase their cooperation in the areas of population and development in Latin America and the Caribbean, in particular for the funding of activities under the Regional Plan of Action as soon as it has been adopted.

537(XXV) CALENDAR OF CONFERENCES OF ECLAC FOR THE PERIOD 1994-1996

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling resolution 419(PLEN.14) of the Committee of the Whole of ECLAC, on rationalization of the institutional structure and the pattern of meetings of the ECLAC system, in which it was determined that the Commission should consider at each of its regular sessions the complete calendar of conferences and meetings scheduled up to the next regular session,

Taking into account resolution 489(PLEN.19) on the intergovernmental structure and functions of ECLAC, in which it was recommended that the current institutional structure be maintained,

Bearing in mind the resolutions and decisions of the Economic and Social Council and of ECLAC establishing and governing the frequency of the meetings of subsidiary bodies of the Commission,

Having examined the calendar of intergovernmental conferences of ECLAC for the period 1994-1996 proposed in annex 5 of document LC/G.1805(SES.25/8),

Considering the objectives and priorities established in the various subprogrammes of work and regional programmes of action adopted by the Governments of the member countries at the twenty-fifth session of the Commission,

1. Approves the calendar of conferences of ECLAC, as it appears in the annex to this resolution, with the observations and suggestions reflected in the report of the twenty-fifth session of the Commission;

2. Affirms that the current conference servicing system of ECLAC, whereby the Executive Secretary is responsible for both substantive and organizational aspects, has proved its efficiency and cost-effectiveness, and encourages the Executive Secretary to continue his efforts in that regard;

3. Reaffirms the importance of continuing to give ECLAC responsibility for organizing and holding regional preparatory meetings for global conferences of the United Nations in the economic and social field;

4. Requests the Executive Secretary to submit to the pertinent bodies of the United Nations such proposals as may be necessary to enable the calendar of conferences thus approved to be carried out;

5. Requests the Executive Secretary to report to the twenty-sixth session of ECLAC on the implementation of this resolution.

Annex 1

CALENDAR OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL CONFERENCES OF ECLAC FOR THE PERIOD 1994-1996

Year	Title	Place and date	Legislative authority	Source of financing
1994	Nineteenth session of the Committee of High-level Government Experts (CEGAN)	Santiago 1-4 March	ECLAC resolutions 310(XIV); 419(PLEN.14); 422(XIX), para. 204; 425(XIX) and 489(PLEN.19)	ECLAC regular budget
1994	Twenty-fifth session of ECLAC	Cartagena, Colombia 20-27 April	ECLAC resolution 532(XXIV); Economic and Social Council decision 1992/291	ECLAC regular budget
1994	Fifteenth session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC)	Dominican Republic 26-29 July	ECLAC resolutions 358(XVI); 419(PLEN.14) and 489(PLEN.19)	ECLAC regular budget
1994	IX Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean	Mexico 20-22 July	ECLAC resolution 340(AC.66)	ILPES budget
	X Regional Council for Planning (ILPES)	Mexico 20-22 July	ECLAC resolution 340(AC.66)	ECLAC regular budget
1994	Meeting of Directors of Statistics of the Americas	Santiago, September	OAS/ECLAC Agreement	ECLAC regular budget/OAS
1994	Sixth session of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean	Mar del Plata 26-30 September	The Conference was established as a permanent subsidiary body of ECLAC by a decision taken at the eleventh extraordinary session of the Committee of the Whole (E/CEPAL/AC.71.4)	ECLAC regular budget/ United Nations Headquarters
1994	Central American Economic Cooperation Committee	b/	ECLAC resolution 9(IV)	ECLAC regular budget
1994	Regional Meeting of Ministers and High-level Authorities of the Housing and Urban Development Sector in Latin America and the Caribbean	Quito, November		Extrabudgetary resources
1995	Sixteenth session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC)	b/	ECLAC resolutions 358(XVI); 419(PLEN.14) and 489(PLEN.19)	ECLAC regular budget
1995	Twenty-first session of the ECLAC Committee of the Whole	b/	ECLAC resolutions 419(PLEN.14) and 489(PLEN.19)	ECLAC regular budget
1996	Twentieth session of the Committee of High-level Government Experts (CEGAN)	b/	ECLAC resolutions 310(XIV); 419(PLEN.14); 422(XIX), para. 204; 425(XIX) and 489(PLEN.19)	ECLAC regular budget
1996	Seventeenth session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC)	b/	ECLAC resolutions 358(XVI); 419(PLEN.14) and 489(PLEN.19)	ECLAC regular budget
1996	Twenty-sixth session of ECLAC.	b/	ECLAC resolutions 419(PLEN.14) and 489(PLEN.19)	ECLAC regular budget

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a/ Date to be confirmed.
b/ Place and date to be decided.

538(XXV) PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (ECLAC) FOR THE PERIOD 1996-1997

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Bearing in mind rule 24 of the rules of procedure of the Commission, the mandates issued by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council regarding the preparation and consideration of the programmes of work of all the bodies of the system, and the provisions of General Assembly resolution 38/32E and decision 1984/101 of the Economic and Social Council regarding recurrent publications of the United Nations,

Having considered the draft programme of work for the different areas of activity of the ECLAC system for the period 1996-1997, which also covers the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) and the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE),

Taking full account of the views expressed and the adjustments to the programme proposed by representatives of member Governments, as recorded in the final report of the twenty-fifth session and the changes deriving from the resolutions adopted at that session,

1. Approves the draft programme of work of the ECLAC system,[1] including ILPES and CELADE, for the period 1996-1997, with the adjustments arising from the resolutions and decisions adopted at the twenty-fifth session of the Commission and reflected in the final report thereof, and adopts it as the legislative basis of the Commission for the execution of the programmes and projects and the issuance of the recurrent publications included in it;

2. Takes note that the allocation of resources necessary for carrying out the activities described in the programme will require the prior approval of the relevant bodies of the United Nations;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary to submit to the relevant bodies of the United Nations such proposals as may be necessary to enable the programme of work thus approved to be carried out;

4. Instructs the Executive Secretary to report to the twenty-sixth session of ECLAC on the fulfilment of this resolution.

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[1] Draft programme of work of the ECLAC system, 1996-1997 (LC/G.1804(SES.25/7)).

539(XXV) ECONOMICS AND NATURAL DISASTERS

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Considering that the Latin American and Caribbean region is very frequently affected by natural disasters of varying origin and intensity, which have an adverse impact on the economic development of countries and the living conditions of the population,

Taking into account that preliminary estimates made by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) evaluate the annual losses from natural disasters in the Latin American and Caribbean countries at over US$ 1.5 billion,

Considering also that the possibility exists of reducing such losses to significantly lower levels by identifying and implementing prevention and mitigation measures and works requiring investments of large sums which are, however, much lower than the amount of the current estimated losses,

Taking into account also that while ECLAC has developed methodologies for estimating the economic impact of disasters, the region does not yet have at its disposal the quantitative arguments needed to enable the competent authorities to adopt, in the near future, investment policies for disaster prevention and mitigation,

1. Decides to recommend that the ECLAC secretariat should:

a) Undertake the systematic, quantitative research and analysis required for determining, in the shortest possible time, the overall economic effects of disasters on all the countries of the region, as well as the possibility of reducing them to lower levels through prevention and mitigation works and actions;

b) Submit to the Governments of the region specific proposals for including disaster prevention and mitigation policies in national development plans, as part of the efforts relating to the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction;

2. Recommends that the ECLAC secretariat should negotiate and obtain additional extrabudgetary resources in order to carry out these tasks.

540(XXV) LATIN AMERICAN DEMOGRAPHIC CENTRE (CELADE)

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Mindful of the conclusions and recommendations of the most recent intergovernmental meetings held to consider the characteristics, problems and prospects of the population of the region, particularly the meetings preparatory to the International Conference on Population and Development (Cairo, 1994),

Mindful also that those recommendations stress the need to tackle population problems as an integral part of the economic and social realities of each country, development strategies, planning processes and policies in general,

Considering that the objective of the Commission's population work programme is to work with the countries of the region in ascertaining their demographic situation, formulating and evaluating development policies and programmes and exchanging information in the field of population, all of which tasks have been assigned to the Latin American Demographic Centre, as part of the ECLAC system,

Considering also that the ECLAC studies reflected in the document Population, Social Equity and Changing Production Patterns [1] and the background documents submitted to the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Conference on Population and Development (Mexico City, 29 April to 4 May 1993), as well as the documents on changing production patterns with social equity considered at previous sessions of ECLAC, stress the importance of the objective of equity and of the role of population in development,

Emphasizing the importance attached by the countries members of the Commission to continued reliance, through the ECLAC system, on the services of an appropriate regional body whose work in the field of population has been recognized by the Governments of the region for its significance to development policies and programmes and to the efforts they have undertaken to achieve social equity,

Aware that the further decline in extrabudgetary contributions over the past biennium has resulted in a further substantial reduction of country support activities supplied by technical staff of CELADE, and also aware of the difficulty of providing the regional multilateral team of the United Nations Population Fund with the backing it requires in order to enjoy solid substantive support and close coordination with the Commission in the areas of demography and population, development and planning,

Taking into account that the twenty-fourth session of ECLAC noted that the ongoing implementation of population activities, which has been identified as a priority, could require an increase in the number of professional and general service staff of CELADE within the budget of the Commission, beginning in 1994,

1. Notes with satisfaction the treatment given to the population issue in the report of the activities of the Commission since May 1992, especially in connection with the preparatory activities for

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[1] LC/G.1758/Rev.1-P; LC/DEM/G.131/Rev.1 - Series E, No. 37.

the International Conference on Population and Development (Cairo, 1994), and in the draft programme of work of the ECLAC system, 1996-1997;[2]

2. Expresses its appreciation and gratitude to the Governments of Canada, France and the Netherlands for their contributions to the financing of the Latin American Regional Population Programme of CELADE; also expresses appreciation to the international agencies, especially the United Nations Population Fund, which provide support to CELADE for the execution of other projects;

3. Requests the ECLAC member countries to consider increasing their contributions to financing the activities of the population work programme; also requests the international agencies to increase their support for those activities;

4. Reaffirms that the ongoing implementation of the Commission's population activities, which has been identified as a priority, would require an increase in the number of regular budget professional and general service posts of ECLAC, the financial implications of which are subject to review and approval by the relevant United Nations bodies.

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[2] LC/G.1804 (SES.25/7).

541(XXV) RESTRUCTURING AND REVITALIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FIELDS: IMPLICATIONS FOR THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 40/237, 41/213 and 43/174 and decision 46/467 on the review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolutions 44/103 and 45/177 on the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields,

Bearing in mind also paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 48/162, which invites the specialized agencies, organizations and other bodies of the United Nations system to implement the measures for restructuring within their respective areas of competence,

Noting the measures already announced by the Secretary-General for restructuring the Secretariat so that it can respond effectively to the challenges facing it, and the modest progress so far made in implementing them,

Reaffirming the provisions of ECLAC resolution 520(XXIV) on this same process and on the role and functions of the Commission,

Reiterating its belief that the activities entrusted to the Commission by Economic and Social Council resolution 106(VI) are fully compatible with the development efforts of its member countries, within the broader context of a revitalized United Nations programme,

1. Expresses its appreciation for the effective work done by the secretariat of the Commission and the significant contributions it has made to economic thinking and to Latin American and Caribbean development efforts, both in the analytical and operational spheres and in the area of intraregional and international economic cooperation;

2. Expresses its belief that the current process of restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields should give due consideration to the usefulness of the regional, multidisciplinary and multisectoral approach which has characterized the Commission's work;

3. States that decentralization is, above all, a functional process which involves improving the distribution of responsibilities and tasks among global and regional bodies, taking fully into account the different mandates and particular characteristics of the commissions within the overall structure of the United Nations;

4. Also expresses its belief that the regional commissions enjoy comparative advantages as regards the compilation of information, the monitoring of economic development and the promotion of cooperation, including technical cooperation and training services, with and among the Governments of member countries;

5. Recommends that the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields currently being carried out by the General Assembly should consider whether the commissions might undertake the following tasks, among others:

a) act as the focal points of the United Nations system for the discussion of economic and social development trends in their respective regions;

b) direct and take responsibility for coordination and cooperation activities at the regional level and present views and recommendations on those activities;

c) provide inputs for the global policy-making processes of the competent United Nations bodies, and participate in all aspects of the application of the relevant decisions adopted by those bodies in the area of policies and programmes;

d) participate actively in operational activities, especially those related to subregional, regional and interregional intersectoral projects;

e) help strengthen regional cooperation and promote interregional cooperation.

6. Recommends that the countries members of the Commission, through their representatives to the General Assembly, support the early implementation of the overall process of restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields, taking into account the foregoing operative paragraphs of this resolution.

542(XXV) SUPPORT FOR THE WORK OF THE LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PLANNING (ILPES)

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling that the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) is a permanent United Nations institution with its own identity within the ECLAC system (resolution 340(AC.66) of 25 January 1974),

Bearing in mind the valuable contribution made by the member Governments, through the Regional Council for Planning and its Presiding Officers, to the substantive orientation and regular financing of the Institute,

Recalling that at the twenty-fourth session of ECLAC, the member Governments adopted the proposal that ILPES should concentrate its activities in the area of strategic State management,

Taking into account the resolutions of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Meetings of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Council for Planning (Buenos Aires, November 1992, and Brasilia, November 1993, respectively),

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the resolutions emanating from the two latest meetings of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Council for Planning. In this regard,

   a) Endorses the proposals contained in the ILPES programme of work and expresses its satisfaction at the activities carried out in 1992 and 1993, which are described in the respective activities reports.[1] Highlights, as future priorities, the strengthening of exchanges of experience on public management and recent changes in the institutional structure of planning systems, with emphasis on the linkages between programming and budget. Concurs also with the development of activities to support decentralization processes and the review of experiences in deregulation, privatization and the design of regulatory frameworks. Emphasizes also the promotion of cooperation activities through the participation of government managers and technical personnel in ILPES activities and the organization of training activities for government officials on priority issues within the Institute's sphere of action;

   b) Expresses its appreciation to the member Governments that have effectively made their contributions to the regular financing of the Institute's activities and expresses its satisfaction at the prudent financial management carried out by the ILPES administration;

   c) Expresses its satisfaction at the new criteria for selecting the Presiding Officers of the Regional Council for Planning, so as to include the Governments that are serving as Chairman and Rapporteur of the System of Cooperation and Coordination among Planning Bodies of Latin America and the Caribbean (SCCOPALC) and the Government of the headquarters country of ILPES;

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[1] LC/IP/R.121 and LC/IP/138.

2. Highlights the activities of ILPES in the area of strategic State management, especially the research and cooperation activities carried out, and the new training strategy based on modular courses dealing with topics that are priorities for the Governments;

3. Endorses with satisfaction the offer made by Mexico to host the Ninth Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean, which is to analyse the topic "Reform and modernization of the State", and the Tenth Meeting of the Regional Council for Planning. Expresses also its satisfaction that the Government of Mexico is sponsoring a preparatory seminar for the Ninth Conference;

4. Reiterates its commitment to the Regular System of Government Financing for ILPES and endorses the recommendations of the Sixteenth Meeting of the Presiding Officers on regularizing the situation of Governments which owe contributions;

5. Thanks the Governments of France, Italy, the Netherlands and Spain for their contribution to the financing of ILPES activities. Expresses also its gratitude to the international agencies which contribute to the execution of specific projects;

6. Expresses its satisfaction at the technical support provided by the ECLAC secretariat and the contribution made from the ECLAC regular budget to the financing of ILPES activities;

7. Declares its satisfaction at the proposals adopted at the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Meetings of the Presiding Officers, which help to strengthen relations between the Regional Council for Planning, its Presiding Officers and ILPES, in its capacity as a member of the ECLAC system, and at the coordinated activities which they carry out within that system;

8. Reiterates the need for the Institute to continue giving top priority to these aspects of its work.

543(XXV) PARTICIPATION OF ASSOCIATE MEMBERS OF ECLAC IN UNITED NATIONS WORLD CONFERENCES

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling United Nations General Assembly decision 46/469 of 13 April 1992 and resolutions 47/192 of 22 December 1992 and 48/193 of 21 December 1993, which invited associate members of United Nations regional commissions to participate as observers in the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, the Conference on Straddling and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks and the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, respectively,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council decision 1993/324 of 30 July 1993 providing observer status for associate members of regional economic commissions at the International Conference on Population and Development, and decision 1 of 18 March 1994 of the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction recommending that the General Assembly invite associate members of regional economic commissions to participate in the Conference as observers,

Mindful of the consistent support of Latin America and the Caribbean for the inclusion of all members and associate members of ECLAC in United Nations world conferences, and of the adoption of resolution 2 of 4 May 1993 of the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Conference on Population and Development,

1. Requests the member countries of ECLAC, through their representatives to the General Assembly, to seek the incorporation into the relevant rules of procedure of provisions granting observer status to associate members of regional economic commissions at future United Nations world conferences, in particular, the Fourth World Summit for Social Development, the Fourth World Conference on Women, the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements and the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

544(XXV) ACTIVITIES ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Bearing in mind the results of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, and recalling United Nations General Assembly resolutions 47/190, 47/191 and 48/190 relating to that Conference, resolution 44/226 on traffic in toxic and dangerous wastes and Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean resolution 528(XXIV) on this subject,

Considering in particular chapter 38 of Agenda 21, entitled "International institutional arrangements", which indicates that the regional commissions should play a leading role in coordinating regional and subregional activities by sectoral and other United Nations bodies and should assist countries in achieving sustainable development,

Bearing in mind also the decisions adopted at the meeting of the contracting parties to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, held in March 1994, which request the regional commissions to play a more active role in monitoring and preventing illicit traffic in hazardous and other wastes,

Noting with concern that the financial support which is essential to initiating the implementation of the activities recommended by the countries of the region in Agenda 21 is not yet available,

1. Reiterates its conviction that the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean has sufficient intersectoral technical response capacity to support the countries of the region in defining and implementing integrated sustainable development strategies, both in its sphere of competence and in the organization of consultations and coordination with the sectoral bodies of the United Nations system which are carrying out activities in the region;

2. Expresses its belief that ECLAC activities in the field of sustainable development will also make it possible to further emphasize the importance of equity in the search for real sustainability and will therefore allow the countries of the region to also evaluate the importance of the environmental challenge in preparations for the 1995 World Summit for Social Development;

3. Recommends especially that ECLAC intensify its activities in support of the countries of the region in the following areas related to sustainable development, in the same order of priority:

a) Proposal of policies relating to international trade which take explicit account of the environmental dimension and contribute to significant increases in the value added to the raw materials exported by the region (chapter 2 of Agenda 21);

b) Provision of assistance in the management of natural resources for sustainable development, intensifying especially the analysis of problems affecting small island developing States (chapters 10, 11, 12, 13, 17 and 18 of Agenda 21);

c) Promotion of the development of endogenous technologies and of the use and adaptation of technologies which will contribute to the sustainable, competitive development of the industrial and natural resources sectors, taking advantage of the region's resources in this area; promotion of the environmentally sound management of all kinds of wastes (industrial, household) through the use of new technologies (chapters 7, 14, 19, 20, 21 and 30 of Agenda 21);

d) Study and dissemination of information techniques for carrying out natural resource diagnostic studies and keeping inventories and accounts; promoting the creation of urban environmental indicators to monitor the sustainable management of the urban environment; and elaboration and dissemination of programmes of technical training in the handling of economic and environmental information (chapters 8 and 40 of Agenda 21);

e) Elaboration, dissemination, analysis and use of economic instruments in environmental management and instruments for economic and environmental monitoring;

f) Elaboration and implementation of political and economic strategies for protecting the region's biological diversity (chapters 15 and 16 of Agenda 21);

g) Technical assistance in the negotiations being conducted by the countries of the region in the forums on trade in and transport of toxic and hazardous products and wastes; establishment of mechanisms to monitor and prevent illegal traffic in hazardous wastes, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 44/226 of 22 December 1989;

h) Initiation of the elaboration of a draft regional agreement which takes into account the recommendations formulated at the latest meeting of the contracting parties to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, held in Geneva from 21 to 25 March 1994, and proposal of modalities for the regulation of intraregional traffic and mechanisms for technical cooperation in this area.

545(XXV) HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 43/181 and 46/163 on the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 47/180 convening the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), to be held in 1996,

Noting with satisfaction the renewal in Agenda 21, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, of the commitments contained in the Global Strategy for Shelter,

Taking into consideration the numerous resolutions of the Commission on Human Settlements, particularly those emanating from its twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth sessions, on the coordination and complementation of regional activities within the United Nations system in the field of economic and social development,

Taking into account the request of the Ministers and High-level Authorities of the Housing and Urban Development Sector in Latin America and the Caribbean, contained in the Cartagena Declaration of 2 December 1993, that the secretariat include the issue of regional human settlements policies in its agenda, in view of their direct relationship to economic development strategies,

Bearing in mind that the Latin American and Caribbean Governments attach high political priority to the housing and urban development sector as an instrument of development, in the context of their overall reforms and the modernization of their economies,

Recognizing that the management of human settlements is inseparable from equitable social development, integrated into an environmentally sustainable economic process,

Recognizing also that, to meet the region's requirements in this area, policies to rationalize the use of available resources and to establish extensive financing mechanisms must be designed and implemented,

1. Calls on member Governments to increase their support for the construction sector in order to provide urban goods and services in a context of greater social equity;

2. Proposes using the operational capacity of the secretariat to coordinate country initiatives in the areas of integration, strengthening and modernization of the human settlements sector;

3. Requests that the Meetings of Ministers and High-level Authorities of the Housing and Urban Development Sector of Latin America and the Caribbean be included in the ECLAC calendar of intergovernmental conferences;

4. Instructs the secretariat to work with countries in obtaining and organizing technical, institutional and financial resources to support any regional initiatives that may arise from agreements entered into by ministers and authorities of the economic sector and the housing and urban development sector in Latin America and the Caribbean.

546(XXV) PROGRAMME OF FURTHER COOPERATION AND INTEGRATION BETWEEN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling its resolution 518(XXIV) which urges the countries members of the Commission and the secretariats of the various intergovernmental groupings of those countries to identify and implement viable programmes of cooperation between the Caribbean countries and the other Latin American countries, paying particular attention to the areas of social development, trade and investment,

Considering the support expressed by the Conference of Heads of State of the countries members of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), the Group of Three and Suriname held at Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, in October 1992, for the proposal by the Independent West Indian Commission to establish an Association of Caribbean States encompassing all the countries of the Caribbean Basin; the convening of the first technical meeting to consider the draft instrument for the establishment of the Association; and the holding of the Second CARICOM/Central American Ministerial Conference (Jamaica, 27-28 May 1993) at which proposals were examined for achieving convergence between the two subregions;

Mindful of the fact that the Central American and Caribbean countries, in cooperation with the CARICOM member countries and other Latin American countries of the Caribbean Basin, such as Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela, have increased their efforts to conclude agreements on furthering such cooperation, particularly in the area of promoting trade and investment opportunities,

Taking into account that the ECLAC subregional headquarters in Port of Spain and Mexico City are in a particularly advantageous position to support the efforts of both subregions to foster cooperation and integration,

Considering also the note by the secretariat entitled "The role of ECLAC in cooperation between the Caribbean and Central America",[1] which proposes that joint activities be carried out in specific areas to promote further cooperation between the Central American and Caribbean subregions,

1. Urges the Latin American and Caribbean countries to compile and exchange information on trade and foreign investment. To that end, assistance is requested from the ECLAC secretariat, and especially from its subregional headquarters, which could, as a first step, engage in subregional database exchanges;

2. Requests that ECLAC play a supportive, catalytic role in promoting joint research on systems of economic development and social equity in order to facilitate the formulation of national and subregional policies in these areas. In this regard, collaborative links should be established among academic institutions;

3. Calls on the ECLAC secretariat to prepare periodic overviews of the evolution of the different subregional agreements that are being developed in the hemisphere, emphasizing their potential

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[1] LC/G.1825(SES.25/21).

implications for the Latin American and Caribbean countries and identifying joint activities that could enhance the bargaining power of Latin America and the Caribbean. In this exercise, special attention should be paid to the evaluation of investment laws and legislation on intellectual property rights and their relationship to the multilateral agreements being concluded in the same areas;

4. Requests the integration secretariats of CARICOM, the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) and the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA) and the subregional headquarters of ECLAC to submit proposals for effectively furthering integration and economic cooperation between the Caribbean and Latin America, including the conclusion of free trade agreements and the promotion of joint ventures in industry, agriculture and services;

5. Further requests the ECLAC secretariat to support, within its general sphere of competence and in coordination with the integration secretariats, recent efforts towards the establishment of an Association of Caribbean States.

547(XXV) COOPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND REGIONS

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Recalling the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (Buenos Aires, September 1978) and endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 33/134 of 19 December 1978,

Taking into account the decisions adopted at the eighth session of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, which met from 25 to 28 May 1993 at United Nations Headquarters, New York, and in particular the decisions addressed to the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system,

Recalling its resolution 530(XXIV) on cooperation among developing countries and regions,

1. Takes note of the report of activities of the ECLAC system in support of cooperation among developing countries and regions during the biennium 1992-1993, contained in the note by the secretariat entitled "Activities of the ECLAC system to promote and support technical cooperation among developing countries and regions"[1] submitted to the Commission for consideration at its current session;

2. Reaffirms the importance of technical cooperation among the countries of the region as a mechanism which presents economic advantages and as a means of contributing to the achievement of the objectives of economic and social development, especially in the context of the measures required to permit and consolidate changes in production patterns with social equity;

3. Emphasizes the importance of the role of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean in supporting action by the Governments of the region aimed at increasing the use of the mechanisms and modalities of technical cooperation among developing countries (TCDC) at the subregional, regional and interregional levels;

4. Stresses that relations among potential agents of technical cooperation among developing countries should be based on countries' own needs and be conducted in accordance with each country's strategies and national priorities;

5. Requests the Executive Secretary, in accordance with the relevant mandates, to:

a) Continue to strengthen the links between the ECLAC system and national government-designated focal points for technical cooperation among developing countries and regions, especially in supporting exchanges of experience in new areas of importance to changing production patterns with social equity, such as modernization of the public sector, government decentralization, and social development programmes;

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[1] LC/G.1809(SES.25/16).

b) Strengthen activities in support of cooperation networks and systems already in existence in the region, especially in those economic and social sectors which Governments consider to be of priority importance for their development objectives in those areas;

c) Continue to carry out activities in support of the dissemination of information on opportunities for and activities involving technical cooperation among developing countries, especially information on ECLAC projects and initiatives to promote private sector participation in technical cooperation among developing countries and regions;

d) Intensify activities aimed at incorporating operational forms of technical cooperation among developing countries into the various sectors of the work programme of the secretariat of the Commission, with special emphasis on those forms which permit, where appropriate, participation by the business sector and by non-governmental organizations in general;

e) Provide support, wherever possible, to the mechanisms for coordination among bodies and organizations engaged in TCDC activities in the region, with a view to facilitating inter-agency coordination in backing cooperation initiatives among developing countries in sectors of interest to the Governments of the region, including the consolidation of information on countries' supply of and need for cooperation;

f) Continue, in coordination with the United Nations Development Programme and the Permanent Secretariat of the Latin American Economic System (SELA), to give support to any regional TCDC programming exercises which the countries of the region decide to carry out, especially in the sectors of greatest importance for consolidating changes in production patterns with social equity;

g) Intensify coordination with the Latin American Economic System (SELA), which acts as regional focal point for TCDC activities, in organizing activities in support of the annual meetings of national directors of international technical cooperation;

h) Step up, within the framework of mechanisms for consultation with the secretariats of the other regional commissions, those joint activities which could promote technical and economic cooperation among countries in the various developing regions, in coordination with the competent organizations of the United Nations system;

i) Intensify the search for new resources, including innovative approaches such as triangular cooperation, to enable the countries to implement operational activities, whether as suppliers or as recipients of technical cooperation, and promote the use of personnel, equipment and other appropriate inputs in projects executed by the ECLAC system.

548(XXV) HEALTH, SOCIAL EQUITY AND CHANGING PRODUCTION PATTERNS

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Taking into account resolution 507(XXIII), adopted by the Commission at its twenty-third session, in which the Executive Secretary of the Commission is requested to enrich and further develop the premises contained in the proposal on changing production patterns with social equity, as well as resolution 521(XXIV), which emphasizes the importance of human resources in the context of that proposal,

Considering that social investment in health is becoming increasingly important, as are investments in education, vocational training and child nutrition, as demonstrated by current reforms of health care systems and by the efforts being made to target resources and to evaluate the impact of actions in this field,

Recognizing the usefulness of exploring the links between health and development in the region's current circumstances and in view of the challenges it faces, and especially the ways in which investment in health can help to strengthen international competitiveness,

1. Welcomes the document prepared jointly by the ECLAC secretariat and the Pan American Health Organization, entitled "Health, social equity and changing production patterns in Latin America and the Caribbean",[1] which constitutes a valuable input for health promotion policies by demonstrating that progress towards the achievement of social equity can be made within a short time;

2. Expresses its satisfaction that the Pan American Health Organization and the ECLAC secretariat have pooled their efforts to produce a joint, interdisciplinary study;

3. Instructs the Executive Secretary of the Commission, in view of the relevance and timeliness of this proposal to Governments, to ensure that the document containing it is submitted to an ad hoc meeting of Ministers of Economic Affairs and Ministers of Health organized jointly by the secretariat and the Pan American Health Organization, which could take place on the occasion of the twenty-fourth Pan American Sanitary Conference, to be held at Washington, D.C., in September 1994;

4. Requests the Executive Secretary of ECLAC and the Director of the Pan American Health Organization to ensure that the final version of the document in question is widely disseminated and to promote its discussion in various forums and bodies, both within and outside the region, in order to continue to enrich it and further develop its premises in the future.

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[1] LC/G.1813(SES.25/18).

549(XXV) COORDINATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Bearing in mind that the development of economies' international competitiveness requires the adoption of a systemic approach encompassing both stabilization policies and structural reform policies and involving the concerted efforts of the State, entrepreneurs and workers,

Considering the experiments under way in some countries and the importance of setting up forums for coordination among the State, entrepreneurs and workers in order to discuss and evaluate policies for enhancing the international competitiveness of their economies,

1. Requests the ECLAC secretariat to identify existing experiments and propose to interested governments effective institutional arrangements for convening and establishing forums for coordination among representatives of governments, business organizations and labour and trade union organizations to consider ways of promoting and consolidating technological development, increased productivity and competitiveness in the countries of the region;

2. Instructs the secretariat, using the resources available:

a) to analyse mechanisms and instruments for developing and promoting competitiveness and methods for evaluating their effectiveness which can be presented to these forums for consideration, and to promote exchanges of experience in this area; and

b) to provide technical support for the establishment and proper functioning of such forums, taking into account regional and extraregional experiences in this area.

550(XXV) SUPPORT FOR THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF NEW OR RESTORED DEMOCRACIES

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Taking into account the importance of the consolidation and deepening of democracy in Latin America and the Caribbean and the need for and appropriateness of sharing experiences, examining the obstacles confronting new or restored democracies and devising common strategies,

Considering the invitation of the Government of Nicaragua to hold the Second International Conference of New or Restored Democracies in the city of Managua from 4 to 7 July 1994,

1. Welcomes the holding in Managua, Nicaragua, of the Second International Conference of New or Restored Democracies and urges the invited countries of the region to participate actively by sending high-level representatives;

2. Requests the ECLAC secretariat to provide technical support, within existing resources, for the holding of the Conference, in accordance with its mandate and in coordination with the other organs of the United Nations system involved in the preparations.

551(XXV) PLACE AND DATE OF THE NEXT SESSION

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean,

Bearing in mind paragraph 15 of its terms of reference and rules 1 and 2 of its rules of procedure,

Considering the invitation of the Government of Costa Rica to hold the twenty-sixth session of the Commission at San José,

1. Expresses its gratitude to the Government of Costa Rica for its generous invitation;

2. Accepts this invitation with pleasure;

3. Recommends to the United Nations Economic and Social Council that it approve the holding of the twenty-sixth session at San José, Costa Rica, in 1996.

Annex 1

REPORT OF COMMITTEE I

A. ORGANIZATION OF WORK

1. Committee I met on 21, 22, 23 and 26 April to consider items 3, 4 and 5 of the agenda of the session.

2. Its officers were as follows:

Chairman: Mexico
Vice-Chairmen: Canada
Jamaica
Venezuela
Rapporteur: Chile

3. The Committee had before it the following working documents: "Open regionalism in Latin America and the Caribbean. Economic integration as a contribution to changing production patterns with social equity" (LC/G.1801(SES.25/4)); "Latin America and the Caribbean: policies to improve linkages with the global economy" (LC/G.1800(SES.25/3)); and "The Social Summit: a view from Latin America and the Caribbean" (LC/G.1802(SES.25/5)).

B. AGENDA

4. At its first meeting, the Committee adopted the following agenda:

   1. Election of officers

   2. Adoption of the provisional agenda

   3. Economic integration in Latin America and the Caribbean

   4. The region's linkages with the global economy and changing production patterns with social equity

5. World Summit for Social Development

6. Other matters

7. Consideration and adoption of the report of Committee I.

C. SUMMARY OF DEBATES

The region's linkages with the global economy and changing production patterns with social equity (agenda item 4)

5. The secretariat presented the document "Latin America and the Caribbean: policies to improve linkages with the global economy". The presentation reviewed experiences of linkages with the global economy in the areas of trade and finance, and their repercussions for macroeconomic stability and development, from the standpoint of changing production patterns with social equity.

6. The main changes of recent years were summarized, with due consideration given to the diversity that existed among the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. Because of their relevance to linkages with the global economy, particular reference was made to achievements in the area of macroeconomic management, the expansion and diversification of exports, the recovery of external financial flows and the moderate recovery of economic growth.

7. It was noted that, despite the progress made, the growth in export volumes had yet to be accompanied by vigorous economic growth; neither had the massive inflow of capital (an average of US$ 60 billion a year in the latest biennium) been reflected in a comparable rise in the region's investment coefficient. On the basis of this analysis, the document focused on three economic policy areas that could help strengthen external linkages and enhance their contribution to changing production patterns with social equity.

8. Taking a systemic approach, the three complementary areas described were: i) comprehensive trade policies, including tariff, export-promotion and exchange rate policies, and regulations on unfair trade practices; ii) meso-economic policies (geared to the environment of the firm, in areas such as the creation or enhancement of technology markets, training, long-term financing, and financing of small and medium-sized enterprises) and micro-economic policies (which facilitated the modernization of firms); and iii) sustainable macroeconomic policies, with particular emphasis on exchange rate management, and their interrelationship with international capital movements.

9. The presentation gave numerous examples of the interrelationship among those three areas of public policy and of how combining them properly could enhance their contribution to more dynamic changes in production patterns with greater social equity.

10. The representative of Mexico emphasized the validity of the proposals contained in the document and the new prospects opened up by the conceptual framework that had been used, which would be a useful guide for trade liberalization processes.

11. He then referred to changes in the regional balance of trade, which had moved from a surplus to a deficit, by a substantial amount in the case of some countries. In that connection, recent import growth had been considerably greater than export growth, raising concerns about a possible asymmetry in the benefits of trade liberalization.

12. The slowdown in exports was explained by the decline in prices for the region's exports, the persistence of some protectionist practices in target markets, and structural changes themselves, which resulted in increased exports of manufactures and thus in the need to compete in markets that were more demanding, particularly in terms of technology and marketing channels.

13. He suggested that those issues might be taken up by one of the developed countries members of the Commission, since they had been the principal beneficiaries of the buoyancy of regional imports.

14. The representative of Chile noted that the study had taken into account both positive and negative experiences in the efforts of the countries of the region to open their economies. In the case of Chile, for example, it had become evident that exchange rate lag must be avoided in economic liberalization processes because it had a direct effect on export growth. Thus, in an initial phase, especially between 1976 and 1979, the appreciation in the real exchange rate had had a highly negative impact on the export sector and had promoted an increase in imports, leading ultimately to the debt crisis. Then, during a second phase (1984-1987) and in a different economic situation, the real exchange rate had depreciated by half, thereby promoting the development of tradables exports, and had permitted a period of sustained growth, but with a massive decline in wages. Lastly, in the past two years the foreign exchange situation had been different: the consolidation of democracy and the growth of exports had led to an abundance of foreign exchange and the Central Bank had maintained a policy designed to prevent an excessive appreciation of the exchange rate and major fluctuations.

15. Productivity gains had led to improvements in real wages in the most recent period; as a result of flexibility in the labour market, since rates of participation had increased, efforts to combat inflation had not been undermined.

16. Turning to the issue of export promotion, which was especially important since the conclusion of the Uruguay Round, he referred to practices, such as the simplified drawback, which had been criticized as illegal subsidies. It was somewhat contradictory that it was only considered legal to offset the anti-export bias of tariffs in circumstances where it was also necessary to legitimize mechanisms for counteracting the biases implicit in market failures.

17. He highlighted Chile's experience with investments by national companies abroad and emphasized the need to modify foreign exchange practices and eliminate controls imposed in periods of foreign exchange scarcity. As regards policies to promote trade and exports, he said that trading companies were important and that it would be advisable for countries to encourage their establishment.

18. The representative of Colombia, referring to the need to develop trade policies, said that in response to the rules agreed in the Uruguay Round it was important to emphasize the existence of new instruments in the framework of export-promotion strategies. Those instruments included market surveys, particularly of the segmentation of target markets and its implications for redesigning products, and facilities for setting up joint ventures geared to external markets. Such instruments called for both private- and public-sector participation.

19. The representative of Canada said that her country welcomed all initiatives of economic integration in Latin America and the Caribbean, but cautioned against adjustment measures being implemented without their social and political implications being taken into account. Special attention should be paid to issues of governance and the capacity to develop policies to enhance equity, social services and human development. It was also important to increase the transparency of all policies.

20. The cornerstone of Canada's trade policy was GATT, which it considered the best forum for dealing with protectionist measures. The Uruguay Round had addressed key trade policy issues and had won agreement in such important areas as a definition of subsidies.

21. In addition to those multilateral activities, Canada also sought to increase its direct links with Latin America and the Caribbean. Some existing links, such as the special trade preferences granted by Canada, were omitted from the ECLAC document. Possible new cooperative activities might include joint efforts to link Canadian small and medium-sized companies with those of the region in order to develop managerial expertise in such firms. Canada would also be working with the Special Trade Committee of the Organization of American States (OAS) and believed that ECLAC might profitably work with OAS and other organizations devoted to furthering the dialogue on hemispheric trade and trade-related issues.

22. The representative of Venezuela said that his delegation appreciated the quality of the document and was grateful to the secretariat for preparing it. He also stressed the need to follow up on the proposals it contained.

23. He then referred to the external and internal obstacles to improving the international linkages of the region's economies. The external obstacles included scant access to technology and slow progress towards a more flexible, transparent global trading system that included the developing countries. Among the internal obstacles were the difficulties in guaranteeing the continuity of policies on trade liberalization and external linkages when political administrations changed, and the lack of interest still shown by industrialists in export activities.

24. Lastly, he highlighted the recent achievements of regional trade liberalization experiments and of bilateral (or broader) agreements to expand trade, and urged the countries to persevere in those efforts.

25. The representative of the United States of America agreed that a stable real exchange rate was important for developing new trade policies and that trade reform needed to be considered in an integrated manner.

26. His delegation would, however, like to see more detail and emphasis on investment laws, which were crucial to export expansion. Strategic alliances with international firms could have a rapid, favourable impact on export levels. For example, increasing exports, especially non-traditional natural resource exports, often required extensive foreign investment. To obtain it, investment regimes must be attractive in several areas, such as profit remittances, joint venture requirements, technology transfer requirements, national treatment and dispute settlement. The United States had an active regional programme to enhance capital flows to Latin America through bilateral investment treaties.

27. The treatment of intellectual property was related to attracting investment. Effective intellectual property protection laws were especially important for obtaining high-technology investment, and also for Latin American firms. One way of rewarding "pioneering" firms was to guarantee them intellectual property protection.

28. Cooperative efforts to deal with investment issues were important. While the Special Trade Committee of the Organization of American States would be an important forum for discussing trade issues, ECLAC might wish to study appropriate forums for dialogue on other issues of regional interest, such as financial flows and investment.

29. The representative of the United Kingdom said that, as emphasized by the representative of Chile and by the secretariat in its document, trade policies and exchange rate policy could not be considered separately. In particular, investment and innovation had a key role and could warrant government intervention because they involved important externalities.

30. Neither unilateral nor regional action should be allowed to damage global multilateral networks. Also, measures that compensated exporters should be viewed with caution, to avoid the danger that temporary policies might become permanent, thus institutionalizing economic distortions and inhibiting necessary adaptation in a dynamic environment.

31. The representative of Uruguay, after congratulating the secretariat on its excellent document, said that there was a need to further analyse and reflect on how the region's interests would be coordinated with the new international context created by the Uruguay Round of GATT; in other words, what room for manoeuvre Latin America and the Caribbean might have in that new context.

32. Lastly, he asked in what way the new multilateral rules and regulations might promote or obstruct the adoption of policies for changing production patterns to ensure the region's effective linkages with the international trading system.

33. The representative of Paraguay warned that regional participation in world trade was declining and that export diversification was still low. Accordingly, attention should be paid to programmes designed to foster such diversification, taking into account each country's local resources and specific production characteristics.

34. He stressed the importance of re-educating the labour force, and also of macroeconomic balances, for generating a climate of confidence that could attract investments, create new jobs and expand the production base, all of which were essential for export diversification.

35. Lastly, he emphasized the need to consider trade promotion policies in the light of the new GATT agreements. He referred in particular to the trade barriers that could be imposed on environmental grounds, and to the so-called "social clause".

36. The representative of Mexico, on the basis of the views expressed during the debate, listed a series of topics that should be carefully addressed in trade agreements. In his country's experience, free trade agreements established clear rules and regulations on intellectual property, investment, unfair trade practices, safeguards and dispute settlement.

37. He mentioned that, in the drafting of such agreements, considerations such as public sector purchasing, the policies of State corporations, and technical and phytosanitary standards had also been important.

38. The representative of Venezuela asked the secretariat about the region's position and procedures for negotiating issues such as environmental protection and labour regulation, in the context of trade policies and negotiations on integration agreements.

39. The representative of Honduras considered it appropriate for the document to identify the contribution of macro- and micro-economic policies to competitiveness, and the region's weaknesses in developing those areas, which were essential to the effective functioning of production units.

40. He drew attention, however, to the absence of proposals for improving the international linkages of small and structurally weak countries. In that connection, he noted the problems associated with the small size of national markets, which limited the opportunities for economies of scale, and the difficulties of promoting technological innovation and dissemination in those countries.

41. The protectionist legislation and rules which the Latin American and Caribbean countries had introduced in past decades, and which were now being dismantled, had been a response to the problem of the underdeveloped economies' inability to compete with the more advanced economies. It had been hoped that protecting structurally vulnerable economies through tariffs, quotas and producers' agreements would help to strengthen them, thereby gradually enabling them to compete better with more structurally stable economies. In more than one case, protectionist policies had had positive results. It was maintaining them indefinitely that was becoming counterproductive, which was why a new policy of liberalization had been instituted.

42. Those economies in the region which had been structurally better equipped at the start of the era of protectionist regimes had been able to use their advantages to industrialize or to diversify their exports, and were now in a better position to embark on a liberalization process. Other countries, especially those which were smaller and structurally fragile, had not obtained similar results from the previous regime and were now in a more vulnerable position.

43. Those economies were facing, to the same or a greater extent than before, the problem of the inability of their production systems to compete with those of the stronger economies; what was more, liberalization and deregulation, far from solving their problems, made them still more vulnerable.

44. The structural reforms which had accompanied the new liberalization policies had not been any more successful in solving the problem of inability to compete. The production and public structures of the countries in question were so weak that economic liberalization and structural reform measures could lead to the destruction of what little existed. A new mechanism was needed to replace the former protectionist policy and to help those small and fragile economies to become competitive in an international economic situation involving economies of much greater size and structural strength.

45. One of the basic problems of small and structurally weak economies was their low productivity in all economic spheres. The exceptions in some sectors were "enclave" activities mostly cut off from the domestic production system. For reasons of micro-economic efficiency, such enclaves tended to maintain that status, in a context dominated solely by considerations of private profit.

46. The low productivity of the economies in question should be tackled decisively and fully. To that end, he proposed the establishment of a regional programme —perhaps even a fund— designed to facilitate effective access by the enterprises of small economies to the technological and organizational

know-how of their counterparts in more competitive countries within and outside the region, and requested the secretariat to study the feasibility of that proposal.

47. The representative of Mexico referred to the activities of development banking in his country to support micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, since the consolidation of that important economic sector was strengthening the foundations of the production system and thereby enabling it to face the challenges of trade liberalization successfully. Based on that premise, the sector had been able to assist 130,000 micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises in 1993 and was expected to reach 160,000 enterprises in 1994. Resources provided in the form of credit were supplemented by training and technical assistance programmes. Most of the financing allocated for that purpose had been obtained from international capital markets. Mexico's experience was being shared with most of the countries in the region through bilateral agreements.

48. The representative of Chile emphasized the need for macroeconomic stability as a precondition for the adoption of policies at the meso- and micro-economic levels. In his country, the excellent performance of small and medium-sized firms was attributable not so much to measures designed specifically to favour them as to healthy macroeconomic conditions, especially their effects on the functioning of the capital market.

49. Public efforts had focused on developing instruments to facilitate firms' access to the financial system, and had sought to reduce transaction costs through partial fiscal subsidies. Partially subsidized funds had also been provided for training and technological innovation. While all those instruments had had positive effects, macroeconomic conditions were still the key to the strong performance of small and medium-sized firms.

50. He then reviewed the situation in Chile with regard to some of the most important points touched upon in the document. First, he mentioned adequate coverage and quality of educational systems and manpower training. With regard to technology, he noted that considerable heterogeneity persisted: some firms were on the international technological frontier (in the forestry, pulp, copper refining and fruit industries, among others), in contrast to the situation of small and medium-sized firms. The issue of quality was also linked to that of technology.

51. One important aspect dealt with in the document, although not in the summary, was production infrastructure. Adjustment policies had meant a cutback in efforts to develop that infrastructure. In Chile, the transport infrastructure deficit had hindered the expansion of exports. To overcome that obstacle private capital had been given a role in infrastructure works, making it necessary to change the normative framework governing those activities.

52. Lastly, he highlighted the contribution of the services sector to the inflow of foreign exchange and the consequent need to extend promotion policies to that area of activity and not just to producers of goods. Trade in services was largely ignored in Chile's policies, among other things because of lack of information, although the recent development of its exports had been very robust.

53. The representative of the United States of America agreed that all improvements in factor markets (technology, labour and capital) were important.

54. With particular reference to the labour market, his delegation believed, first, that the document did not pay enough attention to the role of labour laws, such as those requiring firms to pay benefits and

make severance payments. Second, the role and positive contribution of unions were neglected. Third, his delegation disagreed that governments should compensate firms for providing general training, since it would be better to spend those fiscal resources on basic education, including basic education for adults. Lastly, his delegation questioned whether governments should play a major role in supporting visits to "best practice" firms. It was not clear how that would work, nor whether the Marshall Plan experience was still relevant. Again, it would be preferable for governments to concentrate on basic education and let firms, industrial associations and other organizations sponsor such visits if they considered them necessary.

55. The representative of FAO praised the quality of the document and made a number of comments. First, he emphasized the steady decrease in the region's share of the value of global agricultural trade, despite increases in volume, and referred to the erosion of traditional comparative advantages. Second, he said that there was a need to revise export strategies based on sales of commodities. Among the steps which could be taken to that end he mentioned the following: i) strengthening of agro-industrialization; ii) development of multinational corporations with regional capital to handle marketing, research and technological development in the sector; iii) review of tariff policies; iv) exchanges of experience and know-how among genetic research and biotechnology centres; v) joint regional action and horizontal cooperation among the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean; and vi) development of mixed models making it possible both to produce substitutes for agricultural imports (especially foodstuffs) and to encourage exports of non-traditional manufactured and agricultural products.

56. The representative of Colombia, after noting the document's emphasis on the meso- and micro-economic aspects of competitiveness, said that the ECLAC proposal on changing production patterns with social equity was a visionary one. With respect to the absorption of technology, she said that the new rules on intellectual property raised the cost of acquiring technologies, highlighting the need to generate sufficient inflows of foreign exchange and, hence, the need to export. In that regard, she drew attention to the agricultural sector, which faced the challenge of competing at international prices in a situation of technological backwardness; she suggested incentives and measures to promote linkages between agriculture and industry.

57. In the area of training, she agreed that the shortcomings of that particular market justified government intervention. The situation could be addressed through mechanisms to finance the studies of workers who wished to receive training, since that would solve the problems of externalities that hampered increased investment in training.

58. The representative of Brazil congratulated the secretariat on the quality of the document and made some general comments on the need to design domestic policies to accompany processes of establishing international linkages. Brazil was implementing a trade plan designed to diversify exports, along with programmes of adjustment, State reform and stabilization. All those measures were being taken in the context of the democratic regime prevailing in the country and in consultation with the National Congress. Despite persistently high rates of inflation, the country was continuing to grow and significant progress was being made in its integration with the rest of the Latin American countries, especially the MERCOSUR countries.

59. In connection with chapter VII of the document, which dealt with training, the representative of Venezuela said that entrepreneurial training should also be included as a basic condition for encouraging private sector participation in export activities and thus preparing for linkages with the global economy. According to surveys in the business sector, producers showed little interest in exporting, especially in

non-traditional sectors, where external sales were sporadic, unsystematic and often occurred only when there were surpluses.

60. Venezuela was adopting special programmes to increase awareness in the private sector, especially in small and medium-sized firms, of the need to export. Among other things, that involved providing information on potential opportunities deriving from the agreements signed with other countries of the region, especially with Colombia and the Central American and Caribbean countries. The secretariat should make suggestions as to how to develop programmes to convince the region's entrepreneurs of the importance of export activity.

61. The representative of the United Kingdom said that the success of structural reform could be gauged by its effect at the micro-economic level in both industry and services. In that respect, his delegation agreed with the secretariat. However, it wished to make a cautionary point.

62. His delegation agreed that there should be no bias against small and medium-sized firms. However, the dynamism of that sector was attributable to its high rates of exit from the market as well as entry to it. Policy should not restrict exit, as could happen if governments tried to "pick winners". Such attempts could result in very high costs, since it was not certain that governments were well placed to identify winners.

63. His delegation agreed fully with the secretariat that industrial policy should reinforce, not replace, private-sector initiatives. Government intervention was justified, but only when sufficient market failure had been demonstrated.

64. The representative of Spain referred to the relationship between micro-, small and medium-sized businesses and international linkages. He noted that the experience gained from programmes in favour of such businesses, supported by Spain in various countries of Latin America, suggested two dangers. First, that the policies implemented would not strengthen, but replace, market forces, which would be counter to the recommendations of the secretariat document. Second, that, as a result, those policies would become a means of perpetuating a low level of rents for small production units, instead of promoting their international competitiveness. Lastly, he said that policies for micro-, small and medium-sized businesses should be studied in more detail, taking into account the possibility of arriving at associative forms of production and marketing, as well as the need to give them access to marketing channels, training, technology and means of improving quality.

65. The representative of Canada said that her country had a great deal of experience in working with small and medium-sized exporters and especially with first-time exporters, many of which began exporting in response to importers' requests. It was important to determine how exporters became involved in international business and how best to integrate them further into the global marketplace. It was also important that all exporters and investors should have the opportunity to conduct international business and secure investment based on a clear set of trade and investment rights and obligations.

66. The representative of Mexico said that small and medium-sized firms and micro-enterprises were important to the production effort of the countries of the region, especially in terms of creating jobs.

67. Development banking in his country did not subsidize such firms, but rather supported them in their modernization and consolidation efforts. For example, it tried to give them greater access to the services

of specialized consultants and other arrangements to help them achieve the economies of scale necessary for their viable development.

68. In another statement, the representative of Mexico said that the document proposed an overall strategy for the steps necessary for the countries of the region to form adequate linkages with the global economy; it was interesting to note that that strategy complemented the proposal on open regionalism in emphasizing the importance of attracting external resources and participating in international capital markets in order to stimulate sustained, equitable growth through greater technical progress and productivity and higher levels of wages and well-being. However, the document had not addressed the difficulties that countries might encounter in that regard.

69. Mexico had begun to participate in international capital markets in 1989, through development institutions and private enterprise, with positive results. For instance, the extensive placement of Nacional Financiera bonds in the markets of the Pacific Basin had been made possible by Mexico's experience and good reputation, which had generated greater demand than initially expected. However, it should be noted that Mexican participation was now facing increasing competition. Although there appeared to be an abundance of external resources, many investment options were available worldwide, especially in the countries of South-East Asia and Eastern Europe.

70. Additional mechanisms and means of support must therefore be created to increase the ability to compete for funds in those markets. To that end, the financial system in Mexico had begun to be strengthened, liberalized and expanded and agreements were being negotiated on the avoidance of double taxation and the protection of foreign investments, among other measures. In particular, that would enable more and better resources to be brought in to support small and medium-sized businesses, guiding their integration into the international economy against a backdrop of healthy, efficient competition and appropriate debt levels.

71. He also expressed his concern at the possibility that scarcity of those resources would make it difficult to reap the benefits of the development model, a situation which would have economic and social consequences.

72. The representative of Chile noted the importance which the section on capital movements attached to the need to ensure macroeconomic balances. In that regard, three things were necessary for his country: i) to have sufficient fiscal flexibility to be able to act in conjunction with monetary and foreign exchange policy in managing aggregate demand; ii) to improve the institutional structure of domestic capital markets in order to gain access to foreign direct investment and administer workers' pension funds; and iii) to regulate and supervise financial markets in order to prevent a debt overhang like the one that had given rise to the financial crisis of the 1980s.

73. The representative of the United States said that his delegation generally approved of the section on capital flows, but wanted to raise three points. First, it disagreed with the obvious dismissal of the role of fiscal policy in dealing with capital flow problems. The document implied that fiscal policy was irrelevant, but did not specify the reasons. Second, the document correctly emphasized the importance of regulatory and supervisory institutions for monitoring and enhancing capital flows, but failed to point out that those institutions, including central banks, must be independent of political actors in order to function optimally. Third, regulatory independence must be combined with transparency in the decision-making process and in the final decisions and rules adopted.

74. It would also be useful to have more information on the transmission of financial shocks between the stock markets of developed countries and countries with emerging financial markets through American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) and Global Depositary Receipts (GDRs). Governments needed to know more about the transmission mechanisms, as well as about policies for limiting that transmission.

75. The representative of the United Kingdom agreed with the United States delegation that more attention needed to be paid to fiscal policy in dealing with problems related to capital inflows. He also agreed on the importance of effective regulation, which must not only be independent but also evolve with markets. He noted the secretariat's statement that capital inflows had not translated into higher investment rates, and asked whether the secretariat could shed any light on that situation or whether it planned to conduct any studies to identify the causes.

76. The representative of Spain said that he shared the views expressed by the representatives of the United States and the United Kingdom concerning the document, and suggested that further analysis of fiscal policy and regulation would be useful.

77. The representative of Colombia commended the excellent analysis of the causes and effects of capital flows and of their potential destabilizing effects and suggested that the impact of capital flows and exchange rate revaluation on the process of productive modernization should be analysed more thoroughly.

78. If inadequately regulated, capital inflows could have macroeconomic repercussions that reduced the room for meso- and micro-economic efforts. By encouraging currency revaluations, countries discouraged investment in tradable goods and created uncertainty; monetary management could, in turn, lead to a credit squeeze, which also affected the expansion of productive capacity. Moreover, the need to achieve fiscal surpluses in order to support economic stabilization limited public investment in areas such as infrastructure and education, which were key factors for competitiveness. A conflict then arose between macroeconomic stabilization and trade linkages, to which attention should be given.

79. In Colombia, action to regulate capital flows had been taken on the three fronts mentioned in the document. However, concern persisted as to the possible impact of revaluation on the promotion and diversification of exports and on the performance of domestic non-export activities, which were facing increased competition from imported goods.

80. The representative of the secretariat thanked the participants for their valuable comments on the document and said he wished to reply to some of them. He first explained that some of the topics suggested by the delegations had not been included on the agenda so that more time could be devoted to analysing the topics that had been selected; other topics on the other hand, were still being studied under various ECLAC projects. The latter topics included regulation and supervision, education and knowledge, and fiscal policy.

81. He then focused on the observations made by the countries on a number of points:

a) In relation to GATT, he noted that i) the culmination of the Uruguay Round was extremely important; ii) it raised issues that would require more attention on the secretariat's part (such as identifying what conditioning factors it entailed for trade policies and how it would affect the process of changing production patterns with social equity); and iii) it had opened up unprecedented areas for consideration (such as anti-dumping rules and markets for new exports, when trade barriers were removed).

b) On the importance of fiscal policy, he made a distinction between policies that had a positive effect because they helped restore macroeconomic balances (policies discussed in the document) and policies that helped improve capital movements and the management of monetary policy in the region (policies merely touched upon in the document). The secretariat felt that the topic was very important and would take on greater significance for the countries of the region once they had completed their process of economic recovery.

c) With respect to prudential regulation, he reiterated the issue's considerable importance for economic stability. A project was under way, for which some documents had already been prepared and others would be produced in the future.

d) In connection with American Depositary Receipts, he said that activities concerning that new and increasingly important issue would be included in future ECLAC work programmes. Their relationship to productive investment and macroeconomic and stock-market stability could be significant.

e) With respect to investment behaviour and capital inflows, he said that the relationship between the two ultimately depended on: i) the composition of capital flows, which could be affected by the regulation of movements of short-term funds, as was shown by analyses of the policies adopted in various countries of the region; ii) exchange-rate policy and its effect on the composition of demand, as well as the effectiveness of action at the micro- and meso-economic levels; and iii) the stage which each country had reached in the economic cycle.

82. After thanking participants for having given an initial government reaction to the proposals outlined in the document, the Executive Secretary of ECLAC drew attention to a number of considerations. The first concerned contacts between the secretariat and governments with a view to elucidating the major issues currently under consideration. That process had begun in 1990 when the subject of changing production patterns with social equity had first been broached and the dynamic impact of exports on development had been analysed.

83. During those contacts, it had been found that there had been little progress in support for productive activity, perhaps because of excessive reliance on the market and the macroeconomic environment to provide the necessary stimulus. It was now apparent that government support was needed for measures to improve competitiveness.

84. With regard to the document under consideration, there was still a risk that the inclusion of too many topics would make it difficult to conduct an in-depth analysis. Nevertheless, it was becoming increasingly clear that it was not possible to talk of progress in establishing linkages with the global economy without adopting an overall perspective. It was also apparent that there were no easy solutions to the question of promoting exports and increasing their capacity to stimulate other areas of the economy, and that there was a need to take a systemic approach to that task using a range of policies.

85. A second favourable aspect was that, in contrast to what would have occurred some years before, the debate had centred on domestic economic policy rather than on international cooperation and external economic relations. While not overlooking those aspects, regional consensus had become a key element of efforts to make exports the driving force of national economies.

86. Lastly, he expressed the secretariat's satisfaction at the initial reactions to its proposals, which could be seen as the beginning of a process of collective reflection to be pursued through the dissemination and consideration of the document's proposals at expert seminars and at meetings with representatives of the private sector and academic circles.

Economic integration in Latin America and the Caribbean (agenda item 3)

87. A representative of the secretariat, in presenting the document "Open regionalism in Latin America and the Caribbean", made a distinction between past and current economic integration processes in the region. The integration begun in the late 1950s had reflected State-led import-substitution policies in the particular global economic context prevailing at the time. That context had shifted towards one of increased globalization, internationalization and transnationalization of the world economy, giving rise to new development styles in the region, characterized by openness, liberalization and privatization of national economies.

88. Those changes were reflected in the new integration agreements, which corresponded to what was known as "open regionalism"; the latter could be defined as the process that emerged from the reconciliation of the interdependence born of special preferential agreements with that created by market signals in the context of trade liberalization. He continued his statement by referring to the preferential features and modalities of the new integration, as analysed in the secretariat document.

89. Some reflections were offered to complement the presentation. He pointed out, first, that the issue was relevant for all the countries, since subregional integration processes were under way in Central America, the Caribbean Community, the Andean Group and the Southern Common Market and new integration agreements were being concluded. It was essential to consider how to move forward in that area and also how to keep those processes from becoming sources of friction between countries owing to the contradictions that could arise from assuming multiple integration commitments. Lastly, he underscored the potential of integration for helping countries achieve international competitiveness.

90. After agreeing with the secretariat's remarks, the representative of Uruguay referred to five aspects of the issue of integration.

91. The first was the close relationship between current integration processes and the region's need to achieve adequate international linkages in response to the new regional and international circumstances.

92. The second was the existence of a climate conducive to the deepening of integration arrangements, generated by the economic and political conditions prevailing in many countries of the region, particularly the establishment and consolidation of democratic systems.

93. Third, integration processes could, in a context of open regionalism, enable countries to coordinate their action in international trade negotiations in order to reduce the incidence of managed trade.

94. Fourth, he mentioned the growing importance of the status of "major Latin American trading partner" both for less developed countries and for countries with more highly developed economies.

95. Lastly, he drew attention to the intensive changes taking place on the international scene and the need for integration agreements to be flexible enough to constantly adapt to those changes.

96. The representative of Mexico said that his country had been putting the concept of open regionalism into practice for several years, since it had implemented a process of unilateral trade liberalization in the past decade and had intensified its efforts towards integration with the countries of the region. That liberalization process had begun in 1983 with a programme to reduce tariffs and non-tariff barriers, and had been followed in 1990 by negotiations with a number of Latin American countries and with the United States and Canada.

97. Although Mexico had participated actively in LAIA and had signed 38 trade agreements in that context, in October 1990 it had proposed a new strategy for consolidating the expansion of the regional market and supporting the integration process. The strategy comprised 10 points, all of which were compatible with the ideas put forward in the document under consideration.

98. Mexico had signed agreements for establishing free trade areas with Chile, Costa Rica and the United States and Canada, and was negotiating similar agreements with other countries in Central and South America. Moreover, it was working to establish a region-wide free trade area to achieve greater integration of the Latin American and Caribbean economies. Lastly, to increase trade and integration, the countries should establish more precise regulations in those areas.

99. The representative of Brazil said he was pleased to note that ECLAC was still on the leading edge of the new thinking about regional integration and development. With regard to open regionalism and changing production patterns with social equity, it was necessary to emphasize, in addition to economic issues, the importance of political rapprochement among countries for consolidating democracy in the region.

100. Also in relation to open regionalism, he said that Brazil favoured the formation of a hemispheric free trade area that would eliminate not only tariff but also non-tariff barriers, which were currently the main obstacle to the developing countries' access to markets; it must be borne in mind that in addition to barriers related to productivity and competitiveness, outright discrimination would often have to be overcome as well.

101. He then referred to the integration of the Southern Cone, which he felt had received little attention in the document. MERCOSUR had resulted from the strengthening of relations between Brazil and Argentina in 1986, which had led to the signing of the Treaty of Integration, Cooperation and Development of 1988; in 1991, Paraguay and Uruguay had joined under the Treaty of Asunción. The countries planned in an initial stage to launch a customs union in January 1995. Negotiations on a common external tariff —the main point of debate in the transition period— were scheduled to conclude in May 1994, but consensus had already been reached on 85% of the products traded. There was a small list of exceptions which would remain in force until 2001, when all products would have to adapt to the common external tariff, with maximum tariff levels of 20%.

102. Those efforts had been supported by the 11 thematic groups that comprised the MERCOSUR negotiating team. They had dealt with such diverse topics as integrated border controls, reciprocal protection of investments, compatibility between the regulations of the customs union and those of LAIA, the use of energy resources, anti-dumping rules, agreements on protection of competition and the consumer, tax policies and, more recently, labour issues.

103. MERCOSUR represented an innovative, wide-ranging integration effort. Trade among the member countries had risen from US$ 2.5 billion in 1988 to nearly US$ 8 billion in 1993, which meant that 25%

of Latin America's intraregional trade took place within that market. MERCOSUR was one of the subregional integration efforts which had developed most intensively in recent years, constituting, together with the Andean Pact and others, a legacy that should be preserved. In that spirit, the President of Brazil had proposed at the seventh Presidential Summit of the Rio Group the creation of a South American free trade area. At the most recent meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the LAIA countries, Brazil's Foreign Minister had suggested guidelines for the establishment of such an area, which focused on promoting rapid trade liberalization between 1995 and 2005.

104. An understanding to that effect must be reached as soon as possible, ideally before the end of the year, including within the various regional subgroups. Tariffs could be reduced at different rates, according to participants' expectations and level of development. In cases where negative lists were needed, they should be limited to merchandise and to the area of tariff and non-tariff barriers, so that the process could become viable as quickly as possible. He hoped that ECLAC would support that effort.

105. The representative of Bolivia said that the document demonstrated the relationship that existed among changing production patterns, social equity and integration on the road to a regional free trade area. It proposed an appropriate perspective and pointed a way towards regional integration in Latin America and the Caribbean, for which governments would have to provide the infrastructure. He observed that ECLAC had managed to put that perspective to good use by remaining detached from the day-to-day business integration.

106. He called attention to the need to define an institutional and legal framework to ease progress along the road mapped out by ECLAC. Bolivia was ready to promote formulas for convergence. Latin America was under pressure from the changes in the global economic situation, and urgent decisions on integration were required. An active plan for convergence that would cover the entire region was essential. The proposal by Brazil to establish a free trade area should be studied from not only a South American but also a regional perspective and envisage a rapid process of trade liberalization for which the conditions already existed. That would avoid disputes concerning the interpretation of article 44 of LAIA and would allow the foundations to be laid for beginning the process of convergence of the various subregional and bilateral complementation agreements towards a Latin American common market, an objective whose original deadlines had long passed. That process of rapprochement and convergence should be accompanied by the identification of areas where there was an interest in defining, and a need to define, joint positions and common policies for taking concerted action in dealing with blocs and countries outside the region and for conducting the process of integrating the region into the global economy with impact, skill and efficiency.

107. He reiterated that the ECLAC document offered a framework and a direction, with a goal —the integration of Latin America and the Caribbean — and a target —the changing of production patterns with social equity— which required a series of very clear guidelines in each area of development. Alternatives must be explored for the actual implementation of the process. Bolivia proposed the convergence of the various existing schemes and an integration process that would cover all the countries of the region. There were various ways of making that a reality which Bolivia was prepared to accept: accession of new members to LAIA, rapprochement and convergence between LAIA and other groupings in the region, or the adoption of a new institutional framework that would accommodate all the existing schemes. Regional bodies would have to expand their sphere of competence and coordinate their action to promote technological development and greater competitiveness for regional production in the world market, or else establish a new body especially for that purpose.

108. Likewise, the United Nations specialized agencies operating in the region, as well as regional organizations themselves, would have to provide assistance when a stage of increased specialization of integration activities, was reached. From the standpoint of institutional support for the process, the establishment of some kind of regional stock market would also have to be considered in order to facilitate capital movements, as well as mechanisms to increase transparency in such flows.

109. In order for integration, conceived as a continuing process of overcoming obstacles and breaking down barriers, to develop without setbacks, it should include flexible mechanisms for accession by new members, promotion of technological development and more rapid physical integration. For Latin America, the overall problem was the same as in 1960, and since then many goals had been deferred. Some questions raised in the ECLAC document had already been raised at that time; what had now changed, in his view, was the environment, the external situation.

110. The representative of Aruba congratulated the secretariat on both documents and commented on both. In the case of international trade, it was essential that the public and private sectors should work together to achieve economic transformation with equity, based on comparative advantages.

111. The small countries of the region had specific problems, such as a small market, lack of capital and lack of know-how. Some of those problems could be ameliorated through regional integration processes and foreign assistance. None the less, the key issue remained cooperation between the public and private sectors.

112. The representative of Grenada welcomed the boost given to regional integration and said that his country was an active member of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM). CARICOM had signed a trade liberalization treaty with Venezuela and was discussing one with Colombia. It was to be hoped that those agreements would lead to further integration of the signatory countries.

113. CARICOM had some concerns that integration processes in the context of the North American Free Trade Agreement were likely to cancel out the benefits obtained under bilateral agreements signed with the United States and Canada. In addition, some CARICOM countries relied heavily on tariffs as a source of revenue and were therefore somewhat reluctant to reduce them. Despite those problems, Grenada remained committed to working for full hemispheric integration.

114. Another issue that must be resolved in order to achieve greater integration, in addition to tariff and non-tariff barriers, was cumbersome bureaucratic procedures, especially for new products and new trading partners.

115. The representative of Jamaica began by stressing the need for all countries to be prepared to operate in an increasingly open and competitive world economy. Besides restructuring the country's economy, the Jamaican Government was fully supporting regional integration. In addition to playing an active role in CARICOM, Jamaica was fully committed to the establishment of an Association of Caribbean States, was seeking to be allowed to participate in NAFTA in some way, and was promoting integration with Latin America through agreements and visits which included private sector representatives.

116. He also identified various problems that efforts to deepen integration could face. To deal with those problems, it would be appropriate to organize seminars on small and medium-sized businesses and to promote greater contact among the private sectors of different countries. Other constraints which needed to be dealt with included human resources development, language barriers, financing of foreign trade,

transport, and modernization of the manufacturing sector, in addition to needs in the areas of finance, information and technology.

117. The representative of Venezuela said he was pleased with the relevance and depth of the document, which was an excellent instrument for strengthening the reflection process and guiding the countries' efforts to form national and regional linkages with the international economy, while adapting to meet the challenges of that process.

118. He underscored Venezuela's strong interest in integration and its willingness to approach it as a matter of State policy. Recently, Venezuela had adopted policies to achieve and preserve macroeconomic balances, along with policies to promote competitiveness. In connection with the latter, he mentioned trade reform, which involved reducing the level and dispersion of tariff barriers, as well as measures to promote exports, with emphasis on non-traditional ones.

119. In line with its policies, Venezuela was seeking to harmonize those measures with the consolidation of the Andean Group and the deepening of its trade agreements with Chile, Mexico, CARICOM, Central America and its main trading partner, Colombia. He also mentioned the progress made with Colombia and Mexico in the so-called Group of Three.

120. In maintaining its policies towards relatively less developed countries in both the Caribbean and Central America, Venezuela had put into practice trade cooperation schemes involving preferential agreements that gave priority to the flow of trade from those countries.

121. By adjusting its economic policy and deepening its trade and integration agreements, his country was gradually overcoming its anti-export bias and adapting to the new international climate, as reflected in the significant increases in its exports, particularly non-traditional ones. The latter were also characterized by the diversification of their target markets, which were more concentrated in the region in general and Colombia in particular.

122. He called on the secretariat to continue its reflections on the link between progress in regional integration and the countries' eventual inclusion in wider trading arrangements. He also suggested that the secretariat should study the impact of the North American Free Trade Agreement on regional integration modalities and conduct a comparative analysis of the costs and benefits associated with the individual or joint accession of the countries of the region to that agreement.

123. The representative of Chile thanked the secretariat for having raised the issue of open regionalism, whose discussion could not be postponed and to which his delegation wished to contribute another point of view. Chile believed that a distinction must be made between two processes: increasing openness to international flows of goods, services and investment, and regional integration, each of which had its own rate and dynamic.

124. In Chile, the liberalization process had preceded regional integration. Although that reflected a policy choice, it had also responded to a concrete reality, based on the composition of the target markets for Chilean exports (one third of which went to Europe, one third to Asia and one third to the Americas, with half of the last-mentioned proportion going to Latin America and the other half to North America). That had created a need to deepen economic and trade relations with all continents.

125. Chile's democratic regime had revitalized the country's links with Latin America since 1990. Again, that decision had been based on political and economic considerations. Among the latter was the fact that the liberalization effort itself had strengthened Chile's links with the other countries of the region, particularly its neighbours.

126. A similar phenomenon had occurred throughout Latin America: the liberalization process had stimulated regional trade, which, in turn, had activated subregional and regional integration schemes. The decision to liberalize the region's economies had responded to the momentum gathered by the phenomenon of internationalization and globalization of the world economy.

127. That phenomenon represented a new force that should be used to strengthen the regional integration process, and had created a situation without precedent in the three decades of integration efforts prior to 1990. Countries must therefore re-examine integration concepts and arrangements, so that they reflected the dynamic generated by the opening of the region's economies to international trade and financial flows. The integration option was now more real than ever before.

128. He asked the ECLAC secretariat to continue to analyse the topic from that perspective, taking particularly into account the need to know more about the impact of the process of economic globalization, and of the strengthening of multilateral rules on the basis of the Uruguay Round accords, on trade among the countries of the region.

129. He emphasized the desirability of pursuing the analysis of those processes of intraregional trade that had intensified most in recent years, and of investment flows among the region's economies, particularly joint ventures between firms from different countries. The analysis of that de facto regionalism should continue, in order to help achieve the old ideal of integration that had now become a real possibility.

130. The representative of Colombia said that her country had undertaken an ambitious agenda for integration, along the lines discussed in the ECLAC document. It had sought to strengthen the integration of the Andean Group, had signed an agreement with Chile and was engaged in negotiations within the Group of Three and with Central America and CARICOM. Her country had sought to arrive at agreements in all relevant areas: investment, services, environment and several others. Her Government had already expressed its intention to join NAFTA, which would probably involve agreements broadening it. The ECLAC document made no reference to the Brazilian initiative for a South American free trade area, which would run counter to the agreements being concluded and the negotiating processes currently being conducted by several countries, including Colombia, Venezuela, Chile and Mexico.

131. One of the most difficult points was how to integrate less developed countries. She highlighted Colombia's and Venezuela's negotiations with Central America and the Caribbean countries, as well as those of Mexico with Central America. She also noted the interest of the Caribbean countries in joining NAFTA.

132. The representative of Canada commended ECLAC for the study on integration. Canada was a strong supporter of the NAFTA accession mechanism as the best way to strengthen trade and investment relations within the hemisphere and beyond. A "web" of bilateral agreements was not conducive to the proper conduct of international trade and investment. NAFTA provided a positive framework in which the private sector could operate. The various existing regional and subregional trade agreements should be harmonized. The new trade agenda was much broader than trade itself. It also included investment,

labour, environment, intellectual property and other topics that were essential for growth and development and as such must be approached with intelligence and imagination. NAFTA made it possible to ensure the conduct of trade in services and investment and to deal with environment and labour in an hemispheric context.

133. Canada looked forward to continuing to work with its Latin American and Caribbean partners to broaden the opportunities that could result from cooperation on those issues.

134. The representative of Honduras commended the secretariat on the quality of the document on open regionalism and, in that connection, read out a document summarizing Honduran experience in the area of integration. According to the document, Central America was in a second stage of integration, underpinned by a strong political will endorsed by the Central American presidential summits and the undertaking of joint activities in February 1993.

135. Three areas of initiative had been identified: i) Central American integration; ii) integration with neighbouring countries (Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela); and iii) integration with the rest of Latin America at a later stage.

136. Exports to the other countries of Central America represented 20% of the total external sales of Honduras. The country's main market was the United States, followed by the European Union. There was, however, great interest in exploring markets in the rest of Latin America.

137. The Central American region had made important integration efforts through preferential agreements and trade negotiations (particularly with the United States in the context of the Caribbean Basin Initiative). Regarding the rest of Latin America, he expressed cautious optimism about the new integration opportunities opening up for the countries of Central America, namely free trade agreements, the promotion of trade and investment agreements with the countries of the Caribbean Basin, possible negotiations within GATT, the recent Uruguay Round agreements, and trade and investment agreements with Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela.

138. The representative of the United Kingdom welcomed and endorsed the main conclusions of the study on regional integration. With respect to the concern that integration might reinforce patterns of specialization in low value-added products, he pointed out that the best way to avoid that outcome was foreign direct investment. To get such investment, a stable political and macroeconomic environment was essential. Moreover, free trade areas would be successful only if structural adjustment took place and if trade creation was greater than trade diversion. Lastly, a proper division of labour between the public and private sectors was needed. Governments could establish a framework for integration, but only the generation of trade and investment flows by the private sector would produce success.

139. The representative of Brazil commented further on his Government's proposal to set up a South American free trade area, which it had formulated in order to facilitate future convergence of the various subregional integration processes. The proposed scheme should involve a minimum of regulations and make use of existing LAIA rules. The proposal was realistic and could be easily implemented in a short time, and would benefit not only MERCOSUR and the Andean Pact but other subregional integration mechanisms as well. It would strengthen South America's capacity to act at the international level, since it was not designed to inhibit other schemes; on the contrary, it would maximize the advantages of geographical proximity, on the basis of variable but non-exclusive linkages, and, like other initiatives, would in due course permit further integration processes.

140. De facto integration had also been achieved in MERCOSUR: in 1993, over 200 joint ventures had been launched between Brazilian and Argentine firms alone. In more dynamic sectors, such as the automotive industry, trade indicators had been notable and had resulted in more jobs, greater competitiveness and other positive effects, as ECLAC documents suggested.

141. In the MERCOSUR negotiations, an attempt had been made to use and improve existing infrastructure. Two examples were the road link between São Paulo and Buenos Aires and the Paraná-Paraguay waterway, connecting the four member countries. Other negotiations were under way in the economic infrastructure, legal, social and environment areas, among others.

142. Lastly, he noted that negotiations within MERCOSUR went beyond the issue of tariffs and were beginning to touch upon social issues.

143. The representative of Guatemala emphasized the importance of the document to his country and the Central American subregion, which had always accorded high priority to integration processes and recognized their favourable influence on industrialization and trade. His country had already adopted a liberalization policy and had sought preferential agreements with Mexico, Colombia and Venezuela. Such initiatives created economic policy dilemmas which made it necessary to refine analyses and policy instruments.

144. The open regionalism proposal coincided with his Government's intention to strengthen interrelationships within Central America, while simultaneously liberalizing relations with the other countries of the region and with the world. However, there were unresolved issues which influenced the design and execution of linkage and integration policies, such as how to reconcile the North American Free Trade Agreement with the Central American and Caribbean system of non-reciprocal preferences and with the subregional integration process. He trusted that the proposals contained in the ECLAC document would help to resolve those dilemmas.

145. Lastly, his delegation concurred with ECLAC that integration should be envisaged as a process that went beyond trade, applied to both the public and the private sectors, was enhanced by geographical proximity and cultural affinity, and should include preferential options for the relatively less developed countries which still needed them in order to take advantage of trade opportunities.

146. The representative of Mexico emphasized that his country believed in the concept of open regionalism, in the sense of the openness promoted by GATT; it did not therefore, discriminate against third countries. Countervailing duties had been applied to certain products from the People's Republic of China because they represented a fully, documented case of dumping which had been taken up with the Chinese authorities themselves. In any case, the GATT rules on the matter had been strictly applied. He added that investigations were also under way into dumping practices by European countries, the United States and some countries of Latin America.

147. Another essential part of Mexico's position was integration with all the countries of the hemisphere. For that reason, his Government had introduced open access clauses for participation by the other Latin American countries in all the agreements it had negotiated. That was the case for NAFTA: any country could apply to its Commission for membership. A similar clause existed in Mexico's bilateral agreement with Costa Rica and its economic complementation agreements with Chile, Uruguay, Argentina and Peru, among others, signed in the context of LAIA. The same concern had characterized the Group of Three negotiations.

148. The representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) said that his delegation was pleased and interested by the concept of open regionalism. In that connection, he referred to the medium- and long-term prospects for the world food and nutrition situation. According to the FAO study Agriculture: Towards the Year 2010, recently submitted to countries at the twenty-seventh Conference of FAO, the problem of malnutrition would persist during the first decade of the next millennium. Though to a lesser extent in Latin America and the Caribbean than in other developing regions, that scourge would continue to affect large segments of the region's population. In the opinion of FAO, steps to ensure food security should go beyond the national level to become subregional and regional in scope, meaning that the objectives, goals and procedures of "open regionalism" would have to cover three aspects of the agricultural sector of food production and processing: first, the technological aspects of its modernization and productive specialization; second, socio-economic aspects related to development, social equity and trade; and third, aspects related to national and regional interdependence and security.

149. The representative of Chile said that he wished to follow up his earlier statement with a clarification of the reasons for focusing on regional integration initiatives despite the trend towards the internationalization of the global economy. Those reasons were both political and economic.

150. Historical, cultural and geographical ties invested regional integration with fundamental political importance as a long-term objective, a reality recognized by the Governments of Latin America and the Caribbean.

151. In the economic sphere, there were at least two reasons for promoting regional integration. The first was that conditions existed among the countries of the region that facilitated accelerated progress towards free trade and made it possible to aspire in the medium term to greater levels of integration, such as a common market or unified market.

152. The other reason was related to the original idea of stimulating the industrial exports of the countries of the region, a proposal which the secretariat document endorsed with many arguments. It should also be borne in mind that exports of goods and services incorporating a higher level of Latin American know-how and technology mainly went to regional markets, with only a small proportion going outside the region.

153. The representative of Mexico said that the development of greater interdependence in the region had been blocked by the scarcity of resources for projects. That was especially important now, when the private sector was playing a central role and had to overcome the financial inertia which was hampering the execution of projects by private firms. In Mexico, the banking system was overcoming the restrictions it had been facing so that it could move forward in that direction, and the establishment of offices of Mexican development banks in various Latin American countries was being promoted. Projects were also being financed in the region to facilitate participation by Mexican enterprises in their execution. It was now especially important to go beyond trade liberalization and to link enterprises through bank-supported strategic alliances.

154. The representative of Bolivia, adding to his previous statement, emphasized three areas that ECLAC should study and made a proposal for starting on the path indicated by the secretariat.

155. The topics of study were: i) identification of forms of regional convergence that would benefit all countries equally; ii) proposal of an institutional framework to promote technological development,

productivity and competitiveness; and iii) design of mechanisms for harmonizing micro- and macroeconomic policies among countries of the region.

156. To start along the path traced by ECLAC, his delegation suggested the creation of a free trade area at the regional level, to serve as a basis for a Latin American common market. On that basis, joint positions would have to be defined to continue expanding regional trade towards the world market.

157. Lastly, a representative of the secretariat, at the request of the Chairman, briefly summarized some of the main points of the discussion, and said that the secretariat intended to continue working on and developing the topic of integration in the context of liberalization.

158. He stressed that a number of conditions must be created if the expansion of trade flows was to be promoted. Integration was an ongoing process that should be supported and strengthened. He drew attention to the convergence of processes, which offered varying possibilities and in which the clause on accession to the North American Free Trade Agreement proposed by one representative was one of several options.

159. He said that there was no conflict between liberalization and integration; rather, the two processes reinforced each other.

160. He emphasized the need to take into account the specialization of production in the different countries of the region and, lastly, said that the concept of open regionalism should be seen in the light of the behaviour of the various blocs and groups of developed countries.

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161. In presenting the note prepared by ECLAC as its contribution to the preparations for the World Summit for Social Development, the secretariat representative highlighted, among the overall trends mentioned in the chapter on the international context, the challenges in the area of competitiveness and absorption of technological change, which confirmed the need to incorporate into the production process innovations based on intelligence, knowledge and intellectual value added. Those trends explained the need for an integrated, systemic approach focused on the quality of human resources, in which economic and social policies would simultaneously pursue the goals of economic growth and social equity. Equity was no longer merely a desirable goal, but also a necessary condition for economic growth.

162. The secretariat representative next analysed the three core issues selected by the Preparatory Committee for the World Summit, which served as a basis for formulating guidelines on proposals for specifically regional activities. ECLAC saw social integration as the elimination of situations of exclusion or marginalization by the building of a society of all, with all and for all, and as an effort to overcome the fragmentation in many societies by creating a feeling of social belonging. It stressed that marginalization represented a failure of the process of achieving not only equity but also growth, owing to the underutilization of available human resources. The secretariat advocated equality of opportunity, basically through investment in human resources, and warned that integration should not be confused with cultural homogenization, since the former should take place in an environment of pluralism and respect for differences and personal and group choices and within a culture of consensus.

163. He then gave a quantitative and qualitative description of the scourge of poverty in the region, emphasizing its heterogeneous nature and citing as its causes low-productivity jobs, the drop in real wages and the decline in pensions for the non-active population. He suggested that some ways to overcome poverty were to promote economic growth, apply compensatory policies and increase the productivity of the poor, and stressed the role of the State in performing such functions.

164. Regarding the expansion of productive employment, he recommended adopting a strategy for achieving genuine competitiveness based on increased productivity, which would require investments in physical infrastructure and human capital, policies to promote production and technology, and a linkage between wages and productivity, in the context of new concepts of the firm and of cooperation between capital and labour. He proposed that, rather than protecting job stability, occupational mobility should be promoted through the implementation of policies to promote manpower retraining and mitigate the costs of employment instability with unemployment subsidies; he also emphasized the need to reduce occupational heterogeneity, for which support would have to be given to members of the informal sector through training, credit and technical assistance policies.

165. Lastly, he referred to the transnational dimension of social development; he emphasized the need to rely on domestic efforts and international cooperation to obtain financing, and offered some recommendations on the role which the United Nations should play in achieving of the Summit's objectives.

166. The representative of Chile, speaking as coordinator of the group of Latin American and Caribbean countries entrusted with drawing up the guidelines for a consensus on the World Summit for Social Development, said that in drafting the relevant document, the group had taken into account the guidelines adopted during the nineteenth session of the Committee of High-level Government Experts (CEGAN) and the three core issues of the Summit listed by the General Assembly in its resolution 47/92: social integration, reduction of poverty and expansion of productive employment.

167. After briefly summarizing the content of the eight chapters of the document, he said that it reflected the efforts made by the countries of the region during the 1980s and 1990s to come to grips with the problems existing in the social sphere; that explained the broad range of measures and policies to which it referred. The document also formed part of an evaluation process aimed at integrating such actions by establishing an order of priorities, adapting State structures to enhance their efficiency, and establishing linkages among the various social spheres and between them and the economy, on the basis of an integrated approach.

168. In the institutional sphere, intense efforts were being made, not only in Latin America and the Caribbean but also in other regions of the world, since economic and social issues were now such that they went beyond countries and regions and gave a new role to international cooperation. That had led to the proposal for the Social Summit, which should alter the functioning of the United Nations system.

169. Although the document had been prepared from the standpoint of the Latin American and Caribbean countries, it contained objective terms of reference for an analysis of the topic, which should obviously take into account the priorities and assessments of the countries of the region.

170. The preparations for the Social Summit required exchanges of experience and opinions, for which ECLAC was the best forum, especially for analysing and comparing points of view. Lastly, he invited other delegations to give their reactions to the document.

171. The representative of Uruguay emphasized the secretariat's contribution to efforts to arrive at a regional position on the World Summit for Social Development. He endorsed the proposed guidelines for a Latin American and Caribbean consensus on the Summit, which represented an important step towards building an effective, region-wide consensus.

172. The region's economic performance was encouraging, but problems of poverty and social marginalization were still in evidence. Efforts must continue to be made to promote growth and, at the same time, to find more effective ways of reducing poverty and marginalization.

173. He congratulated the secretariat on its substantive and supportive work in that field and asked it to submit the guidelines for a Latin American and Caribbean consensus to the Preparatory Committee for the World Summit as an input for its deliberations. Lastly, he said that his Government was paying special attention to the preparations for the Summit and had therefore established a national commission to study the issues of the meeting.

174. The representative of France congratulated the secretariat on the quality of the document submitted and commended the group of developing countries members of ECLAC on their efficient work, which had culminated in a significant input to the preparations for the Social Summit. France had played a major role in the convening of the Summit, which was very important to it. He noted the outstanding nature of the preparatory work, ably discharged under the dynamic guidance of the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee.

175. He went on to comment on the impact of the external debt crisis and adjustment policies in the region and on the various attempts by the United Nations system to deal with the questions of external debt and financing. He recalled that the Secretary-General of the United Nations had appointed a special rapporteur on the question, on which there were plans to hold a conference without the approval of the multilateral banking system. He drew attention to the unprecedented crisis of the 1980s in Latin America and the Caribbean and, in particular, its major impact on education, health and children.

176. As the region began to recover economically, countries should place mass education back at the top of their national agendas. He agreed that vocational training was important, but felt that priority should be given to combating illiteracy and providing basic education. The European Union could play an important role in international cooperation in those areas.

177. Multilateral financial institutions were beginning to understand that social programmes were indispensable components of economic reform. In particular, he drew attention to the recent meeting of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) at Guadalajara, which had not only discussed social issues but also set clear and precise figures for the resources to be allocated to education, health and the improvement of social conditions.

178. He said he was pleased with the work of the group of developing countries members of ECLAC and the results of their efforts, which showed the importance of meeting and working together during the remaining stages of the preparations for the Summit.

179. Lastly, he noted that ECLAC was in a priviledged position to promote cooperation between developed and developing countries on the core issues of the Summit. France pledged to contribute to that process and was confident that the other developed countries members of ECLAC would do likewise.

180. The representative of the United States thanked the secretariat and the other representatives for the work done on the World Summit for Social Development. Ever since the holding of the Summit had been announced, the United States Government had seen it as an "agenda for the people", building on earlier United Nations conferences on education, health, employment, environment, population and human rights and leading up to the Fourth World Conference on Women.

181. The document prepared by the Latin American and Caribbean delegates was a very comprehensive and important contribution. The United States delegation especially supported the "integrated approach" suggested in the document and agreed that economic and social issues must be considered together: proper macroeconomic policies were necessary for job creation, and investment in people would also lead to growth; special emphasis must be put on education for women.

182. The United States appreciated the references in the document to the role of democracy and good governance in leading to social development. It would have preferred to see more emphasis on human rights and on an end to discrimination against marginalized peoples.

183. The proposals in the document, especially the stress on investment in people, including in the health sector, might provide guidelines to other regions. The United States looked forward with interest to working with the Latin American and Caribbean countries in the preparations for the World Summit for Social Development.

184. The representative of Spain, after congratulating ECLAC on the document on the Social Summit and the group of Latin American and Caribbean countries on the guidelines for a consensus on the Summit, said that the guidelines were so important that he would have liked to have been involved in drafting them. ECLAC was a very appropriate forum for discussing those issues, since it enabled developed and developing countries to exchange ideas.

185. The Social Summit would also be discussed at the forthcoming Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and Government in June, whose agenda included such items as trade, finance and the consolidation of changes to sustain the economic recovery so that all could benefit from it. The Ibero-American Summit would make a valuable contribution to the Social Summit both because the level of participation and because of the topics it would consider.

186. The representative of Mexico said that his country shared the viewpoint of ECLAC on social development problems, which it had tackled head-on with measures ranging from economic reform and the creation of new external linkages, to implementation of the National Solidarity Programme.

187. He stressed the importance of international cooperation activities in the sphere of social development, to which the World Summit for Social Development should pay special attention, although without losing sight of national activities. He referred in that connection to the national preparatory committees for the Social Summit, to which Mexico attached great importance. The Mexican committee was being organized on the basis of three areas: thematic analysis of the Summit agenda; social consensus-building to promote broad-based participation; and international management, which involved preparations for the Summit at the intergovernmental level and contacts with the United Nations Preparatory Committee.

188. The Social Summit offered an unprecedented opportunity for definite action in that area, and the time available would allow progress to be made in formulating the political declaration and the plan of action. He reiterated Mexico's support for the concepts contained in the "Guidelines for a Latin American and Caribbean Consensus on the World Summit for Social Development". In that area, Mexico saw two major challenges: one international, in that the multiplicity of meetings scheduled on social development topics made it essential to take an integrated coherent approach; the second was that the large number of forums should not obscure the need to look inwards within countries and give full and firm support for national committees in a context of coordination, cooperation and rationalization of activities and resources.

189. The representative of Canada congratulated the secretariat and the representatives for bringing a Latin American and Caribbean perspective to preparations for the Social Summit. Although Canada and the other developed countries were not directly associated with the document that had been prepared, they would like to make some constructive suggestions for its improvement.

190. If Canada had a single priority for the Summit, it was that sustainable development required investment in people. It also required a mix of short- and long-term policies.

191. The document itself should be more concise and perhaps align itself with World Bank priorities: growth, investment in people and establishment of a social safety net. Specific suggestions included: i) making growth and macro-policies the centre of poverty alleviation and social development; ii) placing more emphasis on political aspects (democracy, human rights, good government, improvement of the judicial system, elimination of corruption, among other things); iii) including topics such as racism and discrimination in the section on social integration and providing a model for improving social integration; iv) expanding the section on poverty elimination and expansion of employment to give more emphasis to the role of the informal sector; v) paying more attention to fiscal policy and the ability of Latin America to increase taxes for social spending. Decentralization of taxes and spending for social development could also be a more efficient way to operate; vi) clarifying the migration section to make clear what kinds of migration were compatible with social development; and vii) placing more emphasis on the positive contribution of trade policy to social development, for instance, the inclusion of labour and environmental standards in the North American Free Trade Agreement.

192. Canada would be working with ECLAC and other relevant bodies to prepare for the Social Summit. It appreciated the document but hoped it could be improved.

193. The representative of Paraguay said that he had already commented on the document submitted by the working group, and thanked ECLAC for preparing the studies on which that document was based.

194. The Government of Paraguay fully supported the World Summit for Social Development and the various activities connected with its preparation.

195. His country was taking effective action to promote a participatory style of economic and social development. It had sought new ways of forming linkages and building consensus with the various social sectors, and had promoted the strengthening of democratic institutions. To that end, it had set up a Coordinating Council for Integrated Social Development, which covered a broad spectrum of sectors that were representative of Paraguayan society. For the Social Summit, it had organized an inter-agency group to analyse and formulate proposals for submission at that meeting.

196. He reiterated Paraguay's full support for the document prepared for the current session, and thanked ECLAC, and especially the Chairman of the working group, for the success achieved.

197. The representative of the Holy See, speaking in his capacity as an observer in consultative status with the United Nations, expressed satisfaction that, in the "Guidelines for a Latin American and Caribbean Consensus on the World Summit for Social Development", the need to eradicate poverty, provide international cooperation in overcoming economic and social inequalities was referred to in terms of "justice" and an "ethical imperative". It also welcomed the importance attached in that document to development and education as prerequisites for all the inhabitants of the region to be able to live in dignity. The preliminary draft Latin American and Caribbean Regional Plan of Action on Population and Development was inspired by a different philosophy, according to which the cure for all ills appeared to be lowering the population growth rate.

198. He also welcomed the goals set for the family, defined as the primary sphere for the development of human capacities, the fundamental area for the promotion of solidarity and the nucleus for social integration. The Holy See believed that it was essential to view development from the standpoint of the family and as benefiting the family, so that the human community could also provide a roof and a home to all its members.

199. The representative of Chile thanked the representatives for their input and the secretariat for the documents presented. He also endorsed Mexico's request that support should be given to the national preparatory committees for the World Summit for Social Development.

200. His delegation had participated actively in examining the "Guidelines for a Latin American and Caribbean Consensus on the World Summit for Social Development", which it had offered to supplement with a further document incorporating inputs by other delegations. However, since no agreement had been reached in that regard, he asked that a summary of the document be included in the report of Committee I.

201. Basically, the document identified some policy orientations that would have a simultaneous impact on the three issues to be discussed at the Social Summit: social integration, alleviation and reduction of poverty and expansion of productive employment. They included: i) preservation of macroeconomic balances as a basis for growth, but also as a factor for improving social equity; ii) modernization and adaptation of the State in the new context of open economies; iii) promotion of participation to ensure that programmes reflected the interests of their target groups; iv) investment in human capital, especially by providing wider access to preschool and basic education, the latter with special emphasis on girls, in view of the effects which that could have on new generations; v) creation of a nutritional support network for children at risk; vi) establishment of a wide-ranging network of basic health services with universal coverage; vii) universal access to drinking water and sanitation; viii) recognition of the important role of women and elimination of discrimination against them in all policies; ix) promotion of and support for small and medium-sized firms to foster the creation and preservation of jobs and reduce the heterogeneity of that sector in the region; and x) technical and vocational training.

202. The representative of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO/WHO) congratulated the secretariat on the quality of its contributions to the preparations for the Social Summit and emphasized the importance of the integrated approach, which made it possible to overcome the dichotomy between economic policy and social policy. He also expressed satisfaction at the work done by the developing

countries members of ECLAC and praised the quality of the document entitled "Guidelines for a Latin American and Caribbean Consensus on the World Summit for Social Development".

203. PAHO was actively participating in the preparatory work for the Summit, in close cooperation with ECLAC and the countries of the region, and was also providing support to national health authorities in carrying out those tasks.

204. Lastly, PAHO maintained that overcoming inequities in the health care field meant increasing the potential for economic development and laying better groundwork for citizens' participation. In that connection, it was seeking, through the integrated approach, to make health policies an effective component of the social development strategies of the countries of the region.

205. The representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) recalled that in the developing countries the great majority of the poor lived in rural areas, and that agriculture, forestry and fishing were therefore their principal sources of income and employment. As a result, agricultural and rural development would have to continue to play a vital role in poverty alleviation and eradication, and could also make a major contribution to the fight against hunger and malnutrition, by increasing the quantity, quality and variety of foods.

206. FAO saw the holding of the Social Summit as timely, since it would provide an opportunity to reinforce the growing conviction that the main problem of agricultural development was not merely a technical one, but rather had to do with the need to establish appropriate social and economic standards that would ensure equitable growth, an institutional and legal support framework, high-quality human resources and a participatory ethic that would foster full mobilization of the entire rural population of the countries of the region. To that end, a multiple approach was needed that would cover all aspects of development and place the rural population at the centre of the process, as beneficiaries and agents at the same time.

207. There were three principal policy options for tackling the problems affecting rural areas: i) structural reform of the land ownership and land tenure systems; ii) development of areas with medium and high agricultural potential; and iii) creation of non-agricultural jobs to absorb manpower in marginal rural areas, whose inhabitants probably needed to emigrate to expanding rural cities. Among other priority objectives, he referred to access by poor farmers, men and women, to financial markets, to help them make seasonal economies and obtain credit for the purchase of inputs; enhancing the quality of public education and expanding access to it; introducing more effective agricultural training methods; and adopting measures to enhance the effectiveness and competitiveness of agricultural marketing systems. A social programme for rural areas should also contribute to the process of changing relations between the State, the market and the various institutions and networks of civil society which countries were carrying out.

208. While FAO believed that governments had the primary responsibility for formulating and implementing a declaration of principles and a plan of action for social development, it was prepared to actively support any action they might take within the framework of a coherent, coordinated programme in which the United Nations system and other sectors, such as non-governmental organizations and other private institutions, would participate. An activity of that nature would require additional domestic and external resources, which should come not only from official sources, but also from the private sector and interested groups.

209. The representative of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) expressed satisfaction at the excellent cooperation between the secretariat and his organization in preparing the document entitled "The Social Summit: a view from Latin America and the Caribbean". He also emphasized that the document "Guidelines for a Latin American and Caribbean Consensus on the World Summit for Social Development" embodied, in a very specific way, the interests defended by UNICEF in terms of child protection and development, by taking into account all the forums and agreements on the topic, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

210. After stating his view that the Chilean proposal should be included in the documentation for the meeting, since it summarized very well the integrated approach and its reflection in high-impact policies, he placed on record his satisfaction at the creative work which his delegation had been able to carry out with the representatives of countries, especially Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Mexico and Uruguay.

D. ADOPTION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

211. The Committee adopted, for submission to the plenary of the ministerial stage, three draft resolutions on the following topics: the international linkages of Latin America and the Caribbean; open regionalism; and the World Summit for Social Development.

212. The draft resolution on the World Summit for Social Development requested the Executive Secretary to transmit to the Preparatory Committee for the World Summit for Social Development the document entitled "Guidelines for a Latin American and Caribbean Consensus on the World Summit for Social Development".

Annex 2

GUIDELINES FOR A LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN CONSENSUS ON THE WORLD SUMMIT FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

I. Preamble

1. The World Summit for Social Development, to be held at Copenhagen, Denmark, in March 1995, represents the culmination of a series of major international meetings organized by the United Nations to examine various aspects of social development. These include the World Summit for Children (New York, 1990), the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Rio de Janeiro, 1992), the International Conference on Nutrition (Rome, 1992), the World Conference on Human Rights (Vienna, 1993), the International Conference on Population and Development (Cairo, 1994) and the preparations for the World Conference on Women (Beijing, 1995). The results, proposals and commitments emanating from these conferences will provide significant inputs and a necessary frame of reference for the Social Summit.

2. The Summit will be the first time in the history of the United Nations that heads of State and Government have met specifically to analyse social development as a priority item on the international agenda. This is a reflection of the recognition that social issues are fundamentally important for meeting the economic, political and international cooperation challenges of the late twentieth century in readiness for the twenty-first.

3. The Social Summit offers a unique opportunity for a comprehensive debate on the formulation of strategies to achieve sustainable development with social equity and to facilitate the identification by consensus of specific comprehensive targets, in order to guide national initiatives and international cooperation in the field of social development.

4. Latin America and the Caribbean are in a position to make a substantial contribution to the preparation, convening and follow-up of the Summit, given the unique experiences observed in the region in recent times and the lessons they have to offer.

5. The preparations for the World Summit for Social Development have generated great interest in the region, both among Governments and in various sectors of civil society. Not only have many preparatory activities taken place at the national, subregional and regional levels, but there have also been significant expressions of support.

6. These Guidelines for a Latin American and Caribbean Consensus are based on the processes of reflection prompted by these activities and on the courses of action that emerged from the first session

of the Preparatory Committee for the World Summit for Social Development (New York, 31 January to 11 February 1994); the note entitled "The Social Summit: a view from Latin America and the Caribbean", prepared by the ECLAC secretariat; and the debate on the topic at the nineteenth session of the Committee of High-level Government Experts (CEGAN), held at Santiago, Chile, in March 1994.

II. The social and regional context

7. In an international context marked by globalization, interdependence and rapid technological change, the objectives of growth, productive employment and equity are increasingly linked to the development of competitiveness in international markets and the full autonomy of the countries in designing their social policies in accordance with their own realities. Thus, the very nature of this context makes it necessary to take an approach that involves shared responsibility among all countries to achieve sustainable development with social justice. In particular, an open, transparent multilateral trading system has become an international condition for making national advances in the areas targeted by the Social Summit.

8. In this context of globalization, interdependence and accelerated technological change, it is no longer possible to distinguish social considerations from economic growth and scientific and technological development, or to view them as a secondary phenomenon. Experience shows that accelerated economic growth does not necessarily translate into greater well-being for the population as a whole, and inequality and social marginalization may often be accentuated. It is therefore essential to seek new responses through a comprehensive integrationist approach to all aspects of development: growth, social equity, environmental sustainability, security, solidarity, participation, peace and respect for human rights.

9. The foregoing is particularly valid for Latin America and the Caribbean, a region in which there has been notable progress in the processes of economic reform, restructuring and liberalization, together with democratization and respect for human rights. The countries of the region have renewed their commitment to intraregional cooperation, as reflected in a number of formal economic integration agreements. This has led, in recent years, to a moderate economic recovery accompanied by relative financial stability.

10. There continue to be serious problems, such as high levels of poverty and inequitable income distribution, often made worse by a deterioration in social services, the persistence of which could undermine the democratic process and cast doubt on the sustainability and strength of the economic recovery. Indeed, in a context in which communications are rapidly expanding and expectations are becoming increasingly alike, the perception that the situation of broad sectors of the population has worsened in some countries, while that of a minority has considerably improved, may become an increasing source of political and social tension.

III. Towards an integrated approach to development

11. The magnitude of these problems is such that it is not likely that they can be resolved through packages of sectoral policies, welfare-type measures or the mere existence of social security systems. There is a need for an integrated approach which would deal with changes in production and social equity in a simultaneous and complementary manner, linking these to the security of the citizenry, respect for individual and collective rights, civil and political rights, economic, social and cultural rights, and peace.

12. This approach departs from the unilateral outlook which conceives of economic policy and social policy as two worlds apart, worlds which would presumably have a natural tendency to balance each other out. It is based on the assumption that the quest for social development necessitates simultaneous, not sequential, progress towards the goals of growth and social equity. This presupposes giving priority to economic policies which promote equity as well as growth, while considering not only the distributive impact of social policy but also its impact on productivity and efficiency. In this way the incompatibilities between policies to stimulate growth and those intended to promote well-being and improve income distribution will be reduced, thereby maximizing the complementarity of the two objectives.

13. Such an integrated approach stresses technical progress, productive employment at fair wages, investment in human resources and the requisite consensus-building to attain and maintain appropriate levels of international competitiveness and improve income distribution. It also assumes redistributive measures in favour of the most disadvantaged groups, since their inclusion in sectors with increasing productivity may, in some cases, take a considerable period of time.

14. In view of the foregoing, it is important that social issues and redistributive policies be analysed at the World Summit for Social Development in the context of growth policies based on the absorption of technological progress into the production process, with a view to achieving a sustained increase in productivity levels. Similarly, a progressive restructuring of the economy and production, whose gradual application requires external financing and transparency in trade relations, should continue to be promoted. In those cases where these changes entail costs, it is desirable for them to be shared equitably among the various strata of the population.

15. The application of the integrated approach presupposes high levels of consensus among social actors, forums for settling disputes and recognition that the achievement of greater equity and the resulting alleviation of poverty benefits society as a whole, both for ethical and for economic, social and security reasons. In this connection, there is a need to consider the backlog of social needs in the context of an integrated development process and not as a phenomenon that can be alleviated or overcome with partial approaches.

16. Social development policies require a favourable climate, characterized by the elimination of factors in the international economic order which constitute obstacles to the development of our countries. These factors include, inter alia, inequitable trade conditions, protectionism, and difficulty in gaining access to new technologies on reasonable terms.

17. It is from this standpoint that the Latin American and Caribbean countries approach the three core issues of the Social Summit; social integration, alleviation of poverty and expansion of productive employment. In order to achieve those aims, they recommend the adoption of the proposals for action, both at the national level and in the context of regional and international cooperation, set out below.

IV. Social integration

18. In order to achieve the levels of social cohesion that development efforts require, a consensus must be reached on shared norms, common ethical values and higher levels of social equity. Social integration as seen in these terms assumes a broad and inclusive process of participation in efforts towards development and in the enjoyment of its benefits, as well as effective access for all to adequate education

and training; these constitute the foundation of effective equality of opportunity for all the groups which make up society. The areas of action identified are highlighted in the following paragraphs.

19. The consolidation and advancement of democracy, based on participation by citizens at all levels of decision-making.

20. In order to increase social participation, the countries could do the following:

a) Reform and modernize the State;

b) Decentralize government activities and authority;

c) Promote the regionalization and municipalization of social services;

d) Improve the administration of justice, so that all segments of society have equal access to it;

e) Open up more opportunities for the participation of the entire population;

f) Create forums for coordination and consensus-building.

21. Policies intended to identify marginalized groups and promote their social integration. These policies should be oriented in particular towards the poorest and most vulnerable groups, to give them access to the benefits of overall social development strategies, and could include actions aimed at specific groups, with the following objectives:

a) Reaching the targets contained in the Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s, in particular the promotion of comprehensive child-care programmes, especially in the areas of health, nutrition and preschool and basic education;

b) The effective integration of women into development on the basis of an equality that is not only de jure but also de facto, in terms of both opportunities and options, towards which measures must be taken with the goal of eliminating inequalities at their source. In particular, in the area of health, programmes should be adopted to provide comprehensive care to mothers during pregnancy, childbirth and the post-partum period, such as provision of vitamin supplements, nutritional actions and educational programmes. In addition, for female heads of household, special activities in the areas of protection and development could be carried out, including the promotion of better employment conditions and income levels;

c) The formulation of specific job creation policies for youth, the linkage of the educational system to the labour market, and the provision of socio-cultural opportunities for young people to express their aspirations and to become fully integrated into society;

d) Recognition and respect for ethnic and cultural differences, and the opening of channels to facilitate equal participation by indigenous groups in society;

e) Renewed appreciation and protection of the family, whatever its structure, as the primary place for the development of human capabilities, the fundamental area for promoting the value of solidarity and the nucleus of social integration;

f) Upgrading of the economic opportunities and quality of life of rural populations with a view to achieving food security and strengthening infrastructure in rural areas to lessen their marginalization.

22. Reform of the system of education and training, for the purpose of increasing both productivity and social participation. Policy objectives can include the following:

a) Ensuring that institutions of learning meet the requirements of society in a flexible way, overcoming the isolation of the system of education, training and acquisition of scientific and technological skills;

b) Providing universal access to the array of knowledge and skills necessary for participation in public life and productive involvement in modern society. The achievement of this objective assumes high-quality universal basic education and a drastic cut in the drop-out rate;

c) Promoting creativity, dissemination and innovation in science and technology, creating strong linkages between research and productive activities and developing effective ways to transfer technology which reduce the difference between the best local practices and international practice; promoting the use, adaptation and dissemination of technology in order to standardize the productivity of companies and sectors; introducing improvements in the technologies in use in order to keep up with the most recent advances; and training human resources capable of carrying out this technological advancement process;

d) Designing evaluation systems for educational management to measure performance, efficiency in the allocation of resources and outputs;

e) Promoting the professionalization and leadership role of educators by offering incentives, providing them with continuing education and evaluating them on the basis of merit;

f) Increasing society's financial commitment to education, training and efforts in science and technology, which includes reliance on new and diverse funding sources and the revitalization of development banks, which could play an important role by channelling their support towards human resources training and the development of scientific and technological potential;

g) Promoting regional and international cooperation in the field of education and knowledge, so that more efficient use can be made of the installed capacity of the region's universities and academic centres and educational and knowledge-generating systems can be linked to the production system.

23. Policies aimed at reforming the health care system in order to provide health services with universal coverage, ensure equal access to them and improve their quality and efficiency. Health care activities, along with others in such fields as education, nutrition and job training, represent an investment in human

capital that helps to stop the intergenerational transmission of poverty and to increase productivity and systemic competitiveness.

24. Advances in the improvement of individual health cannot be limited to the fields of medicine and health care services, but must also encompass multisectoral activities to enhance the quality of life, such as access to safe drinking water, basic sanitation, adequate nutrition and a high-quality basic education.

25. A package of health care services should be guaranteed in the areas of health promotion, disease prevention and treatment, to which access should be ensured for all members of society. This basic basket of services should be defined according to the epidemiological profile of the population and its diverse degrees of risk, the resources available in each country, social preferences and the policy options selected. This effort requires a retargeting of public resources currently being used to subsidize care for middle- and high-income groups.

26. Overcoming the exclusion of the poor from health care services requires changes in administrative structures and an improvement in the levels, quality and cost of current services. Targeting could help to provide selective benefit packages to groups at high risk or with similar needs. These measures will lead to a reform of the institutional aspects of the health care sector, including decentralization and community participation in protecting its own health, as well as the recognition of the growing diversity of agents and roles in the financing, regulation, management and provision of health care services. The role of the public and private sectors in this field should be adapted to the requirements of the existing health care system and to Governments'will to change and freedom of action.

V. Alleviation and reduction of poverty

27. The incidence of poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean, which was already high prior to the 1980s, intensified during that decade and, in some countries, during the 1990s. To eliminate poverty, it is essential to restore the capacity for growth and investment, with a view to creating more and better productive jobs. Also required are coherent, stable macroeconomic policies, including sectoral policies to help raise the productivity of firms, which should be combined with social policies in the context of the systemic approach proposed by ECLAC.

28. The struggle against poverty is the shared responsibility of all countries. The eradication of poverty, as well as broad humanitarian and social goals, such as advancement in the quality of development, broad participation, larger choice and better opportunities for all men and women, need and should have the full support of the international community.

29. At the national level, global and sectoral policies to expedite self-sustaining processes of poverty eradication should be complemental with policies and programmes to raise the productivity of the poor and improve access to markets for their products. In the relatively short term, this could be done by providing training and technical and credit assistance to small businesses and micro-enterprises, which have considerable capacity to create jobs; improving the skills of the current workforce; giving young people entering the labour market access to productive skills; and facilitating women's access to employment. In the longer term, this would involve enhancing the future productive capacity of today's children by attacking the three causes of the reproduction of poverty from one generation to another: a high rate of unwanted births, inadequate prenatal and post-partum medical and nutritional care, and insufficient access to basic education.

30. On the other hand, the importance of compensatory policies in alleviating poverty cannot be ignored. These mechanisms are also a form of investment in human resources, since it is impossible to educate or raise the productivity of people who are not in a position to meet their basic needs for subsistence. In any case, the possible short-term financial impact of these policies makes it necessary to target them and ensure that they meet high standards of effectiveness and efficiency.

31. The State has an indispensable role to play in anti-poverty efforts, particularly in five main areas:

a) Enhancing inter-agency coordination of social policies, in accordance with national priorities, as a requirement for improving their design and management, and ensuring that their execution is integrated, meaning that incentives should be provided for the participation of other actors, such as local governments, non-governmental organizations, private enterprise, trade unions and the community in general;

b) Promoting the participation of social groups living in poverty, so that they can be actively involved in formulating and carrying out policies to benefit them;

c) Broadening and deepening baseline studies on vulnerable population groups and exploring the synergetic relations that could exist between economic and social policies and between universal and targeted programmes, with a view to enhancing their effectiveness in incorporating the poor into productive processes that allow them to escape from their situation permanently;

d) Rationalizing public social spending by implementing targeted and decentralized social policies to give priority attention to the most disadvantaged sectors and to make more efficient use of resources;

e) Establishing mechanisms to enhance the efficiency of social spending and the effectiveness of programmes in achieving their objectives, by applying evaluation methodologies based on cost-impact analyses.

32. Along with meeting the needs of groups living in poverty by targeting policies and encouraging the beneficiaries to organize, the great challenge in this regard is to give a productive slant to social investment by establishing a close link between training and better living conditions for the majority of the population, enhancing the productivity of poorer groups and improving the latter's integration into the workforce on a permanent basis.

33. The World Summit for Social Development provides a unique opportunity to promote joint initiatives aimed at alleviating and eradicating poverty, particularly through proposals to:

a) Give priority to the issue of poverty on the countries' political agenda, by establishing broadly representative national commissions to reach agreement on courses of action, making commitments to reduce extreme poverty (e.g., by setting five-year and ten-year goals) and incorporating those commitments into the agendas of their social agreements;

b) Build consensus on the principle that poverty eradication is not only an ethical imperative but also a precondition for consolidating democratic societies with greater social cohesion and growing competitiveness in the international economy;

c) Strengthen horizontal technical cooperation to disseminate successful experiences;

d) Establish indicators on the social situation and on social programmes so that anti-poverty policies adopted by the various countries can be evaluated and compared;

e) Strengthen and expand the existing regional intergovernmental networks for information and technical cooperation on anti-poverty policies, so as to enhance the exchange of experiences and background material on the subject.

34. These networks will facilitate progress in:

i) Overall policy aspects, by:

a) Emphasizing social programmes that establish or strengthen ties between social policy and productive linkages;

b) Targeting social spending in the context of policies on decentralization and broad-based participation;

c) Establishing solidarity funds or social investment funds with efficient management and control systems, promoting the participation of organized social groups in this process;

d) Financing clusters of programmes that complement established policies by cutting down on tax evasion and making use of international cooperation funds;

ii) Sectors and target groups, by:

a) Improving the management of health and education services through decentralization mechanisms, personnel policies that optimize the work environment and the elimination of unnecessary bureaucratic procedures;

b) Broadening the coverage and enhancing the effectiveness of food security and health insurance, particularly for children and pregnant women living in poverty;

c) Promoting emphasis on technical and vocational training, especially for young people;

d) Providing support, through technical and credit assistance, to small businesses and micro-enterprises, and strengthening or establishing programmes to fight poverty in households headed by women;

e) Expanding child-care services, particularly in lower-income sectors, with community participation;

f) Meeting the basic social needs of rural populations and indigenous communities, encouraging the development of their productive capacities in a framework of social equity.

VI. Expansion of productive employment

35. The Latin American and Caribbean region faces the challenge of improving its technological, entrepreneurial and human resources base, with a view to enhancing its competitiveness, dynamically integrating its economies into international markets, and strengthening possibilities for growth and the creation of productive jobs.

36. Labour policy should make a contribution to changing production patterns and economic modernization, minimize and promote more equitable distribution of the social costs that may derive from economic restructuring processes, deal with the increase in the working-age population and promote the entry of new workers, in a context of consensus-building and with full respect for labour rights. It is particularly important to create adjustment mechanisms which respond to the inevitability of job mobility by promoting policies for readaptation, retraining and upgrading of skills of the labour force.

37. Any improvement in the quality of jobs is dependent on improvements in productivity, which, in turn, are dependent inter alia on sustained increases in investment levels. Greater capital formation broadens and modernizes productive capacity, increases the demand for labour, stimulates the absorption of technology and promotes competitiveness. One area that is very important because of its size is the informal sector of the economy. There is a need to increase the productivity of the sector, in both rural and urban areas, by meeting its needs for training, infrastructure, occupational health and safety and quality of work, thereby opening channels which will facilitate its modernization.

38. To generate more productive jobs, the development model must make substantive provision for policies that facilitate young people's access to training and to productive employment; give medium-sized and small businesses and micro-enterprises access to credit and to productive modernization; and improve both the coverage and the effectiveness of public health services and the quality and relevance of education, compensating for social differences in access to education. In sum, productive modernization must cover a growing number of sectors, the fight against poverty must be based more on changes in the production structure and less on public assistance; and social equity and integration must be ensured in efforts to generate productive employment and promote the absorption of technology.

39. In the context of globalization, measures to protect workers must take into account job mobility, manpower retraining policies and the establishment of schemes to facilitate the retraining of workers and their re-entry into the workforce and to reduce the individual costs of occupational transition. In addition, the need for flexibility in markets and in productive processes must be reflected in efforts to seek new ways of linking wages to productivity, as well as in entrepreneurial attitudes that encourage the qualification, flexibility and motivation of human resources, which are the main ingredient of competitiveness.

40. Reconciling flexibility, labour protection and competitiveness in an open economy requires that labour relations promote cooperation within firms to secure increases in productivity, technological innovation, higher-quality jobs and better working conditions. Participatory wages, which involve linking part of workers' remuneration to the firm's results, represent an innovative proposal for making progress in that direction.

41. The expansion of productive employment is associated with the potential for stable, sustained growth, the maintenance of macroeconomic equilibria and the existence of a climate conducive to investment. These can be achieved through the adoption of measures to:

a) Strengthen labour markets by improving information, transparency and monitoring of compliance with labour law;

b) Emphasize training in national agendas, with the relevant resources and institutions and with innovations in management and financing;

c) Strengthen links between formal education and vocational training, making sure that such training meets the needs of the production apparatus through participation by employers, workers and Government in various aspects of designing, managing, financing and evaluating manpower training activities;

d) Promote the establishment, at a decentralized level, of an integrated system of training, unemployment benefits, manpower retraining and information on the labour market;

e) Establish an appropriate, efficient regulatory framework to stimulate the creation and consolidation of micro-enterprises and small businesses;

f) Improve access by young people and women to the labour force, analysing the possibility of establishing under labour law and social security legislation new mechanisms for the organization of work, especially flexible working hours, part-time work and temporary employment;

g) Strengthen the link between real wages and productivity;

h) Support trade-union training activities in order to broaden the scope of collective bargaining and interest unions in productive modernization and technological change;

i) Link the development of trade and competitiveness to workers' rights, giving priority to the basic international labour standards whose infringement should give rise to penalties while, at the same time, ensuring that mechanisms to prevent unfair labour practices are not used as barriers to international trade, particularly against the developing countries.

VII. The Social Summit and international cooperation

42. The countries of Latin America and the Caribbean are coming to the World Summit for Social Development with the will to enter into commitments on cooperation policy for the benefit of their populations. They also have numerous mechanisms for integration, economic and technical cooperation and political coordination at the regional level, and for dialogue and cooperation with the rest of the world, that will enable them realistically to assume the commitments emanating from the Summit.

43. These guidelines for a Consensus are based on the expectation that the World Summit for Social Development will help lay to rest the belief that economic growth on its own will create new social balances and reduce the disparities between the developed and the developing countries. In a situation of massive social imbalances, the Summit can create widespread awareness of the need for an integrated approach which offers an appropriate conceptual framework for promoting economic and social development and for persuading each country to take responsibility for making efforts to promote sustainable development with social justice.

The Summit and international trade

44. The globalization of the economy must lead to the recognition by countries of the need to readjust their economic strategies in order to increase their linkages with international markets. The implementation of the Final Act of the Uruguay Round of GATT and the elimination of barriers to trade in goods and services are essential elements which facilitate economic growth and help countries achieve the objectives of the Social Summit. Likewise, technical cooperation among developing countries is an important element which complements the trade facilitation promoted by integration processes.

45. The reactivation of trade makes it necessary to ensure that its impact on social conditions and, more specifically, on labour is beneficial. International competitiveness must not be enhanced at the cost of increased exploitation of the labour force, in the form of low wages, declining working conditions or non-compliance with international standards, or of indiscriminate exploitation of natural resources or other activities which result in environmental degradation.

46. With respect to productive employment, the opportunities for regional and international cooperation are numerous and should focus on joint efforts to link the development of trade and competitiveness to workers' rights. At the same time, mechanisms for preventing unfair labour practices should not be used as barriers to international trade, particularly against the developing countries.

The World Summit and international migrations

47. The lack of trade opportunities could intensify migration and social tension. Despite their complexity, international migrations are one area that lends itself to international cooperation. Therefore, and in view of the trend towards globalization of the economy, it would be advisable to establish a general coordination mechanism that could serve as a frame of reference for the adoption of agreements on international labour force mobility that take into account the impact of economic integration programmes. Countries should coordinate with one another in exchanging information, developing new strategies for a more efficient use of human resources, protecting the human rights of undocumented workers (who comprise a major proportion of international migrants) and devising means of technical and scientific cooperation between developed and developing countries so as to establish closer ties between professionals and experts and their countries of origin.

The Summit and social spending

48. The State has an obligation to ensure that basic social services, such as decent housing, health care and education, are provided to the majority of the population, especially groups with fewer economic resources. In order for it to fulfil that obligation, social services must receive a larger share of public spending and steps must be taken to ensure that resources are used efficiently and that programmes are implemented effectively and, in particular, that they benefit the poorest people. To that end, it will be essential to restructure the tax burden and adopt new forms of financing through which additional resources can be mobilized. At the same time, multilateral agencies, especially the Inter-American Development Bank, can make a significant contribution to the financing of activities that promote integrated development.

The Summit and the protection of children

49. The protection of children and respect for their rights are of special importance, as was recognized in the Convention on the Rights of the Child. At the Social Summit the Governments Members of the United Nations should reaffirm, and possibly broaden, their commitment to comply with the Convention's provisions and attain the goals set forth in the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children and in the Plan of Action for its implementation in the 1990s. In this connection, it should be noted that in the Tlatelolco Declaration (Mexico City, 1992) and the Nariño Accord (Bogotá, 1994), the countries of the region established various follow-up mechanisms and cooperation modalities to guarantee that the goals set forth in those instruments would be met.

The Summit and the situation of women

50. Gender equity is especially important for the achievement of development with social justice. At the Social Summit, the Governments Members of the United Nations should reaffirm, and probably broaden, their commitment to meeting the goals established in the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1979) and at the world conferences on women held at Mexico City (1975), Copenhagen (1980) and Nairobi (1985).

51. The Governments of the region and United Nations bodies should carry out the preparatory activities for the Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, 1995) with the participation of all sectors of the population.

The Summit and Agenda 21

52. Environmental protection and the right to a healthy environment should help to strengthen international cooperation in the social sphere and in the fight against poverty. Since the concept of sustainable development entails the need to eliminate situations of poverty, chapter 3 of Agenda 21, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, affirms the need to implement specific projects with the long-term objective of permitting majority access to environmentally sustainable means of subsistence. The agreements adopted at the Summit will have to be coordinated with such projects.

VIII. Commitments which could be adopted at the Summit

53. The countries of Latin America and the Caribbean hope that the Political Declaration to be adopted at the Summit will contain the following commitments:

a) A commitment by Governments to adopt national strategies or plans to raise the living standards of the population, encourage the active and responsible participation of all sectors of society in attaining the goals of social development, and provide the resources necessary for those purposes;

b) A commitment by the international community to step up and coordinate its cooperation activities, especially those designed to promote social development and the allocation of resources to assist States' efforts at the national level.

54. With regard to the Plan of Action emanating from the Summit, the countries of the region consider that the Plan must contain specific recommendations on viable policy goals that enable each State to achieve its national goals, as well as guidelines on how the activities of the different organs and agencies of the United Nations system in the area of social development can be carried out in coordination and using an integrated approach.

55. The United Nations system will have to establish new coordination modalities to help it formulate and execute policies to improve social cohesion, overcome poverty and achieve new structures and levels of employment. These modalities should include many different areas of action and should see those areas in terms of overall objectives, with a view to formulating proposals which coordinate partial measures and whose nature and dimension, therefore, are such that they can be compared to trade and financial policies and made consistent with them.

56. The countries of Latin America and the Caribbean attach the greatest importance to the follow-up of the results of the Summit, the assessment of compliance with the commitments made at the Summit, the functioning of mechanisms for obtaining external financing to supplement domestic savings and the provision of the technical assistance required by relatively less developed countries, including small island developing countries. Accordingly, they hope that a calendar of activities with precise deadlines will be drawn up to ensure the continuity of this major international effort.

57. With regard to the preparatory stage between the adoption of these guidelines for a Consensus and the holding of the Summit, the countries of the region request the ECLAC secretariat to consider, in conjunction with other United Nations bodies, how the proposals for regional and international cooperation contained in the Guidelines for a Latin American and Caribbean Consensus on the World Summit for Social Development could be implemented at the regional level; they also request it to promote the dissemination of the Consensus in political circles and the public at large and the holding of seminars, meetings and other preparatory activities designed to encourage the participation of governmental, non-governmental and academic bodies.

Annex 3

REPORT OF COMMITTEE II

A. ORGANIZATION OF WORK

1. Committee II met on 20, 21 and 22 April 1994.

2. The Committee elected the following officers:

Chairman:	Costa Rica
Vice-Chairmen:	British Virgin Islands El Salvador United States of America
Rapporteur:	Nicaragua

3. In its deliberations, the Committee had before it the following working documents: "Report of activities of the Commission since April 1992" (LC/G.1803(SES.25/6)); "Programme performance report of ECLAC during the biennium 1992-1993. Note by the secretariat" (LC/G.1807(SES.25/12)); "Draft programme of work of the ECLAC system, 1996-1997" (LC/G.1804(SES.25/7)); "The role of ECLAC in cooperation between the Caribbean and Central America. Note by the secretariat" (LC/G.1825(SES.25/21)); "Proposed calendar of conferences of ECLAC for the period 1994-1996. Note by the secretariat" (LC/G.1805(SES.25/8 and Add.1)); "Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields: an update on its impact on the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. Note by the secretariat" (LC/G.1819(SES.25/20/Rev.1)); "Preliminary Draft Latin American and Caribbean Regional Plan of Action on Population and Development" (LC/G.1812(SES.25/17)); "Role of the ECLAC secretariat in the follow-up to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development" (LC/G.1814(SES.25/19)); and "Some recent resolutions and decisions adopted by United Nations organs which require to be brought to the attention of the Commission. Note by the secretariat" (LC/G.1808(SES.25/13)).

B. AGENDA

4. At its first meeting, the Committee adopted the following agenda:

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the provisional agenda
3. Other activities of the secretariat of the ECLAC system since the twenty-fourth session and programme of work for the biennium 1996-1997
    a) ECLAC
    b) Follow-up on decisions adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED)
    c) Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE)
    d) Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES)
4. Preparatory activities for the International Conference on Population and Development; Latin American and Caribbean Plan of Action on Population and Development
5. Calendar of conferences for the period 1994-1996
6. Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields: an update on its impact on the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
7. Some recent resolutions and decisions adopted by United Nations organs which require to be brought to the attention of the Commission
8. Other matters
9. Consideration and adoption of the report of Committee II.

C. SUMMARY OF DEBATES

Other activities of the secretariat of the ECLAC system since the twenty-fourth session and programme of work for the biennium 1996-1997 (agenda item 3)

5. The Executive Secretary of ECLAC opened the Committee's deliberations by outlining the activities carried out by the secretariat since the Commission's twenty-fourth session, held in April 1992, and said that details on those activities and on the results of the execution of the programme of work for the preceding biennium were contained in documents LC/G.1803(SES.25/6) and LC/G.1807(SES.25/12).

6. The secretariat was fulfilling the important function of engaging in a process of collective reflection with the member Governments on how the region's development should progress in the future. In doing so, it combined its capacity to visualize medium- and long-term scenarios with government experience in dealing with short-term problems. To that end, it combined analytical-conceptual activities with operational ones, since the two reinforced each other.

7. In 1992-1993, the secretariat had developed new conceptual inputs that represented the core of the substantive debates during the Commission's current session. Notable among them were the proposal on policies to improve the Latin American and Caribbean region's linkages with the global economy; the concept of open regionalism; the analysis of the health sector, changing production patterns and social equity carried out in cooperation with the Pan American Health Organization; and the presentation of the Latin American and Caribbean region's views on the World Summit for Social Development.

8. He also mentioned the secretariat's ongoing work of monitoring economic and social trends, which was reflected in the Preliminary Overview of the Economy of Latin America and the Caribbean, the Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean, the new Social Panorama of Latin America and the Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean, among others.

9. Moreover, ECLAC continued to act as an intellectual clearing-house for the collective development of ideas and initiatives. In that regard, he noted the wide variety of intergovernmental forums and meetings of experts that had been held to discuss ideas and proposals which were subsequently reproduced in publications to disseminate them throughout and even outside the region.

10. Lastly, he said that important technical cooperation projects had been implemented on topics vital to the region's development. Those projects called for close relations with the Governments themselves, and their results provided feedback for reflection and analysis. Also noteworthy were the training activities being conducted by various units of the secretariat and the efforts to ensure wider dissemination of the results of all those activities.

11. The Committee, after hearing the Executive Secretary's presentation, adopted the "Report of activities of the Commission since April 1992" (LC/G.1803(SES.25/6)) and the "Programme performance report of ECLAC for the biennium 1992-1993" (LC/G.1807(SES.25/12)).

12. The Committee then began its consideration of the "Draft programme of work of the ECLAC system, 1996-1997", contained in document LC/G.1804(SES.25/7).

13. The secretariat described the general features and background of the proposed work programme, which consisted of 14 subprogrammes. The proposal represented the work to be done in the final biennium of the Medium-Term Plan for the Period 1992-1997 adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1990.

14. The secretariat added that each subprogramme included a description of its component subject areas and details of the activities to be carried out and the anticipated outputs.

Subprogramme 1: Food and agriculture in Latin America and the Caribbean

15. The secretariat summarized the food and agriculture subprogramme, to be implemented by the Agricultural Development Unit, the main objectives of which were to help the countries direct their economic and social development process in such a way as to strike a balance between rural and urban areas; secure preferential treatment for small and medium-scale farmers in the area of technology transfer, incentives and investment; and increase the earnings from agricultural exports that could remain competitive over a prolonged period of time.

16. One delegation asked whether the proposed secretariat activities took account of the need to ensure environmentally sustainable development. It was replied that those and other activities envisaged in the proposed programme were in fact designed as components of sustainable development, as would be demonstrated subsequently when the environment and human settlements subprogramme was discussed.

17. The Committee approved subprogramme 1.

Subprogramme 2: Economic development

18. The secretariat presented the subprogramme, to be implemented by the Economic Development Division with the support of the Statistics and Economic Projections Division. Its main objective was to provide timely, systematic information on national and regional economic trends and to analyse structural changes, so that national authorities could have easy access to up-to-date information and studies to use as references for the formulation, reorientation and execution of policies.

19. The subprogramme also provided for analyses of development strategies, giving priority to economic policies aimed at the promotion of savings and investment.

20. The subprogramme also included activities to be carried out by the Latin American Centre for Economic and Social Documentation (CLADES), the purpose of which was to examine the various information resources and ways of maximizing their transfer.

21. Subprogramme 2 was approved.

Subprogramme 3: Economic and social planning

22. In presenting this subprogramme, the Director of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) explained the changes of course experienced by the Institute two years earlier as a result of the growing leadership role of the market and private social agents, which had necessitated a systematic rethinking of the role of planning. For that reason, the Institute's activities were now concentrated on the issue of strategic State management. In the immediate future, priority would be given to such issues as State decision-making processes, State reform and modernization, public budgets, regionalization, decentralization and local government.

23. The main functions of ILPES were training, technical cooperation and advisory services, applied research, dissemination of the results of studies, and exchanges of experience. He especially emphasized

the recent changes introduced into training programmes in order to give a more up-to-date response to the needs and priorities of governments through a flexible, modular system.

24. He described how the Institute was financed and stressed the importance of being able to rely on both timely governmental financial contributions and extrabudgetary resources in order to carry out the activities envisaged, and of keeping the financial situation on a completely sound footing, as it had been up to then.

25. The representative of Mexico expressed his satisfaction that the Ninth Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean would be held in Mexico City in July 1994, and reported on a preparatory seminar to be held from 18 to 20 May 1994. Another representative expressed appreciation for ILPES activities and drew attention to the work accomplished in the field of strategic management.

26. Several representatives emphasized the importance of the Institute's work programme to the countries of the region and recommended the adoption of a resolution supporting its work.

27. A representative from the Caribbean subregion requested the Institute to make greater efforts to facilitate access by English-speaking countries to the documentation and training programmes which it prepared. The Director of ILPES offered to seek ways of meeting that legitimate request. Another representative stressed the importance of incorporating aspects relating to legislative authorities into the item on State restructuring.

28. The Committee approved subprogramme 3.

Subprogramme 4: Industrial, scientific and technological development

29. The secretariat described subprogramme 4 on industrial, scientific and technological development, which was to be implemented by the Joint ECLAC/UNIDO Industrial and Technological Development Unit of the Division of Production, Productivity and Management. Its overall objective was to support the Governments of the region in formulating policies for developing their countries' capacity to acquire, adapt and disseminate the best available technologies and practices, thereby gaining and consolidating competitive advantages based on their own growing process of innovation.

30. One representative asked the secretariat whether such items as the linkages between technological development and its use in productive activities, the formulation of national policies on enhancing quality and the application of technological development to the services sector were included in the proposed programme of work.

31. The secretariat replied that it had limited human resources with which to carry out its work programme, with the result that, unless it managed to mobilize extrabudgetary resources, it had to limit the scope of its proposal to those activities which it could effectively carry out. It should be explained that the item on linkages was included in subject area 4.4, but that would be made absolutely explicit. The remaining items would be subject to the availability of new resources.

32. Subprogramme 4 was approved.

Subprogramme 5: International trade and development financing

33. The secretariat presented the subprogramme, which was to be implemented by the International Trade, Finance and Transport Division. The overall objectives of the subprogramme were to assist the member countries in designing policies and actions to expand trade flows; to provide analytical information and policy recommendations for diversifying trade and financial relations; to support the formulation of concerted regional positions; and to contribute to the preparation and design of policies for strengthening the capacity to generate domestic saving and efficiently channel it to investment.

34. One representative asked whether the subprogramme included an analysis of the impact of the recent free trade agreements on the development of the countries in the region.

35. The secretariat explained that that aspect formed part of the item on integration and cooperation which, at the instructions of the General Assembly, had been included as a separate subprogramme. The question just raised would be answered when that subprogramme came to be considered.

36. Subprogramme 5 was approved.

Subprogramme 6: Natural resources and energy

37. In presenting the subprogramme, the secretariat emphasized the strategic role of natural resources and energy in the process of changing production patterns in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. Given their economic value and their usefulness in urban development, there was an urgent need to learn more about the potential of the resources available and to improve resource management procedures. To that end, the proposed activities, to be executed by the Natural Resources and Energy Division, would focus on the following subject areas: management of natural resources and energy for development, on which various studies would be conducted; use of natural resources and energy, in connection with which an analysis would be made, inter alia, of the effects of environmental legislation on mining investments; and the economics of natural resources, with studies of specific issues such as the use of prices in water resources management.

38. One representative drew attention to the need to take into account, in the final formulation of the subprogramme, recent progress in the administration of the law of the sea; the secretariat indicated that that aspect would be duly incorporated into the final version of the programme of work.

39. Another representative requested information on the scope that was to be given to the question of assessing the economic value of natural resources. The secretariat answered that request after referring to work already undertaken in that area.

40. Another representative asked whether adequate prior coordination existed with other international and regional bodies also concerned with the issues of natural resources and energy. The secretariat provided a comprehensive explanation of past and present contacts with such bodies, noting the existence of close cooperation and coordination in the execution of scheduled activities.

41. Subprogramme 6 was approved.

Subprogramme 7: Environment and human settlements

42. The secretariat noted, first, that the topic of the environment had an impact on all its activities and covered sustainable development in general, under the concept of changing production patterns with social equity.

43. The draft programme comprised the following subject areas: establishment of integrated systems of environmental information for human settlements; monitoring of the region's implementation of Agenda 21; continuing and intensified analyses and studies of the relationship between changing production patterns and sustainable development; analysis of the progress made in the region in the areas of environmentally sustainable agriculture and adequate control and management of wastes, especially hazardous wastes; management of human settlements, with emphasis on the housing and urban infrastructure construction sector and its links to the process of changing production patterns with social equity; and strengthening of the management capacity of local governments through the formulation of environmentally sustainable urban management instruments and methodologies.

44. One representative requested support for governments in ratifying the Biodiversity Convention and also that extensive information on the subject be provided to countries which requested it. The Committee approved subprogramme 7.

45. The secretariat then presented the document entitled "The role of the ECLAC secretariat in the follow up to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development" (LC/G.1814(SES.25/19)), which described how the decisions adopted at UNCED concerning the following topics had been incorporated into the programme of work: international trade and sustainable development; technology: development, access and transfer; information systems for decision-making; environmental management capacity and critical elements of sustainability; biodiversity; economic value of water; and transboundary movements of hazardous wastes. The secretariat then gave a detailed account of the various activities included in its programme of work to cover those topics.

46. It also mentioned some activities which it would approach systemically, in cooperation with various international, regional and subregional bodies of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations; those activities were related to analysing the characteristics of the new phase of industrialization to determine their compatibility with requirements in the areas of social equity and environmental protection; estimating the amount of financial resources needed to implement the process of sustainable development and identifying possible sources of financing; promoting research and technical assistance activities related to economic policy measures for simultaneously stimulating competitiveness, social equity and environmental sustainability; and, lastly analysing the introduction of the environmental variable into the sphere of small- and medium-scale enterprise in order to generate feedback for policies in that sector.

47. One representative said that it welcomed the activities proposed by the secretariat, although it did not necessarily endorse all its approaches, and offered to cooperate with the secretariat in their implementation.

48. The representative of the United Kingdom thanked the secretariat for its presentation and welcomed the effort being made to implement Agenda 21, which was important to all the participants. Given the limited resources available, as highlighted by the ECLAC secretariat it was especially important for the Commission to consider the work done in other international forums. Obviously, it was desirable to avoid

duplicating work already done by, for instance, the Trade and Environment Committee of the World Trade Organization or the Commission on Sustainable Development. Chapter 33 of Agenda 21 stated that "in general, the financing for the implementation of Agenda 21 will come from a country's own public and private sectors". The first step for all governments was to maximize the use of all resources available to them, as that could be the main contribution to implementing Agenda 21. Both the meeting on finance sponsored by Japan and Malaysia in February 1994 in Kuala Lumpur and the ad hoc inter-sessional group on finance which had met in New York that same month had been successful. His delegation hoped that ECLAC would build on the constructive suggestions for innovative financing mechanisms for implementing Agenda 21 made at those meetings.

49. The representative of Argentina suggested that the secretariat should concentrate its efforts on two or three of the topics mentioned instead of attempting to cover the entire spectrum. The secretariat replied that the resources of all divisions and units directly or indirectly linked to the issue would be available to it to put its proposals into action. The same representative said that it would also be appropriate for the secretariat to analyse how the distortion in prices for raw materials caused by subsidies in the developed countries had affected production practices, and whether that had forced countries to adopt non-sustainable approaches to the export of natural resources.

50. The Committee took note with satisfaction of the presentation made by the secretariat.

51. The representatives of Colombia and Costa Rica drew the Committee's attention to the results and decisions of the recent meetings of ministers of housing and urban development namely, to the appropriateness of institutionalizing that forum; the request that the ECLAC secretariat act formally and on a continuing basis as its technical secretariat; the inclusion of those meetings in the Commission's calendar of conferences; and the request that the secretariat assist in the mobilization of the extrabudgetary resources required to support those meetings. The Committee agreed to include the meetings of ministers of housing and urban development in the Commission's calendar of conferences and requested the secretariat, to the extent possible, to offer the relevant additional support, seeking extrabudgetary resources if needed.

Subprogramme 8: Population

52. The Director of the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) reported on the activities carried out by the ECLAC secretariat through CELADE. He also presented the proposed programme of work for the 1996-1997 biennium, and described the situation of the Centre's financial and human resources for implementating it.

53. The work of CELADE comprised four subgroups of activities: keeping the region's pool of demographic knowledge up to date; using that knowledge to improve the design and execution of economic and social development policies; improving methodological instruments in the demographic field; and strengthening national capacity to take action on population issues, especially through training. All of the Centre's activities were carried out with a view to changing production patterns with social and environmental sustainability, in a political context of democratization and respect for human rights. That meant that demographic variables had a specific role to play and that there was a definite interrelationship between them and changing production patterns with social equity. That conceptual approach had inspired a series of CELADE documents that constituted inputs for the regional preparatory activities for the forthcoming International Conference on Population and Development to be held at Cairo.

54. The proposed programme of work for the 1996-1997 biennium was based on the same rationale of integrating population considerations with efforts to change production patterns with social equity, and envisaged activities similar to those already being implemented.

55. With respect to resources, he recalled that until 1991, over 75% of the Centre's activities had been financed with extrabudgetary resources provided by some of the developed countries members of ECLAC and by the United Nations Population Fund. Since then, a sharp decline in those resources had necessitated the adoption of special measures agreed upon at the Commission's twenty-fourth session, held in April 1992. Subsequently, another considerable reduction in extrabudgetary resources had forced CELADE to close its office in San José, Costa Rica, in April 1993, and the Governments of the member countries of ECLAC had been duly notified. CELADE had now managed to balance its budget again by reducing the number of its activities, while its staff maintained a high level of productivity. As a reflection of that situation, the programme for the 1996-1997 biennium was both conservative and ambitious, since it assumed that the current level of resources would remain unchanged but sought to preserve its high productivity.

56. A number of representatives commented on the information provided on the population subprogramme, thanked the secretariat representative for his presentation and paid tribute to CELADE for having successfully dealt with the contraction of extrabudgetary resources without allowing its level of professionalism to decline. They expressed their readiness to put on record, after the deliberations were over, their support for CELADE activities. Another representative expressed appreciation for the support provided to CELADE by some of the developed countries members of ECLAC, and satisfaction with the technical support given to his country by the Centre.

57. The Committee approved subprogramme 8.

Subprogramme 9: Social development

58. In presenting the subprogramme, to be executed by the Social Development Division, the secretariat said that its overall objective was to support the Governments of the region through the preparation of statistical data and indicators for making analyses of the social situation and, basically, for designing and executing anti-poverty programmes; through the preparation of methodologies for assessing the impact of social programmes; and through the analysis of experiences in improving the management of both public and private social programmes. Support for governments also included research and analysis aimed at facilitating efforts to combat drug abuse.

59. Subprogramme 9 was approved.

Integration of women in development

60. The secretariat stated that the principal goal of ECLAC activities for women was to strengthen, in the context of the proposal on changing production patterns with social equity, the position of women in the region in areas essential for their achievement of equality with men, their effective integration into economic and social development and their full participation at all levels of decision-making. The basic task now was to ensure that the principles of equality, which had been accepted by all the countries of the region, were actually put into practice. The programme of work in that subject area for 1996-1997

would reflect the major changes that had occurred in recent decades in women's lives, particularly with regard to employment, education and health. The proposed activities would include analysing, and proposing measures to improve, both the situation of specific, highly vulnerable groups of women and the integration into society of women in general, regardless of their economic situation. Those tasks would have to be supplemented by others, mainly designed to implement the recommendations of the Fourth World Conference on Women to be held in 1995, which was to adopt a new Platform for Action.

61. The subprogramme on women was approved.

Subprogramme 10: Statistics and economic projections

62. The secretariat said that subprogramme 10 on statistics and economic projections was to be implemented by the Statistics and Economic Projections Division and involved the elaboration of a regional framework of statistical information through the expansion of its database and the establishment of a standardized system of user access. It also included the publication of the Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean and the provision of the necessary statistical information for the secretariat's various substantive outputs. The application of the integrated method for measuring poverty and the regular publication of the Social Panorama of Latin America were also of particular relevance.

63. Apart from those activities, the subprogramme included cooperation with governments in setting up a new system of national accounts and the holding of the Meetings of Directors of Statistics of the Americas, in collaboration with OAS. The provision of advisory services directly to governments and training in the conduct of household surveys and the transfer of computer technology in statistical work, among other areas, were also important. Lastly, the secretariat mentioned the subprogramme's analyses of medium- and long-term development prospects in order to identify the most important foreseeable problems and propose alternative strategies for solving them.

64. One representative asked whether the programme of work included measures to address the new demands for statistical information that would arise as a result of the integration and free trade arrangements emerging in the region. The secretariat said that the subprogramme's current capacities enabled it to address such demands adequately.

65. Subprogramme 10 was approved.

Subprogramme 11: Transport

66. The secretariat presented subprogramme 11 on transport, to be executed by the Transport Unit of the International Trade, Finance and Transport Division. The areas covered by the subprogramme's activities were: management of the transport sector in general, including measures to facilitate operations and services in the physical distribution chain related to international trade; land and urban transport, with emphasis on road and rail transport; and maritime and multimodal transport, with particular reference to the development of ports.

67. One representative stressed the importance of the telecommunications sector for development, and asked whether it could be included in the programme of work. The secretariat reminded representatives

that topics had to be prioritized because resources were limited, but said that efforts would be made to secure extrabudgetary resources in order to incorporate telecomunications.

68. Subprogramme 11 was approved.

Subprogramme 12: Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America

69. The secretariat reported that the subprogramme, to be executed by ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico, was designed to strengthen sustainable development in the subregion on the basis of increasing levels of productivity and social equity and support for consolidation of the Central American integration process. The subprogramme envisaged general activities related to economic and social development, international trade, integration, and sectoral activities, including food and agriculture, industrial development and energy. It combined the tasks of reflection, analysis and formulation of proposals with technical cooperation activities in specific areas of interest to the Governments of the subregion.

70. The Committee approved subprogramme 12.

Subprogramme 13: Subregional activities in the Caribbean

71. The secretariat presented the subprogramme on activities in the Caribbean subregion, to be carried out by ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean at Port of Spain. The subprogramme's aim was to support the economic and social development of the countries comprising the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC). It included activities to promote cooperation among the CDCC member countries and between them and the rest of Latin America, and paid special attention to the needs of island developing countries in the Caribbean subregion. It also addressed the general issues of economic and social development; trade and development finance; tourism and industry; environment; science and technology; women and development; information, documentation and statistics; population and development; and support for the countries of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS).

72. The representative of Grenada, speaking in his capacity as Chairman of CDCC, said he was satisfied that the subprogramme generally reflected the subregion's needs. However, he was concerned about the fact that many of the activities planned would require extrabudgetary resources for their implementation, and asked the secretariat to support efforts to secure them. The secretariat said that ECLAC had already begun to identify and formulate projects for submission to potential donors.

73. The representative of Grenada proposed that at least one of the seminars to be held prior to the Social Summit should take place in the Caribbean subregion. The secretariat offered its good offices to that end.

74. Subprogramme 13 was approved.

The role of ECLAC in cooperation between the Caribbean and Central America

75. After presenting and discussing the subprogrammes on Central America and the Caribbean, the secretariat presented a note entitled "The role of ECLAC in cooperation between the Caribbean and Central America" (LC/G.1825(SES.25/21)). The note described a set of actions which ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico and Port of Spain could take to support cooperation between the two subregions, such as the pooling and exchange of information on trade and foreign investment; joint research on economic development and social equity; preparation of updated overviews of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), emphasizing its implications for both subregions and identifying possible joint activities and measures to enhance their bargaining power; evaluation of laws on investment and intellectual property rights; and formulation of proposals on furthering economic integration in the Caribbean and Central America, based on the establishment of joint ventures in specific sectors.

76. The Committee welcomed with great interest the note by the secretariat.

Subprogramme 14: Regional integration and cooperation

77. The secretariat reported that the subprogramme on regional integration and cooperation was under the responsibility of the International Trade, Finance and Transport Division. Its basic objective was to provide technical support to governments in monitoring and evaluating integration mechanisms in order to gain the greatest possible benefit from them and subsequently improve them, taking into account not only the conclusion of free trade agreements but also the formation of customs unions and even, in the long term, common markets.

78. The subprogramme comprised activities for evaluating fulfilment of the commitments made in the various subregional integration agreements and measuring their progress; analysing the potential impact of subregional commitments on a possible regional plan and working towards their convergence; and providing technical cooperation to governments and subregional and regional integration organizations.

79. One representative said he believed that the subprogramme would become one of the Commission's most important subprogrammes in the future, and that aspect should also be strengthened and supported within the Latin American Integration Association (LAIA). The adoption of common external tariffs in subregional agreements could be a stumbling block to a future regional arrangement, and it would be appropriate to begin to address the harmonization of social policy. He asked whether the secretariat could undertake those tasks within the proposed subprogramme.

80. The secretariat recalled that the limited availability of resources allowed it to tackle only some of the various aspects of integration, but that those aspects covered most of the points raised by that representative.

81. The representative of Suriname said that the human resources assigned to the subprogramme were obviously limited and asked whether it would be possible to increase them. The secretariat replied that when the subprogramme had been established in the preceding biennium, additional resources had been requested that the General Assembly had not approved; furthermore, many of the resources assigned to other subprogrammes and to the subregional headquarters were, in fact, used to carry out

multidisciplinary activities on integration. Efforts were also being made to mobilize extrabudgetary resources to support those important activities.

82. Another representative asked whether the subprogramme could be strengthened through internal redeployment. The secretariat replied that that was problematic because their degree of specialization made it difficult to assign staff members to activities that were not entirely within their field; it was better to obtain extrabudgetary resources in order to recruit the right professional staff. The participants, after hearing the presentation on the programme of work of the ECLAC system for 1996-1997, unanimously commended the Commission for the sound approach it was taking to its work by defining the political priorities that the Governments of member countries should adopt. The Committee referred particularly to subprogramme 14: Regional integration and cooperation, noting that it should be strengthened, given the current dynamic of the integration process. It therefore recommended that ECLAC should seek to ensure that its activities in that sphere complemented those of other regional and subregional organizations with competence in the area of integration, such as the Institute for Latin American Integration (INTAL), and those of the secretariats of subregional agreements, attempting wherever possible to pool any resources that might be obtained from funding sources such as IDB, the Andean Development Corporation (ADC) and the Financial Fund for the Development of the River Plate Basin (FONPLATA) in order to allocate them to subprogramme 14. The recommendation was supported by the representatives of Bolivia and Chile.

83. Subprogramme 14 was approved.

Transnational corporations

84. The secretariat presented the proposed programme of work for the Joint ECLAC/UNCTAD Unit on Transnational Corporations, which included an analysis of the role played by those corporations in industrial restructuring, their impact on foreign trade, their participation in the transfer of technology and their consequent impact on the modernization of production processes, and their relationship to regional and subregional economic integration.

85. The subprogramme on transnational corporations was approved.

Preparatory activities for the International Conference on Population and Development: Latin American and Caribbean Regional Plan of Action on Population and Development (agenda item 4)

86. The Committee then began its consideration of the document entitled "Preliminary Draft Latin American and Caribbean Regional Plan of Action on Population and Development" (LC/G.1812(SES.25/17)). The secretariat reported briefly on the process involved in its preparation, describing as a milestone the mandate emanating from the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Conference on Population and Development (Mexico City, 29 April-4 May 1993). On that occasion, the ECLAC secretariat had been requested to prepare a preliminary draft plan of action with the support of the United Nations Population Fund, and it had been recommended that the Presiding Officers of the Committee of High-level Government Experts (CEGAN) provide guidance on the drafting of the document. The Latin American and Caribbean Consensus on Population and Development, adopted unanimously at the Conference, had provided a general political framework for the preparatory work on the preliminary draft. Lastly, following approval by the open Meeting of the Presiding Officers of

CEGAN in May 1993 of the annotated index to the preliminary draft, a round of subregional meetings (Trinidad and Tobago, Guatemala, Peru and Chile) had been launched which had permitted the preparation of the draft.

87. The representative of Mexico, in his capacity as Chairman of the Presiding Officers of CEGAN, gave a general description of the content of the preliminary draft, thereby fulfilling his mandate to present it at the twenty-fifth session of ECLAC. The main purposes of the Plan were to promote exchanges of experience and technical cooperation at the intraregional and interregional levels, based on the priorities identified, and to help activate political, technical and financial support for population programmes and actions. The chapter on sociodemographic analysis was a very important input, since it permitted the determination of priorities and, accordingly, the proposal of joint actions important to the countries of the region. In addition, the sections describing principles, objectives, goals and recommendations came from the Latin American and Caribbean Consensus on Population and Development and were the common denominator for national proposals, thus providing a basic reference for regional action. The most important chapter of the preliminary draft was that on regional action, as it would help target and increase the efficiency of technical and financial cooperation and to implement more effectively the recommendations emanating from the forthcoming International Conference in Cairo. Lastly, he gave ample recognition to the quality and timeliness of the work done by CELADE, and to the support given by the United Nations Population Fund during the preparation of the preliminary draft.

88. The Committee then approved the preliminary draft, declaring it the Draft Regional Plan of Action.

89. The representative of the Holy See, speaking in his capacity as an observer in consultative status with the United Nations, expressed concern about the Draft Regional Plan of Action, stressing the following points: i) the document marked a radical departure from others submitted previously on the issue. Little mention was made of development or of the fact that poverty was eradicated primarily by means of economic growth and education, not just by limiting population growth; ii) the document introduced new concepts such as "reproductive rights" and "reproductive health" when the content, scope and limits of those concepts had not been fully defined. Those rights appeared to be limited to the possibility of having access to contraception; iii) there was scarcely any mention of moral and spiritual values. He acknowledged, however, that the document emphasized very positive aspects related to the family as an institution.

90. Lastly, he hoped that it would be possible to revise the Draft Regional Plan of Action, taking into account two essential elements, among others: the significance of development and its importance for solving population problems; and cultural, moral and spiritual values which would make it possible to consider Latin American men and women as subjects, rather than objects, of political or ideological options that might sometimes ignore their fundamental human dignity.

91. The representative of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) said that she welcomed the inclusion of actions in the area of international migration in the Draft Regional Plan of Action, within the context of human rights, economic and social rights and environmental problems. IOM considered international migration to be one of the issues that the global community must rethink in terms both of its causes and effects and of how to tackle it. International migration had increased as a result of unequal levels of socio-economic development, the intensification of ethnic and religious conflicts, and environmental degradation, among other factors. IOM believed that inter-agency cooperation was needed to tackle the phenomenon of migration. It was willing to continue working with ECLAC and CELADE in the area of documentary information, the joint initiative for developing an integrated information

system on international migration in the region and other areas of inter-agency coordination such as those indicated in the Draft Regional Plan of Action.

Calendar of conferences for the period 1994-1996 (agenda item 5)

92. The secretariat introduced the document entitled "Proposed calendar of conferences of ECLAC for the period 1994-1996. Note by the secretariat" (LC/G.1805(SES.25/8) and Add.1). It recalled that in accordance with the relevant ECLAC resolutions, at each biennial session of the Commission the member countries had to consider and approve the calendar of conferences for the period up to the following session.

93. The secretariat referred to the issue of regional meetings preparatory to United Nations world conferences and recalled that the General Assembly had on many occasions given the regional commissions substantive and organizational responsibility for such meetings. Accordingly, the secretariat was planning to hold the sixth session of the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America and the Caribbean as a preparatory meeting for the World Conference on Women to be held in Beijing in September 1995. In addition, the biennial intergovernmental Meeting of Directors of Statistics of the Americas would be held at ECLAC headquarters under the auspices of OAS and ECLAC.

94. The Committee took note of the need to give the Executive Secretary a measure of flexibility in implementing the calendar, since ECLAC, like other regional commissions, usually received additional mandates from higher bodies to hold meetings on specific topics. Moreover, if circumstances changed, it might be necessary to amend the date or venue of a meeting.

95. The Committee then considered the proposed calendar of intergovernmental conferences of ECLAC for the period 1994-1996. The secretariat informed the Committee that all the intergovernmental meetings scheduled for the period under consideration could be financed from the Commission's regular budget except for the Meeting of Ministers of Housing and Urban Development, which would be funded from extrabudgetary resources.

96. Responding to a question from one representative, the secretariat explained that, independently of the co-financing of the Meeting of Directors of Statistics of the Americas, an invitation would be extended, on behalf of the Executive Secretary, to all members and associate members of ECLAC.

97. The representative of the Dominican Republic reiterated his country's offer to host the fifteenth session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC), to be held in July 1994.

98. The Committee approved the calendar of conferences.

Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields: an update on its impact on the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (agenda item 6)

99. The Executive Secretary reported that some progress had been made on the topic since the adoption of ECLAC resolution 520(XXIV) on the role which the regional commissions in general and ECLAC in particular should play in that process. In the economic and social fields, United Nations Headquarters had been restructured into three major departments: the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development, the Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis and the Department for Development Support and Management Services.

100. That process recognized the importance of decentralization towards the regional level, so that the regional commissions could act as focal points for economic and social development of the United Nations system in their respective regions.

101. There was no competition for resources, and decentralization was seen as a way of establishing a unity of purpose among the United Nations sectors dealing with economic and social matters and the environment. Within that process, greater authority had been delegated to ECLAC and it had received a modest increase in resources from the regular programme of technical cooperation. In addition, two substantive posts from the regular budget in the natural resources and energy programmes were about to be decentralized, and a study was being made of how to decentralize data processing and statistics.

102. A number of representatives expressed support for the need to accelerate and complete the restructuring process, and said that the Governments of the region should take concerted action to that end in the General Assembly.

Some recent resolutions and decisions adopted by United Nations organs which require to be brought to the attention of the Commission (agenda item 7)

103. The secretariat presented the document entitled "Some recent resolutions and decisions adopted by United Nations organs which require to be brought to the attention of the Commission" (LC/G.1808(SES.25/13)). The resolutions in question were connected with activities or issues of special relevance or interest to the Commission and its member countries.

104. One representative provided information on resolutions adopted very recently by United Nations organs, to supplement the secretariat's presentation.

105. The Committee took note of the presentation.

Other matters (agenda item 8)

106. The representatives of Colombia and Costa Rica suggested that ECLAC should cooperate with the countries of the region in strengthening the concept of disaster prevention as part of an integrated sustainable development policy. Disasters caused huge losses and countries faced enormous difficulties in overcoming such situations. Awareness should therefore be created about the idea of reallocating resources currently used for disaster recovery and relief to an orderly, well-designed system of disaster prevention. They believed that ECLAC could make a decisive contribution not only to research and

quantitative analyses but also to the formulation of specific proposals for incorporating disaster prevention and mitigation measures to national development plans, as part of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction.

107. The Committee discussed the issue extensively and decided to request the secretariat to address the problem, to the extent possible, in close cooperation with governments, and to obtain the extrabudgetary resources that might be required.

108. The representatives of Argentina and Uruguay suggested that the secretariat should expedite and facilitate the distribution of its documents to the countries. The secretariat said that the situation would be examined and the necessary measures taken. The representative of Suriname urged the secretariat to find a way of ensuring that the countries received its information sufficiently in advance of future meetings, so that they would have enough time to prepare for the latter.

D. RESOLUTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

109. The Committee considered and recommended the adoption of draft resolutions on the following topics: i) Latin American and Caribbean Regional Plan of Action on Population and Development; ii) Calendar of conferences of ECLAC for the period 1994-1996; iii) Programme of work of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) for the period 1996-1997; iv) Economics and natural disasters; v) Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE); vi) Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields: implications for the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean; vii) Support for the work of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES); viii) Participation of associate members of ECLAC in United Nations world conferences; ix) Activities on environment and development; and x) Housing and urban development in Latin America and the Caribbean.

110. The Director of the ECLAC Division of Administration said that the resolution on the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) involved additional outlays of financial resources and would therefore have to be considered and approved by the relevant United Nations organs. The other draft resolutions adopted by the Committee did not have financial implications for the ECLAC regular budget.

111. The Committee then considered the report it would submit to the plenary meeting.

112. The draft report of Committee II was adopted.

Annex 4

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON COOPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND REGIONS

A. ORGANIZATION OF WORK

1. The sessional Committee on Cooperation among Developing Countries and Regions met on 22 and 23 April 1994 and was open to the participation of all delegations.

2. The Committee elected the following officers:

Chairman:	Antigua and Barbuda
Vice-Chairmen:	Netherlands Paraguay
Rapporteur:	Peru

3. The representative of Paraguay chaired the meetings.

4. The Committee had before it the following documentation prepared by the ECLAC secretariat: "Activities of the ECLAC system to promote and support technical cooperation among developing countries and regions during the biennium 1992-1993. Note by the secretariat" (LC/G.1809(SES.25/16)); and "Technical cooperation and changing production patterns with social equity" (LC/G.1815) (background document).

B. AGENDA

5. The Committee adopted the following agenda:

    1. Election of officers

    2. Adoption of the provisional agenda

    3. Report on activities to promote and support cooperation among developing countries and regions carried out by the ECLAC system since the previous meeting of the Committee, held during the twenty-fourth session of the Commission

4. Guidelines for future activities of the ECLAC system to promote and support cooperation among developing countries and regions at the regional, subregional and interregional levels

5. Support for cooperation between the Caribbean and Latin America

6. Other matters

7. Adoption of the report of the Committee on Cooperation among Developing Countries and Regions.

C. SUMMARY OF DEBATES

Report on activities to promote and support cooperation among developing countries and regions carried out by the ECLAC system since the previous meeting of the Committee, held during the twenty-fourth session of the Commission (agenda item 3)

6. The representative of the secretariat began the presentation of the item by saying that the sessional Committee on Cooperation among Developing Countries and Regions was the body in which the member countries of the Commission periodically examined the progress made in the activities to support and promote technical cooperation among developing countries and regions carried out by the ECLAC secretariat. The Committee had been established by the member countries of ECLAC in 1979 (resolution 387(XVIII)) and had met regularly since the Commission's nineteenth session, held in 1981. As a United Nations regional commission, ECLAC acted in accordance with the guidelines and recommendations of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, adopted in 1978 by the member countries of the Organization.

7. The Plan of Action contained two basic ideas which must be taken into consideration in order to have a clear understanding of the action taken by the ECLAC secretariat in the field of technical cooperation among developing countries (TCDC). First, recognizing that TCDC was carried out by governments, the Plan stated that the organizations of the United Nations system must play a catalytic role in supporting and promoting government activities in that area. Accordingly, the activities of the ECLAC secretariat were limited to facilitating TCDC as a means of cooperation. Second, TCDC was cross-sectoral in nature, since it must permeate all system activities. That meant that the activities carried out by ECLAC to support and promote TCDC were not concentrated in a specific segment of its work programme, but were reflected in the incorporation of elements of TCDC into its various activities. The ECLAC secretariat must therefore have extrabudgetary resources at its disposal in order to gear its technical cooperation activities and projects explicitly to TCDC.

8. The report on activities to promote and support TCDC carried out by the secretariat since the twenty-fourth session was being presented to the Committee for consideration in document LC/G.1809(SES.25/16). That document was based on the central ideas already put forward and was divided into a descriptive section and an analytical section, corresponding to items 3 and 4 of the Committee's agenda.

9. The sections of the secretariat note corresponding to item 3 of the agenda appeared in chapters I and III.

10. Chapter I of the note referred to global and regional activities implemented in the biennium 1992-1993 within the TCDC institutional framework in which the ECLAC secretariat had participated. Mention should be made of the annual meetings of the Directors of International Technical Cooperation of the countries of the region, held on a regular basis with support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and with the Latin American Economic System (SELA) acting as regional focal point, and the coordination meetings of the agencies and organizations implementing TCDC activities in the region. The most significant aspect of those events was the emergence of a responsive, effective system of consultation and coordination which permitted an appropriate linkage between the lead role of governments and the catalytic role of regional organizations in the field of intraregional technical cooperation.

11. Chapter III described some of the activities undertaken by the secretariat to support and promote TCDC, grouped into two categories. The first included projects executed with extrabudgetary resources, which had a qualitatively significant component of support for technical cooperation responded to explicit guidelines and envisaged the application of operational modalities for TCDC. The second covered the sectors and areas in which TCDC support activities implemented by ECLAC could be expanded and intensified in accordance with the priorities of the countries of the region.

12. One representative commended the secretariat on the activities described in the document "Activities of the ECLAC system to promote and support technical cooperation among developing countries and regions during the biennium 1992-1993. Note by the secretariat" (LC/G.1809(SES.25/16)). He also requested information on TCDC activities being carried out within the United Nations system.

13. In its reply, the secretariat emphasized the role of UNDP as focal point for TCDC activities within the United Nations system. In order to perform that catalytic role, UNDP had a unit which responded to specific requests from countries and was responsible for following up the Buenos Aires Plan of Action and coordinating and consolidating the cooperation activities of all organs and agencies of the United Nations system. At ECLAC, the focal point for TCDC activities was the Programme Planning and Operations Division. TCDC was a very important element of the work of ECLAC, which maintained close cooperation and coordination in that area with the Latin American Economic System.

Guidelines for future activities of the ECLAC system to promote and support cooperation among developing countries and regions at the regional, subregional and interregional levels (agenda item 4)

14. In presenting this item, the secretariat referred to chapters II and IV of the report on the Commission's TCDC activities (LC/G.1809(SES.25/16)). The first of those chapters described some strategic criteria for intraregional technical cooperation in the 1990s, the purpose of which was to strengthen the links between technical cooperation and the new issues and relevant sectors, from the standpoint of changing production patterns with social equity understood as the key to the region's development policies. The secretariat recalled that the document in question contained only a brief presentation on those issues, but that a more detailed analysis was to be found in the reference document (LC/G.1815).

15. The new areas that offered important opportunities for technical cooperation among the countries of the region included the following: i) reformulation of the functions of the State in the development process, which involved both altering the scale of the government apparatus and enhancing the State's capacity to regulate changes in production patterns efficiently and to advance towards the attainment of

social equity; ii) the local dimension, the increasing importance of which pointed to the need to strengthen provincial and local governments as part of a gradual process of political and administrative decentralization of national systems, more precise targeting of social investments and involvement of local communities in public policy decisions; iii) establishment of priorities for social development action, so that social programmes could become a specific sphere of intraregional cooperation in which groups living in poverty would play a more active role; iv) involvement of the private sector in the economic and social modernization process, which had been acquiring increasing importance both in the business sphere and in non-governmental organizations.

16. One representative expressed satisfaction with the guidelines provided by the secretariat, which were highly consistent with his Government's policy in that sphere. In that connection, he suggested that ECLAC should strengthen its coordination with SELA and, since the resources available at the multilateral level were very limited, should, in programming its activities, take into account national and regional TCDC activities and the needs of the different countries. It should also make greater efforts to act as a catalyst for countries' national priority activities, promote the use of countries' inputs in the projects for which it was an executing agency and intensify the search for new resources. With regard to the participation of the private sector and non-governmental organizations, each country's strategies would have to be respected, as well as the priorities of TCDC participants.

17. Replying to a question put by one representative, the secretariat referred in detail to the economic advantages that TCDC offered to the countries of the region; that representative then requested that one of the draft resolutions include a reference to those advantages.

18. The representative of Uruguay made some comments on the system of international cooperation, which had been affected by the reduction in the resources coming from international financial agencies and by the new criteria to be applied by some donors in allocating resources to the developing countries, in particular those of the region. As a result of those trends, cooperation among developing countries could become a valuable alternative and should be strengthened.

19. Two representatives described the new forms of cooperation that some donors were applying, in which priority was being given to coordination at the regional level instead of the traditional procedures of bilateralism, as a way of increasing efficiency in the use of the resources available for cooperation and avoiding duplication.

Support for cooperation between the Caribbean and Latin America

20. After emphasizing the need to promote cooperation and integration between the Caribbean and Latin American countries, one representative announced that it would be submitting a draft resolution designed to involve ECLAC in that process.

21. Another representative pledged its full support for that initiative, which was consistent with its Government's policy of maximizing cooperation with the Caribbean countries.

Other matters

22. One representative expressed concern at the limited resources available, not only in the financial sphere but also in the management and information areas, for achieving effective technical cooperation in the region, and said that the mechanisms for coordinating cooperation in Latin America and the Caribbean should therefore be strengthened.

D. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT AND THE DRAFT RESOLUTIONS

23. The Committee adopted by consensus both the present report and two draft resolutions, one on a programme of further cooperation and integration between Latin America and the Caribbean and the other on cooperation among developing countries and regions.

Annex 5

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

A. WORKING DOCUMENTS

LC/G.1796(SES.25/1) - Provisional agenda

LC/G.1797(SES.25/2) - Annotated provisional agenda and organization of the twenty-fifth session

LC/G.1800(SES.25/3) - Latin America and the Caribbean: policies to improve linkages with the global economy

LC/G.1801(SES.25/4) - Open regionalism in Latin America and the Caribbean. Economic integration as a contribution to changing production patterns with social equity

LC/G.1802(SES.25/5) - The Social Summit: a view from Latin America and the Caribbean. Note by the secretariat

LC/G.1803(SES.25/6) - Report of activities of the Commission since April 1992

LC/G.1804(SES.25/7) - Draft programme of work of the ECLAC system, 1996-1997

LC/G.1805(SES.25/8) and Add.1/Rev.1 - Proposed calendar of conferences of ECLAC for the period 1994-1996. Note by the secretariat

LC/G.1806(SES.25/9)/Rev.1 - Documents presented at the twenty-fifth session of the Commission

LC/G.1818(SES.25/10) - Provisional agenda, Committee I

LC/G.1820(SES.25/11) - Provisional agenda, Committee II

LC/G.1807(SES.25/12) - Programme performance report of ECLAC during the biennium 1992-1993. Note by the secretariat

LC/G.1808(SES.25/13)	-	Some recent resolutions and decisions adopted by United Nations organs which require to be brought to the attention of the Commission. Note by the secretariat
LC/G.1821(SES.25/14)	-	Provisional agenda, Committee on cooperation among developing countries and regions
LC/G.1822(SES.25/15)	-	Annotated provisional agenda, Committee on cooperation among developing countries and regions
LC/G.1809(SES.25/16)	-	Activities of the ECLAC system to promote and support technical cooperation among developing countries and regions during the biennium 1992-1993. Note by the secretariat
LC/G.1812(SES.25/17)	-	Preliminary Draft Latin American and Caribbean Regional Plan of Action on Population and Development
LC/G.1813(SES.25/18)	-	Health, social equity and changing production patterns in Latin America and the Caribbean
LC/G.1814(SES.25/19)	-	Role of the ECLAC secretariat in the follow-up to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
LC/G.1819(SES.25/20)/Rev.1	-	Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields: an update on its impact on the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. Note by the secretariat
LC/G.1825(SES.25/21)	-	The role of ECLAC in cooperation between the Caribbean and Central America. Note by the secretariat
LC/G.1762(Conf.83/4); LC/DEM/G.134	-	Final report of the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Conference on Population and Development
LC/L.760	-	Report of the meeting of Government Experts from Developing Countries Members of ECLAC

B. REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

LC/G.1815	-	Technical cooperation and changing production patterns with social equity

LC/G.1601-P Libro de la CEPAL No. 25	-	Changing production patterns with social equity. The prime task of Latin American and Caribbean development in the 1990s
LC/G.1701/Rev.1-P Libro de la CEPAL No. 32	-	Social equity and changing production patterns: an integrated approach
LC/G.1702/Rev.2-P Libro de la CEPAL No. 33	-	Education and knowledge: the basic pillars of changing production patterns
LC/G.1758/Rev.1-P Libro de la CEPAL No. 35	-	Population, Social Equity and Changing Production Patterns
LC/G.1768	-	Social Panorama of Latin America. 1993 edition
LC/G.1707(SES.24/6)/Rev.1	-	Draft programme of work of the ECLAC system, 1994-1995
LC/G.1774-P (Spanish only)	-	Estudio Económico de América Latina y el Caribe, 1992 - vol. I
LC/G.1774/Add.1-P (Spanish only)	-	Estudio Económico de América Latina y el Caribe, 1992 - vol. II
LC/G.1786-P	-	Statistical Yearbook of Latin America and the Caribbean, 1993
LC/G.1794	-	Preliminary overview of the economy of Latin America and the Caribbean, 1993
LC/G.1770	-	Catalogue of publications of ECLAC/ ILPES/CELADE, 1993